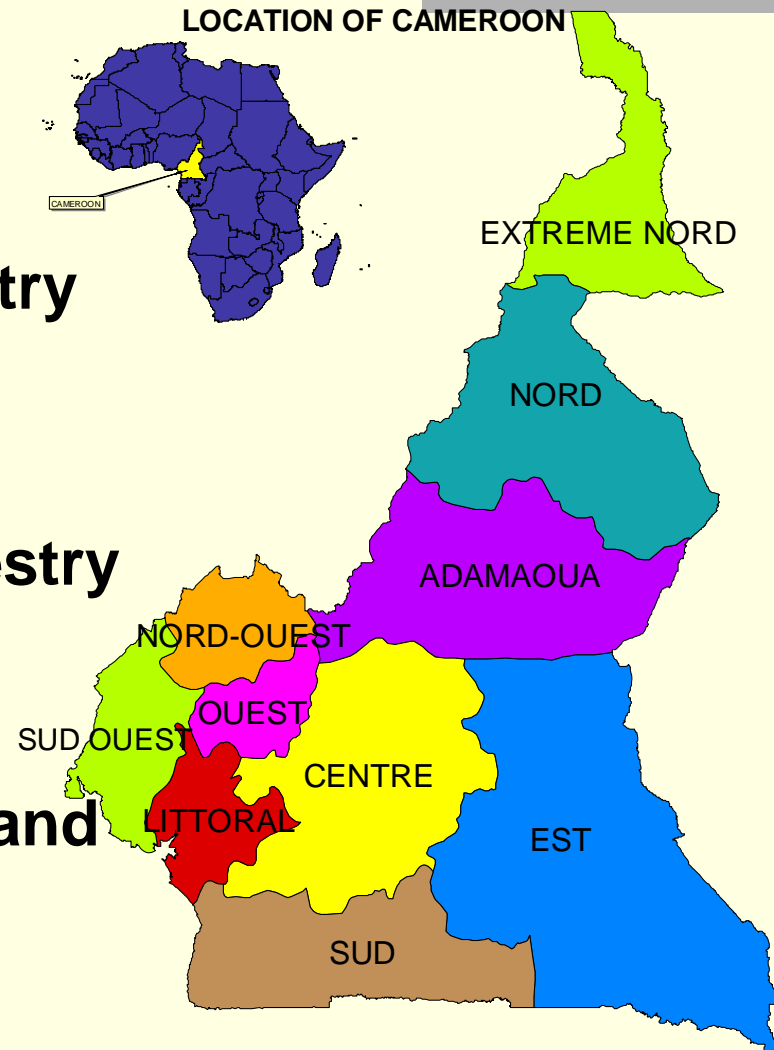


Presentation on Cameroon

pngalla@worldforestry.org

- ❑ Overview of Cameroon
- ❑ Cameroon Forestry Industry
- ❑ Forest Development
- ❑ Problems Facing the Forestry Sector
- ❑ Forestry Sector Reforms and Monitoring



Cameroon in Central Africa



Location of Cameroon



The Capital City



Factsheets on Cameroon

- Capital: Yaoundé (see photo above)
- Population : 16,790,000 (2004)
- Surface area : **182,410.88** square miles (similar to the area of California in US)
- Languages : French & English
- Government : Democracy, with Multiparty Politics
- Several ethnic groups with different local languages and with strong cultural heritage



Economic Indicators

- **GDP per capita (US\$) 1997: US\$ 1,700**
- **Timber industry comes second after oil in national economy**
- **Annual growth rate (%) 1997: 5.1 %**
- **Unemployment is estimated at about 30%**

Forest Stats

- **Total Forest Area 2000 :23,858,000ha**
- **Forest area (% total land area) 2000: 51.3 %**
- **Forest area per capita (ha) 2000 1.6 ha**
- **Forest change 1990-2000 : -222,000 ha**
- **Forest area annual rate of change (%) 1990-2000 -0.9 %**

Biological Diversity

- 28 restricted-range endemic bird species and ranks as the third richest area for birds in mainland Africa. Home for many endemic plants, birds and animal species.



Great Apes

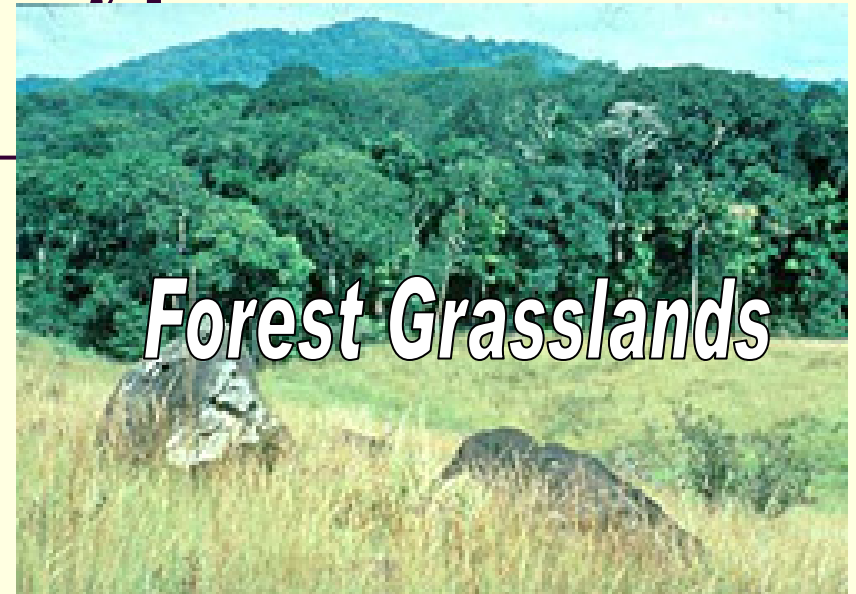


Banerman's Turaco



African Civette

Forest Types











Forest Ownership

All forests & land belongs to the state.

- Permanent forest or the classified forest land (30%)
- The Non-permanent or the unclassified forests (70%)
- 80% of the Non-permanent forests are unprotected

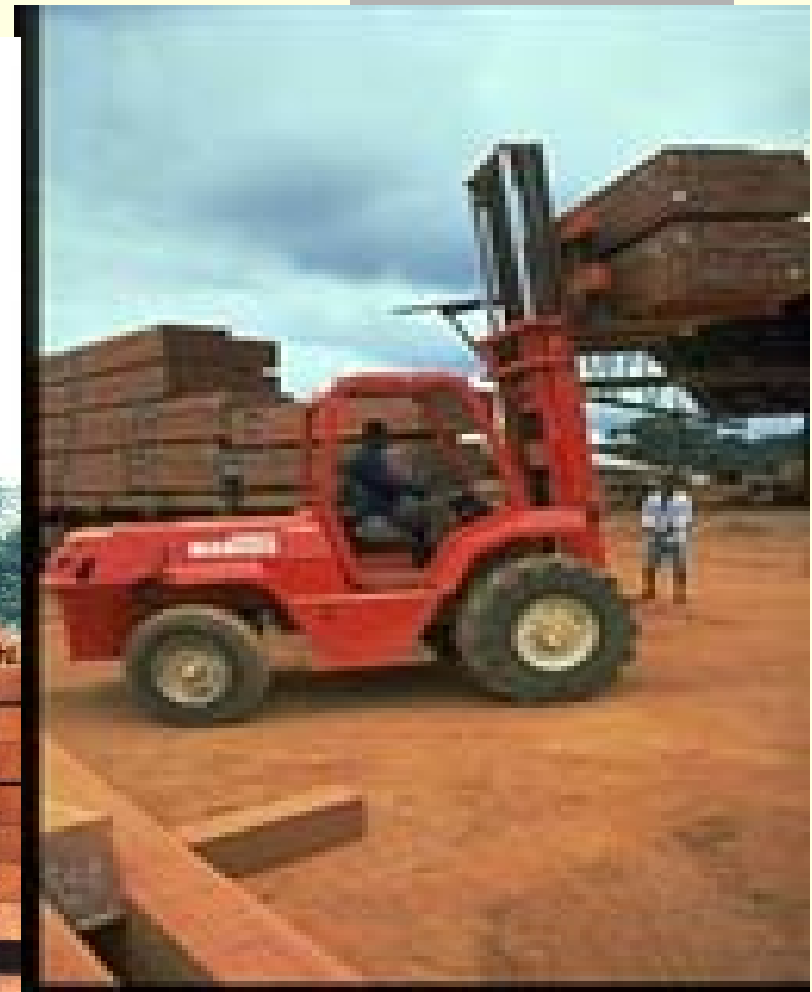
The Forestry Industry

- ❑ **LOGGING IS A MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY IN CAMEROON**
- **Logging is mostly selective and extensive.**
- **20 species form the core of logging.**
- **5 species make up 75% of total production in 1998-99.**



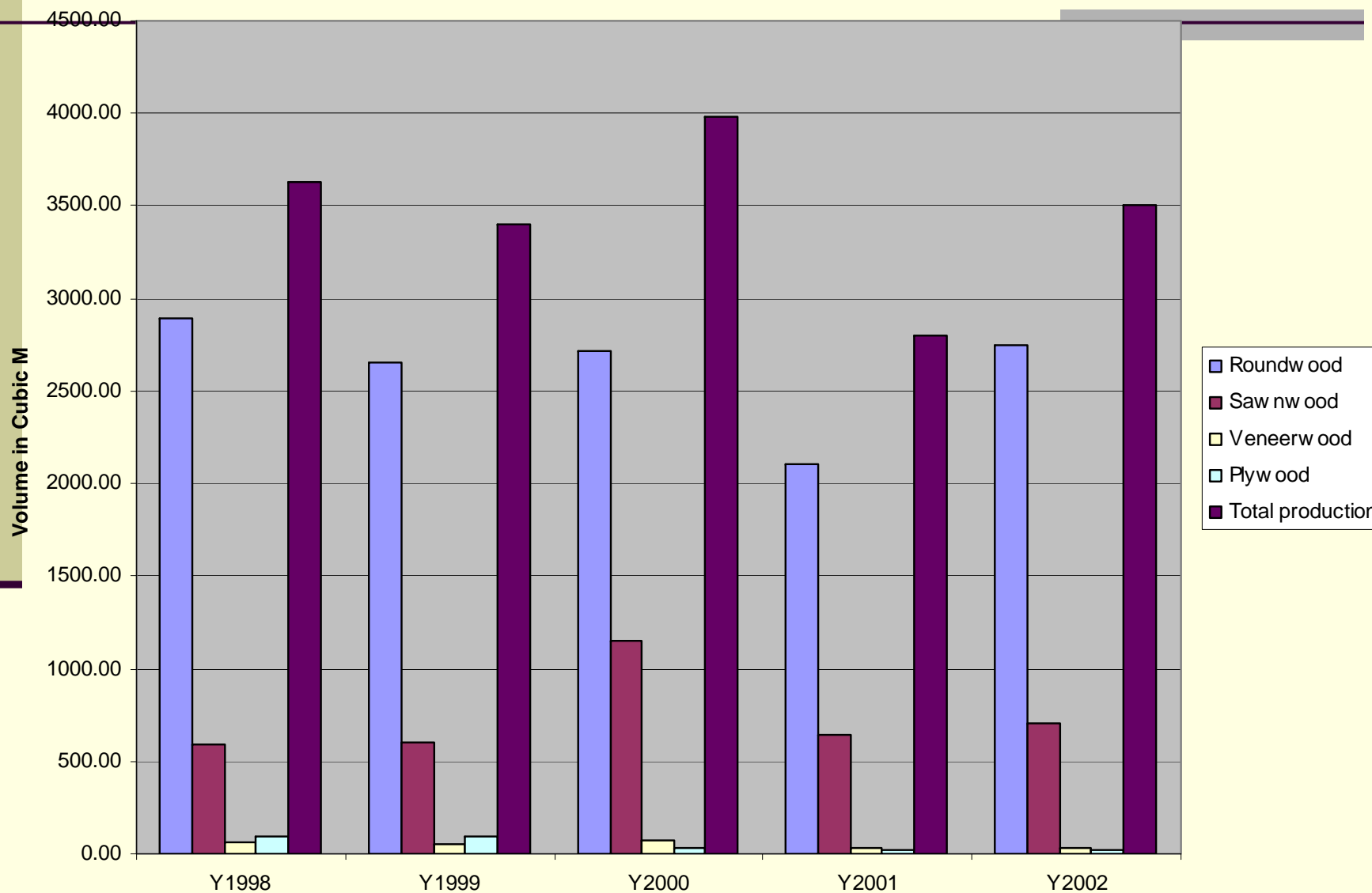


Wood Products (4.5-51 Million Cubic M/Annum)



Timber Production/Exports

Production Trends Between 1989-2002

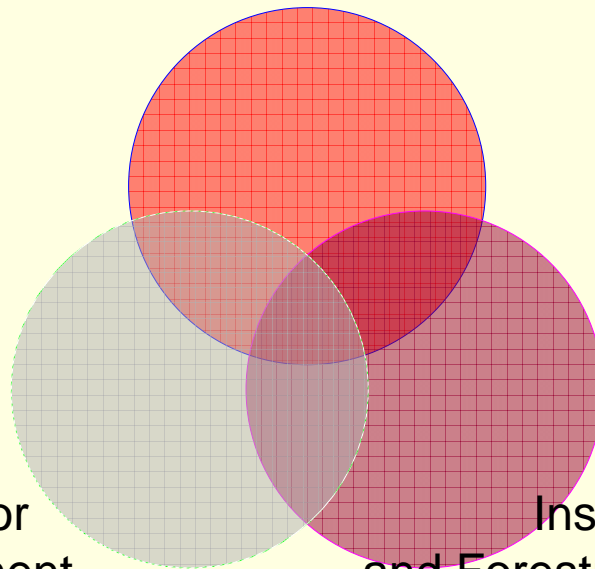


Forest Development Efforts

The Department of Forestry
(Forestry Administration)

National Office for
Forestry Development

Institute of Agricultural
and Forestry Research & Development



Problems Facing the Forestry Industry in Cameroon

- **Violation of Forest Policy**
- **Market Failures**
- **Policy Failures**
- **Lack of Technical Expertise**
- **Forest Fires**

Forest Sector Meetings

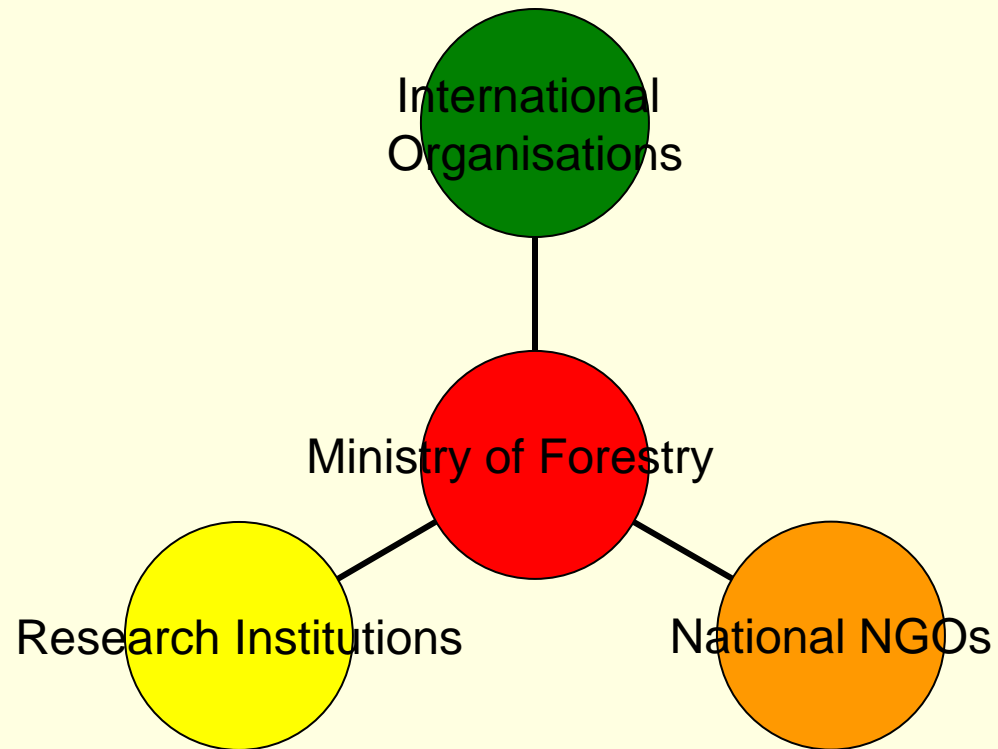


Forest Sector Reforms

New Forest Policy and New Forest Law (1994)

- Decentralisation of forest management
- Decentralisation of forest taxation
- Pre-processing of timber products in country
- Increased transparency
- Current workshops and seminars geared towards certification

Forest Monitoring



My Background

- Engineering diploma in forest management from the National School of Forestry Cameroon 1996
- Post-graduate training in GIS, Remote Sensing/EIA from the University of Wales Bangor, UK 2000
- Research Scholar in Biodiversity Research, UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. 2003/4
- Visiting Scholar, Saint Edmund's College, University of Cambridge, UK 2004
- Seven years of professional field experiences working with conservation organizations such as Birdlife International and DFID funded projects in Cameroon
- Five years of GIS and remote sensing experience in forestry applications and natural resources management
- Worked as a consultant in GIS & remote sensing in forestry applications.

GRANTS AND AWARDS RECEIVED

- ITTO International fellowship
- British Chevening and Commonwealth scholarship
- Presently Tropical Forest Trust and the WFI Harry A. Merlo Foundation fellowship with the World Forestry Center

GIS & Remote Sensing in Cameroon

- **Most of GIS & remote sensing expertise is external as local expertise does not meet the growing demands for this technology.**
- **Conventional forestry inventory is very expensive, inaccurate and time consuming.**
- **Large scale land cover mapping is being done but there is no integration of these with GIS & remote sensing.**
- **Forestry inventories are outdated.**
- **Many areas are inaccessible so their compositions are unknown.**
- **Decision support is needed for sustainable forest management but this can only be done by integrating the two.**

Project Goals at WFI

- ❑ Mobilize resources and experiences to investigate how GIS and remote sensing technology can be integrated with forest inventories.
- ❑ Visit organizations working with GIS and remote sensing applications.
- ❑ Building relationships and networks with organizations involved in GIS & remote sensing applications in forest management.

Expected Achievement

- A manual highlighting the methods or procedures used in integrating remote sensing technology with inventory results in the Pacific Northwest, which can be applied in other parts of the world and to Cameroon in particular.
- The manual and lessons learned shall be made available to the wider conservation and forest management communities, and they will also be made available online through the World Forest Institute website.
- Conduct regional training in the Congo basin for forest monitoring/conservation agencies and logging companies to share experiences and lessons learned in this study. (This will be done if funding is secured).
- Identify and establish partnerships with regional and international organizations whose responsibility is to support sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

Project Questions

- What role does GIS & remote sensing play in forest inventory?
- What remote sensing and GIS tools are used in forest inventory and how are they used to estimate biomass and other forest resources?
- How are these tools and methods readily available for use by resource managers?
- Which are the most efficient and effect methods used for inventory data collection?
- How do these methods and technologies improve forest management and help to create more informed decisions regarding forests in both the Pacific Northwest and the general United States?
- How do these technologies improve the productivity of the forestry industry?
- What constraints are encountered in the use of these technologies and how are they overcome?