



Land Use / Land Cover Change in the Western Highlands of Cameroon: Case of the Sabga-Bamunka Area (1980-2020)

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Abstract: Man has greatly influenced the environment through his different activities, technology and dynamism. These modifications are land use/land cover changes. This research describes and analyses the implication of land use dynamics on resources in the Sabga-Bamunka area over time and space from 1980 to 2020. Remote sensing techniques and Geographic Information System were used in describing and analysing land use/cover changes in the Sabga-Bamunka area. Primary data was obtained through field observation in order to confirm observation on satellite imageries. Land use maps were produced using GIS software. Maps were generated to show changes in land use/land cover which were transposed into table and bar graphs to show the magnitude of changes. The analysis of static land use maps of 1980, 2010 and 2020 all showed that there are significant changes observed on forest cover, farmland, grazing land and settlement area. The findings revealed that the study area has experienced a drastic change in land use/land cover during the last forty years. The study area is characterised with decrease in grassland areas, forest and increase in settlement and farmland due to the increasing population which are the main triggering force of land use/land cover changes that has led to the reduction in vegetal cover. Forest decreased from 6 568 hectares (26%) in 1980 to 2 842 hectares (10%) in 2020 indicating a magnitude change of -3726 (-29%) and grass land decreased from 16 434 hectares (64%) in 1980 to 14 585 hectares (53%) in 2020 that is a magnitude change of -1849 (-14%). These decreases gave way to settlements and farmland. Therefore, a reduction in the excessive consumption of fuel wood, the practice of eco-forestry, raising of awareness and a dialogue plate-form are amongst the measures recommended to reduce land use/land cover change in the study area.

Keywords: Land Use, Land Cover Change, Western Highlands, Sabga-Bamunka, Cameroon

1. Introduction

Man's quench for subsistence and habitation has been responsible for the transformation of land use/land cover over the years. Gaining a better understanding of the ways that land cover and land-use practices are evolving is a priority concern of the global research community [42]. Land is very important to mankind's existence and development. Man has used land and its resources to meet needs. Land cover refers to the biophysical characteristics of the earth's surface, including the distribution of vegetation, water, soil, and other physical

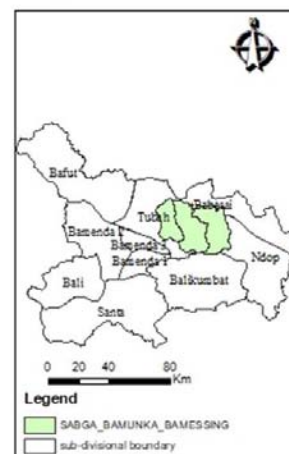
features of the land. While land use refers to the way in which land has been used by humans and their habitat, usually with an emphasis on the functional role of land for economic activities [18, 12-14, 1]. For instance, in terms of urbanisation, a large amount of forest and grassland has been transformed to urban land and other modification are seen in the aspect of archaic agricultural activities, cattle rearing, and deforestation. Land cover (LC) describes the physical state of the land surface; cropland, mountains or forests [20, 22, 26]. Land cover deals with the quantity and type of surface vegetation, water, and earth materials [19, 40]. Meyer [21] defines land use dynamics as conversion of land from one form to another.

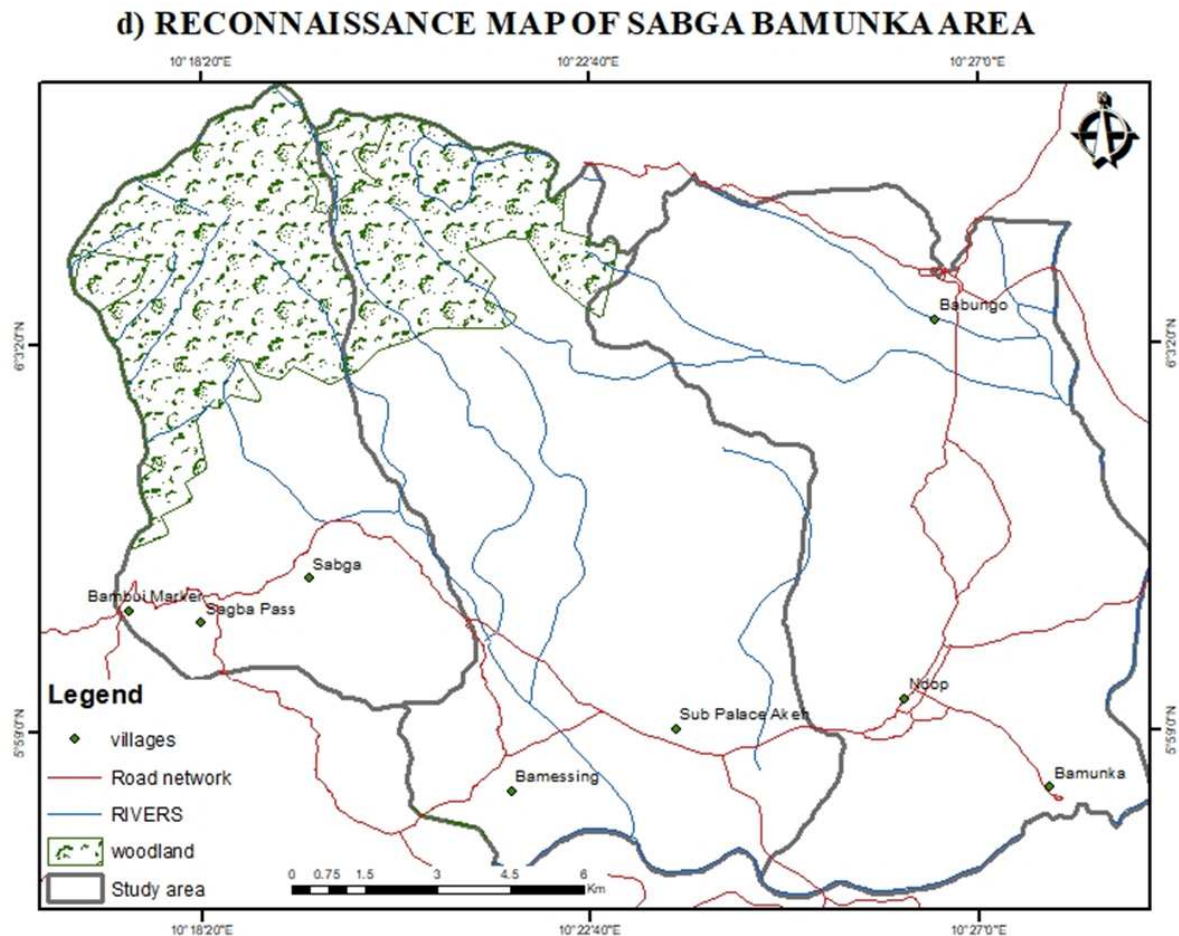
the primary driver of deforestation in most sub-Saharan African countries [11, 6]. Agricultural activities are the main causes of land degradation, transforming initial forestlands into agrarian lands in addition to fuel wood activities [11, 6]. Fogwe [7] observed that the major factors influencing land use dynamics include; natural variability, socioeconomic factors, technological factors and globalisation. [10] notice that in the past man depended on gathering and hunting of resources on land, this only led to resource manipulation rather than transformation of the land.

Land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, habitat destruction and species transfer are consequences of converting natural land cover [20]. At the local level, changes in the use of land cover affect watershed, modify the surrounding micro climate and influenced runoff, land degradation and biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and sediment loads. Land cover/land use changes have resulted in urban expansion, loss of farmland.

This study seeks to utilize remotely sensed data and GIS tools to analyse the Land use/land cover in Sabga-Bamunka for the purpose of detecting changes in the area by comparing information derived from satellite images. Remotely sensed imageries provide an efficient means of obtaining information on temporal trends and spatial distribution of urban areas needed for understanding, modelling and projecting land changes [5]. Also, remote sensing and GIS provide the possibility to predict the trends in land use/land cover practices in order to make a better concerned projection within a territory [8, 16 36]. Over the years, remote sensing has been used for land use/land cover mapping [9, 35]. Application of remotely sensed data made it possible to study changes in land cover in less time, at low cost and with better accuracy [34]. Remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) provide efficient methods for analysing land use dynamics and tools for land use planning and modelling [33]. Several studies have employed remote sensing data to assess the integrity of green spaces and ecosystem in Lagos [41].

**c) Sabga-Bamunka in
Mezam and
Ngo Ketunjia Division**





Source: Extract of the Administrative Map of Cameroon by 2010.

Figure 1. Map of the study area.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Case Study Area

The Sabga-Bamunka area (Figure 1) is located between latitude 6°00' and 6°6' North of the equator and between longitudes 10°18' and 10°24' East of the Greenwich meridian. This area is found in the North West Region of Cameroon. The area is bordered in the North by the Oku massif, to the west by Mbengwi, to the east by Ngoketunjia and South by Mezam. The area had an estimated population of 62,000 people [3] and it is crossed by many streams and surrounded by hills which favour the rearing of livestock.

2.2. Data Collection

This study employed both primary and secondary source of data to describe land use changes over time and space in the Sabga-Bamunka from 1980 to 2020. Information was gotten from primary sources through interviews, administration of questionnaires and handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) for verification of ground control points. A sample size of 200 pastoralists was selected and questionnaires were administered. This was according to the spatial representation of the various

grazing land areas within the study area and proportionate number of graziers. Considering the changes that occurred on grazing land, 200 respondents were determined proportionately. Two villages (Bamunka and Sabga) were covered with spectacular focus on pastoralists especially cattle owners and farmers to better assess the elements of grazing land dynamics. In Bamunka, one hundred questionnaires were administered to pastoralists and farmers as well in Sabga. Reconnaissance and field surveys were used to complement the interpretation of satellite imageries. The dynamic nature of land use/land cover processes involving vast areas made traditional methods both costly and inadequate in meeting the spatial and temporal requirements needed in assessing such changes. In order to establish a comprehensive satellite image analysis to determine land cover and land use, information was gotten from Landsat; Thematic Mapper (L4, TM), Enhance Thematic Mapper (ETM), the Operational Land Imager (OLI). A workable procedure was established which entailed the determination of the path and Row. Using the TM, ETM and Operational Land Imager (OLI), the Scene that carries Sabga, Bamessing and Bamuka area could be traced following the path 186 and Row 056 for 2020. Given that each Scene has a surface area of 185 km² and that the scene is composed of many pixels with each pixel having a surface area of 30m², was downloaded.

2.3. Satellite Image Processing

The downloaded bands were later combined and our study area was extracted. This was followed by an unsupervised and supervised classification with the aid of ERDAS imagine. Unsupervised classification was carried out for spectral determination whereby cluster zones were created from statistical properties of image pixels. Pixels with similar statistical properties were grouped to form clusters (perform classification of composite image that combine the most useful bands). Five group of clusters were created for Landsat image. This was followed by a field work to verify the characteristics of these features and a supervised classification was carried.

The parametric classification used here was the maximum likelihood algorithm based on probability. This was followed by an accuracy assessment to evaluate the quality of the land cover class and a Kappa coefficient value of 1 (perfect agreement) was gotten. The result of this classification yielded different land cover classes and grouped into categories. This was followed by classification of the surface area of land cover classes followed by a map production and generation of tables for data analysis.

To determine the rate of land use/land cover changes, the magnitude of change, percentage of change and the annual rate of change were calculated. The magnitude of change for each Land use/Land cover (LULC) class was calculated by subtracting the area coverage of the second year from that of

the initial year [31] as shown by equation 1;

$$\frac{LCC1}{TLC} \times \frac{100}{1} = \%LCC1 \text{ of } TLC$$

LCC1b-LCC1a = Rate of change for LCC1 for 40years

Where LCC = Land Cover Class TLC = Total Land Cover

LCC1a = Land Cover Class for Built –up area for the year 1980

LCC1b = Land Cover Class for Built –up area for the year 2000

LCC1c = Land Cover Class for Built –up area for the year 2020

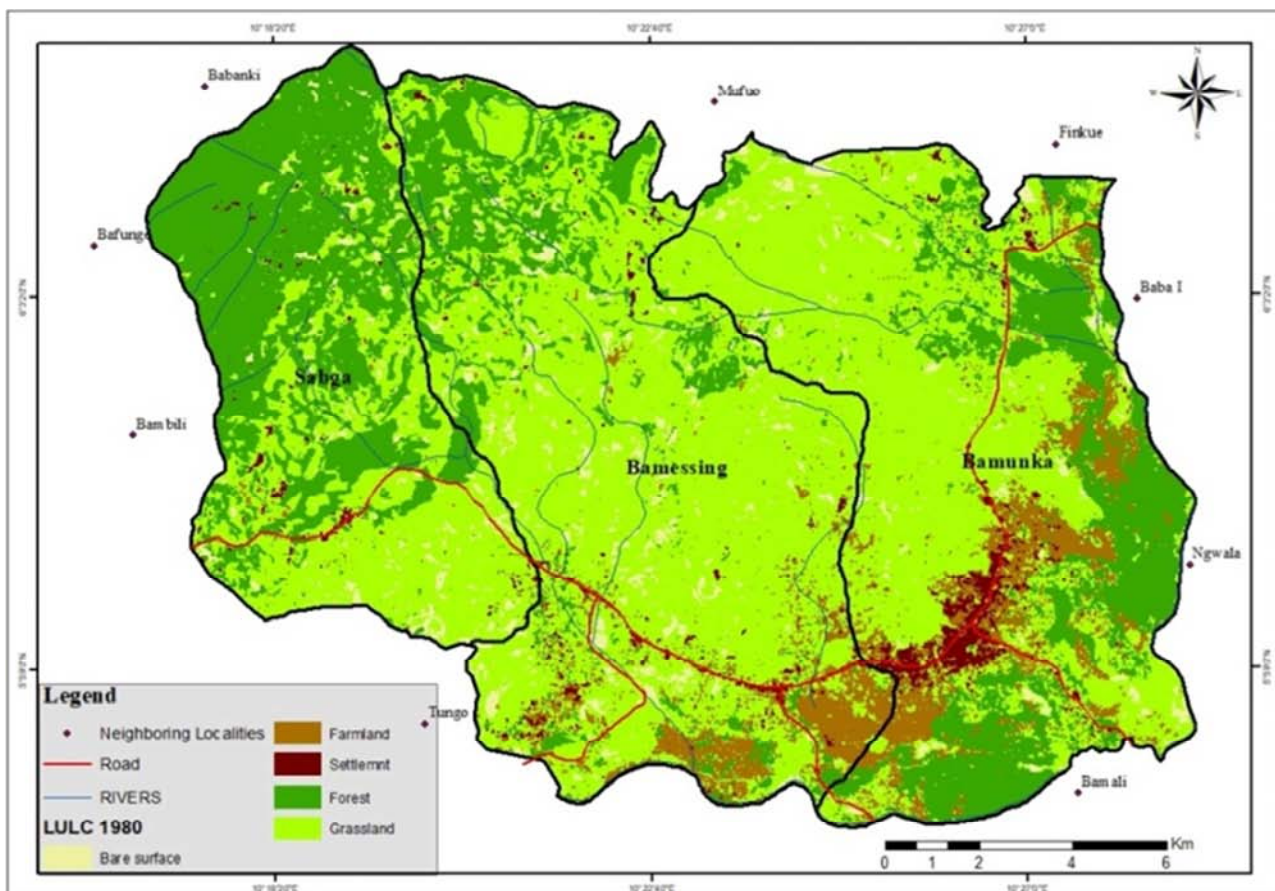
3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Land Use / Land Cover (LULC) Dynamics from 1980 to 2020

Land use land cover dynamic is articulated around the interpretation of satellite images produced and the statistical analysis of data on land use/ land cover classes.

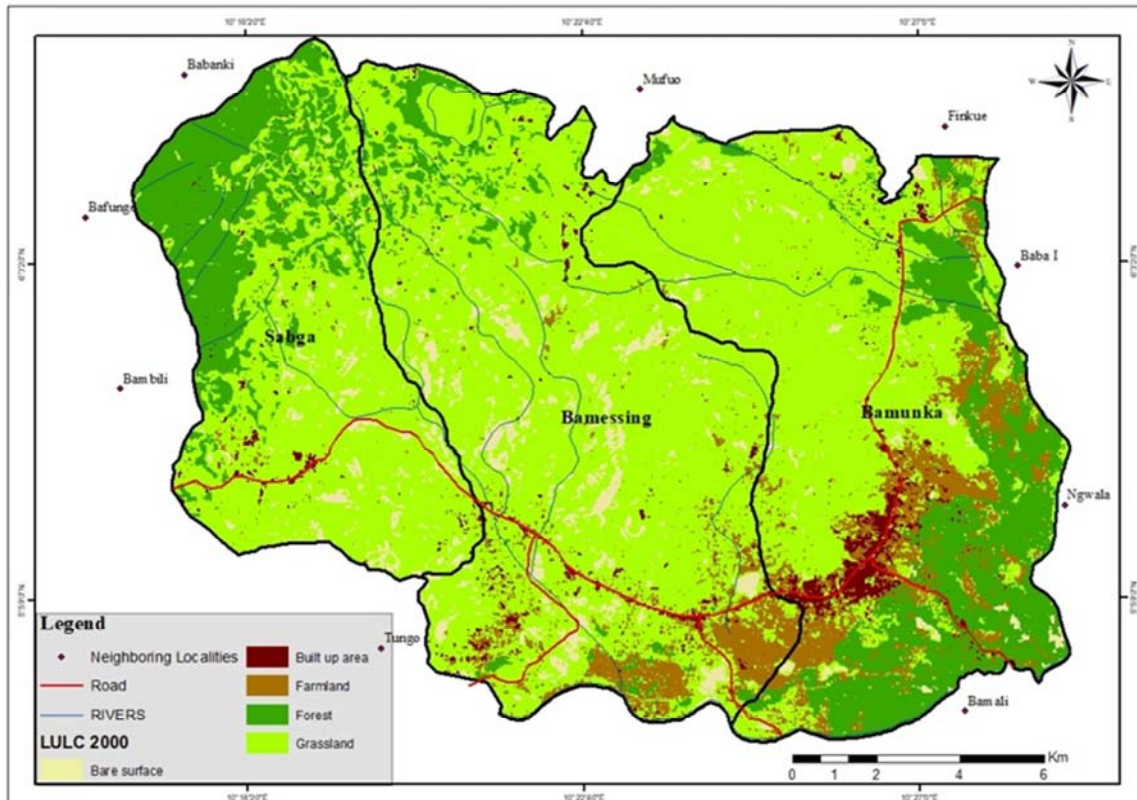
3.1.1. Interpretation of Satellite Images

The interpretation of land use/land cover classes for three period (1980, 2000 and 2020) shows an unequal distribution of land cover features (Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4).



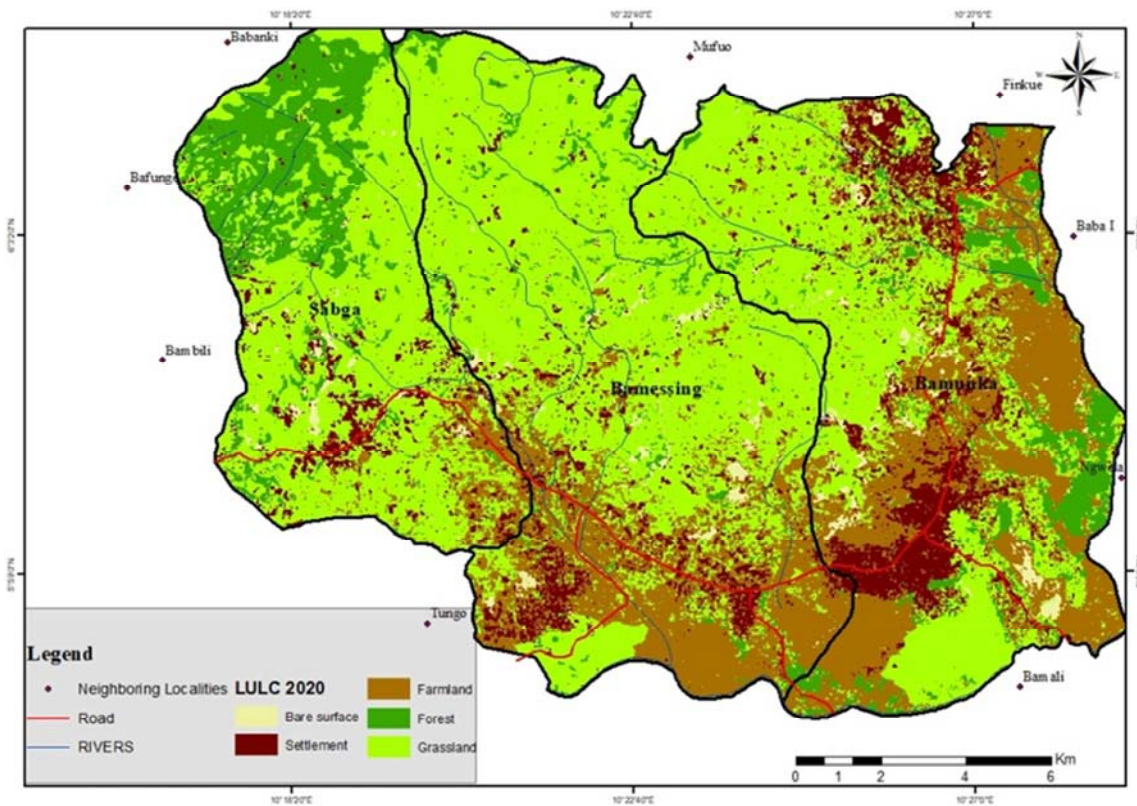
Source: Global Land Cover Facilities/ Landsat MSS, February 1980/ National Institute of Cartography.

Figure 2. The LULC of Sabga-Bamunka Area in 1980.



Source: Global Land Cover Facilities/ Landsat ETM+, February 2000/ National Institute of Cartography.

Figure 3. The LULC of Sabga-Bamunka Area in 2000.



Source: Global Land Cover Facilities/ Landsat ETM+, Operational Land Imager (OLI), February 2020/ National Institute of Cartography.

Figure 4. The LULC of Sabga-Bamunka Area in 2020.

3.1.2. Statistical Analysis of Satellite Image Data

Forest in the 1980s occupied 6568 hectares meanwhile in 2000 it decreased to 5257 hectares and 2842 in 2020 indicating a change of -3726 hectares (between 1980 and 2020). Grassland was 16434 hectares in 1980 and in 2000 it decreased to 15741 hectares and it reduced to 14585 in 2020 there by indicating a change of -1849 hectares. Farmland in

the 1980 stood at 1397 hectares but in the year 2000 it increased to 2073 hectares and 5947 in 2020 indicating a change of 4550 hectares. Settlement was 615 hectares in 1980s and in 2000 increases to 1552 hectares meanwhile it slightly increased to 2398 in 2020 there by indicating a change of 1 783 hectares (Table 1 and Figure 3).

Table 1. Magnitude of change from 1980-2020.

	CLASSES OF LULC	YEAR	%	YEAR	%	YEAR	% percentage
		1980/2000	percentage	2000/2020	percentage	1980/2020	
Magnitude of change in hectares	Bare surface	788	18	363	4	1152	9
	Settlement	938	21	845	10	1783	14
	Farmland	677	15	3873	45	4550	35
	forest vegetation	-1311	-30	-2415	-28	-3726	-29
	grassland vegetation	-693	-16	-1156	-13	-1849	-14
	Total	4407	100	8652	100	13060	100

Source: Landsat MSS, 2010/2020.

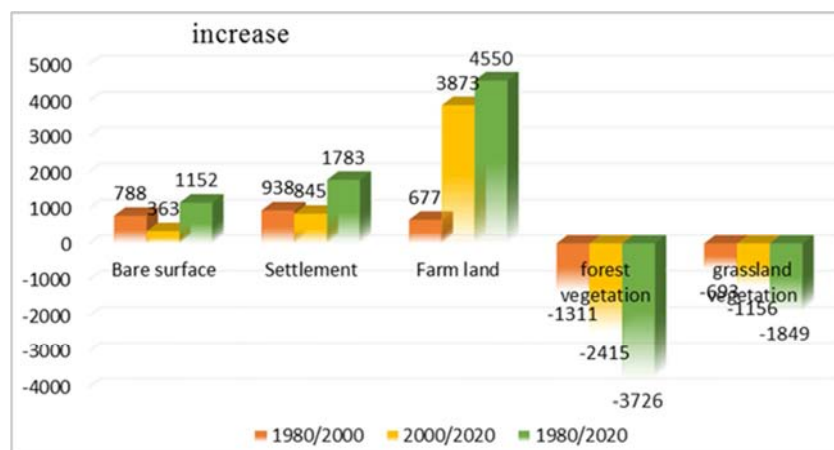


Figure 5. Magnitude of Change for lulc in Sabga- Bamunka from 1980 / 2020.

3.2. Causes of Land Use/ Land Cover (LULC) Dynamics from 1980 to 2020

3.2.1. Economic Crises of the 1980s

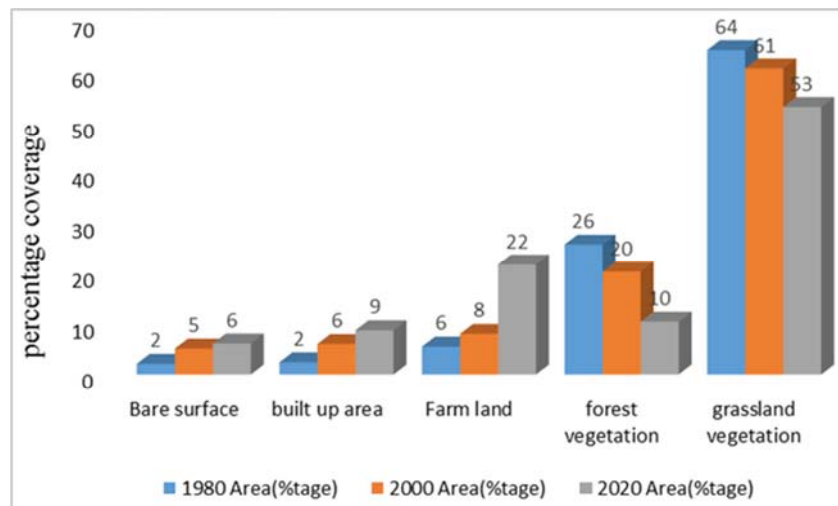
In the 1980s farmland dominated the land use/land cover of Sabga-Bamunka. In 2000, Farmland witnessed an increase in surface area of 2073 hectares indicating 8% of the total surface area and 5947 hectares that is 22% in 2020 as seen on Table 2. The causes for this increase in farmland could be attributed to the economic crises of the 1980s because it resulted in rising prices in Cameroon, trade deficit and loss of government revenue. Equally in the face of this crisis, the Cameroon government formulated its plan in which civil servants lost

access to subsidised electricity, housing and telephone. Older civil Servants were forced to retirement, salary cut and unemployment was the order of the day, the official working hours was changed, economic mission in foreign embassies from Cameroon were closed, states and parastatal enterprises privatised and government spending was reduced to 18%. As a result, people had no choice to leave urban cities and go back to their villages and look for more lands to cultivate, which Sabga-Bamunka was not left out. The quest for more cultivable lands gradually led to the extension of crop land into grazing and forest area.

Table 2. Area of Land Covers Types in 2000 and 2020.

Land cover class	1980	percentage (%)	2000	percentage (%)	2020	Percentage (%)
	Area (hectares)		Area (hectares)		Area (hectares)	
Bare surface	532	2	1320	5	1684	6
built up area	615	2	1552	6	2398	9
Farm land	1397	6	2073	8	5947	22
forest vegetation	6568	26	5257	20	2842	10
grassland vegetation	16434	64	15741	61	14585	53

Source: Landsat MSS, 2010/2020/ NIC.



Source; Landsat MSS, 2010/2020.

Figure 1. Land use/cover classes from 1980 to 2020.

3.2.2. Forest Exploitation

In 1980 forest occupied 26% but as years passed, forest reduced gradually. Forest cover dropped to 5257 hectares accounting for 20% of the total surface area in 2000 and 2842 hectares accounting for 10% in 2020 while grass land vegetation in 1980s occupied 16 434 hectares (64%) meanwhile in 2000 it was 15741 (61%) and 2020 we had 14585 (53%). All these show a decreased in grassland vegetation as seen on table 2 below. The causes for this reduction are linked to the fact that the natural forest and grassland was giving way to agricultural activities like crop cultivation, animal grazing, settlements, as well as the harvesting of fuel wood needed by the inhabitants. It was realised that the actors responsible for these reductions are: the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages and traders in plank, who encroach upon the forest area to practice several activities such as cultivation, wood exploitation for household consumption and for sale. Fuel wood and charcoal constitute the main source of income for approximately 30% of the local population and 40% of youths interviewed are directly involved in these activities.

This activity has greatly been encouraged by the existence of a plank market in Mile 12, the presence of several local rice mills specialised in parboiling and packaging of Ndop rice and local furniture workshops in and around this area highly depends on wood. A combination of these activities has led to the changes on land use/land cover types with one gradually replacing the other in terms of surface area from 1980 to 2020. It has been noticed that forest and grassland have decreased more than any other cover type on the one hand while farmland, bare soil and settlement increased, on the other hand. These

spatial changes are clearly seen on the figures 2, 3 and 4 above.

3.2.3. Population Growth

Settlement in 1980 stood at 615 hectares (2%) while in 2000, it increased to 1552 hectares (6%) and in 2020 it was 2398 hectares (9%). This shows that settlements have increased drastically between 1980 and 2020. The reason for this increase is because population is growing at a very high rate in the area. For instance, in 1976 the total population of the area was 70,138 and in 2005 it was 92,476, [3]. This increase in population meant an increase in land uses and functions with existing land uses being intensified and new land uses for construction. Settlements increased rapidly to meet the need of the rising population.

3.3. Impacts of Land Use Land Cover Change

3.3.1. Farmer-Grazier Conflict

According to [30], the Northwest Region in general and Sabga- Bamunka area in particular are characterised by a wide range of phenomena and activities that lead to conflicts and ecological changes. Human intervention through farming and grazing naturally brings about dynamics and conflicts. Farmer-grazier conflict is a common phenomenon in the Sabga- Bamunka area. The conflict results from the rapid rate at which grazing areas are changing or degrading. Climate change and increasing in human and animal population have aggravated the pressure [32]. Conflict is often manifested through open violent and ethnic bias because of differences in lifestyle between two communities. Such differences provoked competition over available declining natural resources for grazing, settlement, and farming (Table 3).

Table 3. Perception on Causes and Reasons for Persistence Farmer-Grazier conflict in Sabga- Bamunka Area.

Reasons and Causes of Farmer- Grazier Conflicts	Respondents	% of Respondents
Increase of crop damage and trace passing into agricultural land	100	51%
Encroachment into grazing land and blocking of transhumance route by farmer	60	31%
Inability of the administration and traditional leader to solve farmer-grazier conflicts (corrupt practices)	36	18%
Total	196	100

Furthermore, Farmer-grazier conflict in the area often result in open violence [37] and manifested in different ways such as wounding and poisoning of animal by farmers, the chasing of farmers by herdsman with knives and walking stick used in

driving cattle and cutlass. The pictures below show a horse poisoned by a farmer using salt in Sabga. These farmers tight salt in plastic paper and deposited it where cattle graze.



Source: Delegation of Livestock Sabga (1988) [24].

Figure 7. A dead Horse killed by a farmer using salt in Sabga Village.

3.3.2. Soil Erosion

The exploitation of forest for domestic, commercial purposes and the repeated passage of cattle over the terrain in some places like around the eastern flanks of Sabga has facilitated the gravitational down slope movement of weathered material. This is because herds of cattle that plough the area repeatedly possess weight which act as overloading at the top of the slope. Consequently, the soil is loosened, and couple with the heavy rainfall around the area, penetration of water gave the lubrication force for slumping leading to the displacement of soil particles.

4. Recommendation for a Sustainable Landuse Planning in Sabga-Bamunka

The following recommendations and suggestions based on field investigation are made in order to redress the negative impacts of land use land cover in the Sabga-Bamunka area. These recommendations are reduction in the excessive consumption of fuel wood, practice eco-forestry, raise awareness and a dialogue platform.

4.1. Reduction in the Excessive Consumption of Fuel Wood

During field work in the study area, it was realised that 95% of the household relied on fuel wood to cook. The consistent demand of wood for this purpose has greatly contributed to the reduction and the gradual disappearance of forest vegetation couple with population pressure. That is encouraging the Sabga-Bamunka inhabitants in the consumption of biogas produced using household waste in their homes. However, it is coherent that a reduction in excessive use of wood will enable the forest to regenerate naturally.

4.2. Practice Eco-forestry

Eco-forestry is a restorative method of forest management,

which is not based on economic productivity. In this certain tree are selectively harvested while causing minimal damage to the rest of the forest. The aim of this method is to systematically fell mature trees, while leaving the forest ecosystem relatively unaffected. The adoption of this practice in the Sabga-Bamunka area would reduce the rate of deforestation.

4.3. Raise Awareness

Better awareness and education are important amongst farmers and pastoralist in the case of Sabga-Bamunka area. Education of local farmers about optimizing their land management would ensure that less forested area need to be cleared for farming and this would therefore reduce deforestation.

4.4. Dialogue Platform

Dialogue platform is a forum where by farmers and graziers are brought together to exchange ideas on issues of farmer-grazier conflicts in order to arrive at peaceful settlement [27]. It can be one of the most efficient ways of handling farmer-grazier conflicts in the area. The forum brings together farmers and graziers to discuss their problems [28]. Graziers consider farmers as partners for access to crop residues after harvest. Farmers also consider graziers as those they can benefit from by having access to cattle dung which improves on soil fertility. Organic crop production could thus be encouraged in Sabga-Bamunka area through this system of integrated crop-livestock farming generated from the dialogue platform.

5. Conclusion

The objective of the study was to examine land use/land cover changes and the authors realised Land use dynamics is inevitable and occur on permanent basis. These changes are essential for economic development and social progress, but often come at a substantial cost on the environment and resources. A spatial-temporal analysis of land use/land cover

has been carried out in Sabga-Bamunka area from 1980 to 2020. The analysis of the land use maps and field observations, all point to the fact that there has been a significant change in land use/cover in this area with forest and grazing land witnessing a steady decline in favour of settlement, bare soil and farmland. This situation has as consequences the destruction of vegetal cover which culminated to soil erosion. These changes in land use/cover have led to environmental and resource issues ranging from loss of biodiversity and impacts such as land use conflicts and haphazard development were also witnessed. This paper can provide substantial source of information to the population of the area and Cameroon at large.

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