Community agroecology brings Cameroon’s extension network into regional exchange

Agroecology capacity, farmer training and network engagement

Scope • Cameroon; CAEP activities and regional networks
Partners • CAEP, CORAF, AFAAS/CAMFAAS, ASARECA, NEPAC, IRAD, MINEPDED and SAILD

The starting situation

Community agroecology practice can build farmer capacity, but its wider influence depends on demonstration, practitioner training and access to networks where experience can be shared.

How partners contributed

CAEP ran community nurseries, agroforestry, composting, local biopesticide and poultry–fish–Azolla demonstrations in Tombel. A CAEP representative received ASARECA certification in integrated pest management and agroecology training in Kampala in July 2025. CAEP then joined regional exchange and governance spaces, including the NEPAC General Assembly and FOSPAC 6, with sponsorship reported from NEPAC.

What changed

The case cites more than 500 farmers trained against a CAEP roadmap reference and five CAEP-linked representatives at FOSPAC 6. It records community nurseries, agroforestry and composting, local biopesticides and poultry–fish–Azolla as practical activities. CAEP was invited to an ABS workshop by MINEPDED and to a Congo Basin climate-priorities workshop by SAILD. The case notes women as roughly 70–90% of the rural agricultural workforce, but this is contextual and not a programme participation rate.

Evidence and source

The case supports a contribution to capabilities and connections. Community seed banks are described as a proposed next step.

Source record • SS13 Infographics

Sustainability and lessons

Regional membership gives community practitioners routes to exchange and recognition. The next steps are to sustain local demonstrations, document farmer-level adoption, and test the proposed community seed-bank pathway. Clearer records of participation and outcomes would help distinguish CAEP results from the contributions of NEPAC, government and other partners.