

**CENTRE FOR NURSERY DEVELOPMENT AND  
ERU PROPAGATION  
(CENDEP)**



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Project No 600160. "Restoration of degraded montane forests in Cameroon,  
using analogue forestry techniques"

**Report:**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Project Review**  
*and*  
**Planning Workshop**  
**(February 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 to July 31<sup>st</sup> 2008)**

**Kumbo July 2008**



*Shrine (thatch house) located in the Mbiame community Forest*

**Analogue Forestry is a forest management system that seeks to restore degraded forest lands, often replacing inefficient slash and burn agriculture or cattle ranching, with highly productive and biologically diverse regenerated forests capable of meeting the extractive needs of local populations (e.g. firewood, fodder, fruits, nuts, subsistence crops, timber) while supplying them with a supplemental income and an ecologically stable environment.**

## **Executive summary**

Since February 2008, CENDEP has been working with stakeholders in Bui Division in a project to introduce analogue forestry in three communities. Funding for this project is provided by IUCN NL through the Ecosystem Grant Programme. The project aims at restoring degraded forest lands, improve forest cover around water catchments, and discourage inefficient slash and burn agriculture in favour of organic farming with the aim of improving food security, enhance income generating opportunities and promote the conservation of biodiversity.

On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008, 40 participants meet in Kumbo to evaluate progress made in the first six months and to plan for the next six months. The main achievements of the project were: 2260 of the targeted 5000 stakeholders sensitized in seven communities; seven community nurseries established and a total of 4514 tree seedlings comprising 35 different species raised. 679 were transplanted in an area of approximately 3ha. Thirty (35) farmers were trained to practice analogue forestry on communal land (degraded forests areas and watershed areas earmarked for protection). 1 ha of eucalyptus was eradicated from the Baansam water catchment. An arboretum was established. Related achievements included the training on Practical Financial Management for NGOs that was attended by the Project's finance officer and the learning visit to the Rainforest Rescue International, Sri Lanka, by the Director to complete training on analogue forestry. CENDEP was selected by the New Forest Project as seed distributor for the World Seed Program, in Cameroon. Through sensitization, two neighbouring communities sharing a water catchment were brought together and this led to an amicable resolution of their differences. Main difficulties included low turn out for community work, demands for motivation by some community members during field work, shortage of seeds leading to some nurseries having bare seed beds after potting of germinated seeds. Further sensitization was recommended to involve many more people in project activities and to emphasize that the benefits of the project are for the community and so they must take an active part and demonstrate their commitment to the continuation of field activities once CENDEP leaves. The need to keep and share statistics on tree planting was expressed. Reference was made to a fire incidence that ravaged trees planted at the Kitiwum man made forest and of which the community could not be compensated because they lacked documentary evidence to show that they had been involved in tree planting in the area.

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## **Summary**

### ***Introduction:***

The Centre for Nursery Development and Eru Propagation (CENDEP) is a grassroots organization. It is an offspring of a farmers group that was trained in 1999 on the domestication of a forest vegetable known as Eru (*Gnetum africanum*). CENDEP has as mission to assist and/or train local people in the domestication, sustainable production and marketing of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and agricultural products of economic importance and in the sustainable management of natural resources. It also engages in analogue forestry for the restoration of degraded forest lands, improve forest cover around water catchments, and discourage inefficient slash and burn agriculture in favour of organic farming with the aim of improving food security, enhance income generating opportunities and promote the conservation of biodiversity in the montane forests of Cameroon.

Since February 2008, CENDEP has been working with stakeholders in Bui Division in a project to introduce analogue forestry in three communities and nearby villages. Funding for this project is provided by IUCN NL through the Ecosystem Grant Programme.

The objective of the project is to contribute in resolving environmental problems resulting from:

- a. extensive subsistence agriculture and low harvests,
- b. weak community tenure rights that lead to unsustainable resource use and
- c. the introduction of invasive species in former forest sites.

To ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation, six-monthly review and planning workshops were programmed with the following objectives:

1. to evaluate progress;
2. to plan for the next six months and
3. to make recommendations for amendment of agreed activities so that corrective measures can be taken to ensure maximum achievement of project results.

The first workshop took place on Thursday July 31<sup>st</sup> 2008 at CENDEP's Regional Office in Kumbo from 9:30 am to 5:30pm. Participants at the workshop came from Mbiame, Kitiwum, Sop, Wvem, Kikaikela'aki, Ngomrin and Jakiri. The following government services were represented by their respective Divisional

Delegates: MINADER, MINEP, MINFOF. Also present were representatives from the councils of Jakiri, Mbiame, Kumbo, as well as other local NGOs and CIGs some of whom are collaborating with CENDEP in the implementation of this project. The lone media house present was the catholic newspaper "L'Effort Camerounais".

***Workshop process:***

The executive Director of CENDEP opened the workshop by thanking all the participants who turned out for the meeting. He explained the reason for the meeting and encouraged all present to actively participate to ensure that the actions that would result from the workshop should contribute in improving the way the project was being run in order to ensure success.

This led to an introduction of the workshop and presentation of the workshop objectives by Mr. Tanda Godwin. The Project coordinator, Mr. Wirsiy Eric then gave an overview of the analogue forestry project during which he recounted the history of the project from the training on analogue forestry to the feasibility studies that led to the development of a proposal that was financed by IUCN NL through the Ecosystem Grant Programme. He regretted the fact that due to the desire by CENDEP to be efficient, not all the communities that were consulted during the feasibility studies and who had indicated their desire to be part of the project could be included in the project. He however reassured that efforts were being made to acquire funding to extend the project activities to as many communities as possible.

This was followed by presentations of field reports by the two community facilitators, Jivirka Ernestine and Lawir Felix Yuven. Mr Periementah Kutchoteh Ndzefemmegho; Forest and nature conservation officer ended the presentations with a talk on the opportunities that this project offered to the project beneficiaries and the world at large. He talked specifically about the emerging carbon trade through the Clean Development Mechanism that evolved from the Kyoto protocol which is an international treaty adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 but only came into force in 2005, when the required minimum number of countries finally ratified it. He explained that the protocol attempts to address the problem of global climate change and sets legally binding limits on the anthropogenic emissions of significant "greenhouse gases" (GHG) that traps heat and are thought to be accumulating in the atmosphere at a level sufficient to change the Earth's atmosphere. Each presentation was followed by a question

and answer session during which issues were clarified and suggestions/recommendations made. The presentations are on the annex to this report. Participants were then divided into three groups and presented a topic to debate on. Group I made up of Water and Forest Management Committees members from the different project communities were asked to suggest activities they think if promoted can enable them to generate income to run their activities when the project ends

Group II was made up of farmers and had a similar task. They were asked to suggest self sustaining activities they thought if promoted could improve on their income.

Group III was composed of representatives of government ministries present and the other Non Governmental Organisations. They were asked to suggest actions that could be taken with local NGOs and central administration with respect to land-use planning in order to effectively compete for projects involving climate change mitigation. The findings of the various groups (annex ....) were presented in the plenary followed by discussions. The workshop ended at 5.30pm with observations from the representatives of the government services present and closing remarks by the executive Director who wished participants a safe trip back to their communities and places of work. The next appointment was fixed for January 2009.

### **Planned activities for the period**

The main planned activities for this reporting period were to carry out:

- I. Project initiation workshop with objectives to:
  - a. present to the project implementation team as well as collaborators, the required information, skills and guidelines necessary for the successful implementation of the Project.
  - b. inform collaborators, relevant government ministries about the project in the target areas,
  - c. introduce collaborators to the concepts and practice of analogue forestry and prepare them towards its implementation.
  
- II. baseline survey (socio-economic and physiognomic), to:
  - a. to provide baseline information on the socio-economic environment and resource use necessary to inform decision making for the promotion of Analogue Forestry and the improvement of three degraded water catchments through enrichment planting in three communities in Bui Division.
  - b. Understand the physiognomic and ecological functions of the remnant forest in view of their replication in the chosen sites of our intervention

III. Sensitization meetings:

The objective was to raise awareness on the functions, products and services of traditional forests followed by design of farmland in both man-made and natural ecosystems (remnant forests) integrating the needs of the farmer and the local environment.

IV. eradication of invasive species from forest and water catchment areas

V. Seed collection and establishment of tree nurseries to meet with farm design needs,

VI. establishment of an arboretum to conduct propagation trials and for the multiplication/storage and distribution of seeds/seedlings

VII. tree planting, and

VIII. training on pasture improvement and organic farming;

### **Main achievements**

2260 of the targeted 5000 stakeholders were sensitized in seven communities. Seven community nurseries were established and a total of 4514 tree seedlings comprising 35 different species were raised. 679 were transplanted in an area of approximately 3ha. Thirty (35) farmers were identified to practice analogue forestry on communal land (degraded forests areas and watershed areas earmarked for protection). Of this number 14 signed agreements with the communities through the Forest Management Committees mediated by the Divisional Officer. 1 ha of eucalyptus from eradicated from the Baansam water catchment. School children were reached through an environmental education programme earmarked for schools in the project area. 3 of the five targeted schools were reached. An arboretum was established. Related achievements included the training on Practical Financial Management for NGOs that was attended by the Project's finance officer and the learning visit to the Rainforest Rescue International, Sri Lanka, by the Director to complete training on analogue forestry started in Zimbabwe in October 2006. CENDEP was selected by the New Forest Project as a seed distributor for the World Seed Program, in Cameroon. Through sensitization, two neighbouring communities sharing a water catchment were brought together and this led to an amicable resolution of their differences.

### **Difficulties encountered**

The major difficulties encountered was the low turn out for community work, demands for motivation by some community members during field work (comparison with past projects), persistent doubts if the project would succeed, shortage of seeds leading to some nurseries having bare seed beds after potting of germinated seeds.



***Suggestions/observations***

Sensitization will continue to involve many more people in project activities and to emphasize that the benefits of the project are for the community and so they must take an active part and demonstrate their commitment to the continuation of field activities once CENDEP leaves. Traditional groupings that were not reached during the reporting period would be reached

***General observations:***

The Divisional Delegate of Agriculture and Rural Development appreciated the results achieved by CENDEP in its six months of field activities. He reiterated the fact that Cameroon law forbids farming on water catchment sites. This led to a debate whereby the Kitiwum Community demonstrated how without agriculture they would not have made the progress so far achieved on the protection of their water catchment. The team from CENDEP explained the nature of agriculture (organic) that the project was promoted and that there should be no fear of agrochemicals contaminated ground water. Besides the farmers were only there for a precise duration of time and under strict supervision/agreements (ref: agreements signed with forest/water management committees) It was finally agreed that controlled farming be carried out in water catchments to avoid unforeseen water blemishing.

The Delegate of MINEP (Environment and Nature Protection) was enthused by the success made so far and emphasized on a continuous collaboration to ensure the successful implementation of the Analogue Forestry project. He pointed out that the inclusion of raffia bushes in the analogue forestry system is necessary as it is one of the most lucrative household income generator in the project communities that is all the time minimized.

**Closing remarks:**

The Director of CENDEP expressed his happiness on the success of the workshop and assured participants that their contributions shall be taken into consideration in the future implementation of the project. He then declared the workshop close and wished all participants travelling mercies to their respective destinations.

## **Annexes:**

### ***Annex1: Mbiame Field Report***

## **SIX MONTHLY PROJECT REPORT PRESENTATION**

### **MBIAME.**

**Presented by:**  
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**Community Facilitator**  
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## **PLAN OF PRESENTATION**

- ➡ INTRODUCTION
- ➡ PLANNED ACTIVITIES
- ➡ ACHIEVEMENTS
- ➡ DIFFICULTIES
- ➡ RECOMMENDATIONS
- ➡ ACTIVITIES FOR COMING 6 MONTHS
- ➡ CONCLUSION
- ➡ QUESTIONS

## **INTRODUCTION**

MBIAME is located in Mven Sub Division with a population of more than 30,000 inhabitants. It has a communal natural forest of about 1000 hectares. 300 hectares of pure forest cover and 700 hectares of degraded land.

AF technology was used to contribute in the restoration of the degraded compartments of the forest. It was also used in the protection of the Baansam water catchment in the Northern part of the forest.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES.

- AWARENESS RAISING.
- NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT.
- BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY.
- SELECTION OF INTERESTED FARMERS.
- ERADICATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES FROM FOREST AND CATCHMENT AREAS.
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOLS.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES (cont.)

- ON-FARM TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATIONS.
- REVIVING AND STRENGTHENING FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (MCFMC).
- TREE PLANTING

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✚ AT LEAST 50-60% OF STAKEHOLDERS HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT AF.
- ✚ A WELL FENCED NURSERY ALREADY IN PLACE.
- ✚ BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY CONDUCTED IN ALL THE PROJECT SITES.

## ACHIEVEMENTS (cont)

- ✚ 14 INTERESTED FARMERS ALREADY SELECTED FOR CULTIVATION IN DEGRADED FOREST AREAS.
- ✚ ABOUT 1HA OF EUCALYPTUS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY ERADICATED FROM THE CACTHMENT.
- ✚ ENVIRONMENTAL CLUBS CREATED IN TWO SCHOOLS.

## ACHIEVEMENTS (cont)

- ✚ TRAININGS AND DEMONSTRATION ON COMPOSTING, AGRO FORESTRY, AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT CARRIED OUT.
- ✚ A NEW FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE HAS BEEN PUT IN PLACE.
- ✚ MORE THAN 600 TREES ALREADY PLANTED AT THE FOREST.

## DIFFICULTIES

- ✚ LOW TURN OUT FROM PARTICIPANTS.
- ✚ TOO MUCH COMPARISM WITH PAST PROJECTS.
- ✚ DEMANDS OF SPECIAL MOTIVATION BY PARTICIPANTS.
- ✚ DOUBTS OF WHETHER THE AF WILL SUCCEED.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

- MORE SENSITISATION BE CARRIED OUT FOR COMMUNITIES TO KNOW THE ROLE THEY HAVE TO PLAY AS BENEFICIARIES.
- MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS SHOULD PLAY THEIR ROLES AS FLAG BEARERS.

## ACTIVITIES FOR COMING 6 MONTHS.

- ROUTINE NURSERY MANAGEMENT.
- ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL TREE NURSERIES
- SCHOOL OUTREACH EE PROGRAMS
- DEMARCATION OF DEGRADED FOREST BOUNDARIES
- EXCHANGE VISITS BETWEEN PROJECT COMMUNITIES.
- CONSTRUCTION OF WATER RETENTION POOLS FOR WILDLIFE
- BUSH FIRE TRACING CAMPAIGN
- CONTINUOUS ERADICATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES
- CONTINUOUS TREE PLANTING IN DEGRADED AREAS
- CONTINUOUS ON FARM TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

## ACTIVITIES FOR COMING 6 MONTHS (cont).

- ADDITIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE MCFMC
- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AF INFORMATION PACKS

## CONCLUSION.

GIVEN THE POTENTIALS OF AF AS AN INNOVATION IN BUI IN GENERAL AND MBIAME IN PARTICULAR; THERE MUST BE AN IMPENDING NEED FOR STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATION FOR IMPROVED AND REALISTIC BENEFITS AS IT IS THE CASE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE THIS TECHNOLOGY IS FAST GAINING GROUNDS.

Conclusively, AF in Mbiame should be a role model capable of being replicated in other neighbouring communities

## END OF PRESENTATION

ANY QUESTIONS?

## ***Annex 2: Field Report for Kitiwum/Sop/Wvem Cluster***

### SIX MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR KITIWUM/SOP ZONE

PRESENTED BY JIVIRKA ERNESTINE FONREM NYUYFODZE

COMMUNITY FACILITATOR FOR KITIWUM AND SOP/WVEM.

## INTRODUCTION

Analog forestry is a system of planting trees with different species to develop economically productive ecological systems that are similar in structure and function to a natural forest ecosystem.

In my working area this technique was used in the protection of water catchments. This was achieved through the implementation of the following activities:

- Awareness raising/sensitization
- Establishment of community nurseries
- Base-line socio-economic survey
- Follow-up of Nurseries

- Farming at catchment areas
- Transplanting of seedlings into polythene bags
- Tree planting at catchment areas

## Achievements

By carrying out the above activities the following achievements were made:

- Sensitization in Kitiwum, Sop/Wvem and Kikaikelaki.



- Establishment of community tree nurseries
  - ✓ 27 species sown in Kitiwum
  - ✓ 24 species in Wvem
  - ✓ 18 species in Sop
  - ✓ 9 species in Jakiri
  - ✓ 10 species in Ngomrin
  - ✓ 10 species in Kikaikelaki

## 2. ACHIEVEMENTS

- Base-line socio-economic survey
- Follow-up of nurseries
- Encourage farming at the catchment areas

## 2. ACHIEVEMENTS

- Transplanting of seedlings into polythene bags
  - ✓ 993 seedlings in Kitiwum
  - ✓ 518 seedlings in Sop
  - ✓ 1107 seedlings in Wvem
  - ✓ 108 seedlings in Jakiri
  - ✓ 108 seedlings in Kikaikelaki

### 3. DIFFICULTIES

- LOW TURN-OUT DURING WORK
- POOR NURSERY MANAGEMENT BY SOME COMMUNITIES

### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- More sensitization is needed.
- Need for proper management of nurseries

## 5. Work Plan for the Next six months

- Environmental education in schools
- Identification and selection of interested farmers
- Management of Nurseries
- On-farm training on soil fertility improvement techniques
- Tree planting
- Demarcation of catchment areas
- Promotion of income generating activities

## 6. Conclusion

- Analog forestry will succeed in communities only with the joined efforts of all of us

## 7. QUESTIONS...?

***Annex 3: Project Opportunities***

**PROJECT REVIEW AND  
PLANNING WORKSHOP**

**PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES**

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM  
(CDM)/CARBON TRADE

By

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**PRESENTATION PLAN**

- Introduction
- Some key definitions and concepts
- Analogue Forestry and CDM
- Management Options
- Challenges of CDM implementation
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

# INTRODUCTION

- Background
- The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) evolved from the Kyoto protocol which is an international treaty adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 but only came into force in 2005, when the required minimum number of countries finally ratified it. The protocol attempts to address the problem of global climate change and sets legally binding limits on the anthropogenic emissions of significant “greenhouse gases” (GHG) that traps heat and are thought to be accumulating in the atmosphere at a level sufficient to change the Earth’s atmosphere.

## INTRODUCTION (cont)

- The CDM encourages developed countries to invest in GHG-reducing projects in developing countries. The purpose of the CDM is to allow developed countries to benefit from the lower-cost opportunities in developing countries to reduce GHG, whereas the developing countries benefit from the investment that such projects will bring. One type of project allowed under the CDM is forestry (afforestation and reforestation-A/R), based on the rationale that trees absorb carbon dioxide, one of the main greenhouse gases.

## SOME KEY DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

- ❖ **Forests**
- An area of at least 0.05-1 hectares of trees, with a canopy cover of at least 10-30%, and with trees capable of reaching 2-5m.
- ❖ **Afforestation**
- Foresting land that has not been forested for a period of 50 years.
- ❖ **Reforestation**
- Foresting land that is the direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, and seeding on lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989.
- ❖ **Carbon sequestration**
- The capture and secure storage of carbon that would otherwise be emitted to or remain in the atmosphere. The idea is (i) to keep carbon emissions produced by human activities from reaching the atmosphere by capturing and diverting to secure storage or (ii) to remove carbon from the atmosphere by various means and store it.

## SOME KEY DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS (cont)

### ❖ Carbon pools

- There are six carbon pools applicable to CDM A/R project activities namely: above ground tree biomass, aboveground non-tree biomass, belowground biomass, litter, deadwood and soil organic matter.

### ❖ Additionality

- This asks whether a project would have happened anyway or whether it needs the CDM A/R to go ahead.

An example: The implementation of Analogue forestry in Bui Division would have happened anyway; even without CDM A/R support thereby resulting in additional benefits for the climate.

### ❖ Leakage

- This means that a project causes GHG effects outside its project boundaries.

An example: An area is being reforested. As a consequence, farming no longer can take place on this land. Now the farmers burn forest in another area in search of cultivable land. The associated GHG effect need to be taken into account.

## SOME KEY DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS (cont)

### ❖ Carbon Trading

- Carbon trading is a market based mechanism for helping mitigate the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon trading markets are developing that bring buyers and sellers of carbon credits together with standardized rules of trade.
- Potential buyers for carbon credits are any entity, typically a business that emits carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and may be required by law to balance their emissions through the mechanism of carbon sequestration.
- Potential sellers of carbon credits are entities that manage forest and agricultural lands based on the accumulation of carbon in their forest trees or agricultural soils.

## ANALOGUE FORESTRY AND CDM

- Analog forestry attempt to reverse the loss of forest cover by planting trees and lesser plants on degraded and deforested lands, recreating the structure and functions of the original forest. It incorporates economically viable trees and plants in a polycultural system that aims to unite biodiversity and economic gain for the small-scale farmer.
- In this way they offer the opportunity to expand forest cover, act as "carbon sinks", sequester carbon during the growing phase and provide long term carbon storage when mature.
- The experience in the application of Analogue Forestry suggests that it is the small-scale farmers who have the capacity of slowing biodiversity degradation in anthropogenic or disturbed systems. If this capacity can be capitalized, the rural poor can be seen as a target for investment. Biodiversity developing systems such as Analogue Forestry can be applied as effective tools in CDM and carbon trade.

## MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

- Restoration of degraded lands through reforestation.
- Improved silvicultural techniques to increase plant growth rates (enrichment planting and invasive species eradication).
- Agro forestry on agricultural lands
- Protection from fire, grazing and cutting to allow natural ecosystem restoration.
- Pasture improvement and management.

### Management options (cont.)

- Water shed and catchment protection
- Carbon stock assessments and monitoring through community participatory forest inventory.

## EFFORTS MADE BY CENDEP TOWARDS CDM

- CENDEP recently participated in a regional workshop organized by the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in Yaounde during the launching of its activities on Congo Basin Forests and Climate Change Adaptation (CoFCCA).
- CENDEP has also presented a Project Idea Note to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) within the framework of its Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Degradation (CASCADe).
- Meanwhile these efforts are yet to produce any tangible results, CENDEP encourages on-going efforts with all stakeholders for the collective realization of the potential benefits that could be generated from CDM and carbon trading.

## CHALLENGES OF CDM IMPLEMENTATION

- Inadequate information on local forest inventory data that could be used to assess and monitor changes in carbon stocks.
- Lack of trained individuals within local NGOs and communities to carry out forest inventory and record data.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Information sharing with the Designated National Authority for climate change through local MINEP and MINFOF staff in participation and development of potential CDM projects that may benefit targeted local communities.
- Information sharing and active participation of local community forest managers and land-use planners in any potential CDM project activity.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Understanding the role therefore of Analogue forestry and the 'sink' qualities they bring to climate change can further the development of our forests through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).
- Not only will this allow communities to see the forest for more than the trees, but will enhance vital aspects key to the maintenance of our environmental integrity such as conservation, biodiversity, species composition and watershed protection.



## Conclusions (cont.)

- This presentation, therefore hopes to demonstrate that carbon payments can potentially act as an important stimulus in the reduction of forest degradation in the Bui highlands as well as provide an incentive for local communities to engage in tree planting, tree-based agriculture (agro forestry) as well as analogue forestry.
- In this way local communities may become directly involved in activities that mitigate global carbon while at the same time providing a sustainable livelihood for many marginalized people.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION



## **Annex 4: Group work**

### **4.1: Group I – Water and Forest Management Committees**

Topic: Suggest activities you think if promoted can enable you to generate income to run your activities.

Moderator –

Secretary/Reporter – Suuynyuy Jeanmarie

Results:

1. Beekeeping
2. Planting of medicinal plants e.g. Prunus Africana (Kira)
3. Planting of raffia palms following a management/landuse plan
4. Introduction of eru plants into analogue forests
5. Planting of fruit trees (economic viability) e.g. apples
6. Improvement of pasture
7. Encouraging/promoting poultry and rabbitry, cane rat domestication
8. Promote pisciculture (fishery in ponds)
9. Promote commercialisation of water through bottling
10. Encourage market Gardening
11. Link AFs in watersheds and montane forests to the carbon trade and CDM
12. Snail farming

Members of the Group

<b>No</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	Nsai Domestella	Rifem – Mbiame
2	Suuynyuy Jeanmarie	SAC – Nso
3	Kongnyuy Joseph	Kitiwum
4	Wirsungrin Donatus	Kitiwum
5	Romanus Kimfor	Sop (WMC)
6	Lontum felix	Sop (WMC)
7	Fedze Lawrence	Wvem (WMC)
8	Tabah Stephen	Kitiwum (WMC)
9	Lambiv He-en Geoarge	Kitiwum (WMC)
10	Lukong Majoda Fonqua	Bihkov FMI
11	Lainjo Vincent Mbinkar	Mbiame (FMC)
12	Fai Mbonlong	Kikaikelaki
13	Yevi Wirba Venatius	Mbiame

## 4.2: Group II: Farmers

Topic: Suggest activities you think if promoted can improve on your income and which you can continue on your own when project ends.

Moderator –

Secretary/Reporter –

### Results:

1. Bee farming
2. Small animal farming (cane rats, rabbitry, etc)
3. Promote the growing of fruit trees and vines through vegetative propagation
4. Encourage dairy farming
5. encourage tree planting (Pygium)
6. Supply of improved seeds to farmers
7. Train farmers on modern farming methods (techniques) and provide small farmers grants
8. Establishment of markets for farm products
9. Provide storage facilities for farm products like maize, potatoes, beans, etc
10. Improve farm to market roads
11. Training of more agricultural extension workers for adequate modern technology
12. Planting of raffia bushes

No	Names	Address
1	Mbinkar Mary Njeer	Rifem - Mbiame
2	Ntulin N Vitalis	Wvem
3	Nsaywir Richard	Ngomrin, Jakiri
4	Ngoran Joseph	Banka – Kumbo
5	Lawrence Mamou	Wvem, Jakiri
6	Wirsiy Lawrence L.	Sop WMC
7	Maimo Valentine Yuven	Wvem Jakiri

### 4.3: Group III: Government and NGOs

Topic: - Suggest actions that could be taken with local NGOs and central administration with respect to land-use planning in order to effectively compete for projects involving climate change mitigation).

Moderator – Tumi Emmanuel

Secretary/Reporter –

Results:

1. Sensitize landlords to lease land used for project activities
2. Review acquisition procedures/cost of land title certificates
3. Ensure sustainability of activities after project execution period
4. gender issues should be adequately addresses
5. collaborations and or networking between organisations to avoid duplication
6. Evaluation meetings should hold evaluations after three months
7. communication with central administration (lobbying and advocacy, and communication)
8. Government services should exist and should reduce bureaucracy and self-interest.
9. Local realities should be taken into consideration when implementing projects
10. Landuse planning maps should be done by government and all stakeholder

No	Names	Address
1	Fonba Eric S.	CEPROCA
2	Youndjie Koleoko G	CENDEP
3	Ngoran Cecilia Verge	2 <sup>nd</sup> Deputy Mayor – Mbiame council
4	Tumi Emmanuel	Divisional Delegate, MINEP, Bui
5	Nkengla Jeremiah	Divisional Delegate, MINFOF, Bui
6	Wirndzerem Emmanuel	KUDOC
7	Marceline Fonyuy Nsai	CENDEP
8	Periementah K. Ndzefemmegho	CENDEP
9	Joachim Wiysenyuy	Save the Young (SAYO)
10	Nsahdzeyuf Jude Leh	GREENERY Association
11	Fuchi Thomas	Division Delegate MINADER, Bui
12	Njodzeka Gilbert N	Green Care, Bui
13	Yufenyuy Ibrahim	4 <sup>th</sup> Deputy Mayor – Kumbo council

## **Annex 5: Reactions to the presentations**

### ***Mbiame:***

The MINFOF delegate remarked that the Mbiame Forest is not a community forest but a non permanent forest of the Government of Cameroon. He reminded delegation from Mbiame that their lost documents concerning application for community forest status had been found and given to ANCO on the presumption that ANCO was still working in the area. The Mbiame Community Forest Management Council (MCFMC) was advised to liaise with CENDEP to retrieve the documents for follow up. The MINFOF delegate suggested that MCFMC should add the map drawn by the Bamenda Highlands Forest Project (BHFP) to the application and legalisation documents for submission to Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife so as to gain legal status over forest.

The delegate of Environment and Nature Protection was worried about the low turn out for project activities. He was worried why other neighbouring communities that had an impact on the Mbiame Community forest were not included in the project? How asked to know how practically the forest would be demarcated.

Following this intervention the Mbiame forest management committee chairman assured that despite the initial low turn out the project would succeed in his area. On the same issue the community facilitator said he would seek to improve participation in group work through the involvement of more of Ngangi groups, "Mfuh" houses, as well as government structures. He explained that the degraded area of the forest was concentrated at the periphery and not in the core of the forest and that farmers in Dzeng (a neighbouring village) were part of the project. They constitute the main group of farmers who had signed agreements with the MCFMC to practice AF on the degraded areas of the forest. He further went to say demarcation of forest would be with sign posts indicating the boundaries of the forest.

In relation to the statement by the MINFOF delegate on the status of the Mbiame forest the Chairman of the Kitiwum Water management committee asked to know if a grassland area converted into forest land by a community could be granted as a Community Forest? The answer was yes provided there was proof of tree planting over time through record keeping.

Other worries/questions/remarks concerning the report from Mbiame were:

- After tree planting and canopy closure, what alternative activities CENDEP is planning to do with the farmers?
- How can trees be protected following the short life span of project?
- How can the concerns of grazing be addressed which is rampant in Mbiame?
- How was the baseline conducted to advice impact studiest?

### ***Kitiwum/Sop and Wvem cluster***

Comments by the Delegate of MINFOF

- Advisable to keep statistics on tree planting (number and types of species). It should be noted that after the fire incidence that ravaged trees planted at the Kitiwum man made forest the community could not be compensated because they lacked documentary evidence to show that they planted trees in the area
- Alternative methods of tree planting should be encouraged.

Delegate of MINADER expressed worries about farming in catchment area at Wvem and strongly advised against. Articulated that state laws prohibit farming in catchment areas and stated that if trees should be planted to protect and increase water table in catchment areas, we need not necessarily cultivate the area.

### ***CDM/Carbon trade presentation***

#### **Questions/remarks**

- ⇒ The general remark was that it was an academic presentation involving concepts entirely new but relevant to the context.
- ⇒ Did the PIN submitted to UNEP address local realities and how has CENDEP been involving the other local NGOs during the last six months
- ⇒ Response: AF promotion in the different land uses of our project area was used as the basis in formulating the PIN. Local NGOs have always been included in our activities as well as studies (socioeconomic survey).

⇒ Bui and Boyo divisions could potentially provide a total surface area of 24000ha for reforestation activities and hence qualify for any CDM project activity in the future

**Annex 6: List of participants**

Number	Name	Village/NGO
1	Maimo Valentine Yuven	Wvem Water management Committee
2	Ntehyuka Vitalis	Wvem Water Management Committee
3	Lawrence Mamou	Wvem Water management Committee
4	Fedze Lawrence	Wvem Water Management Committee
5	Lontum Felix	Sop Water Management Committee
6	Romanus Kimfoi	Sop Water Management Committee
7	Wirsungnin Donatus	Kitiwum
8	Wirdzerem Emmanuel	Tobin/KUDOC
9	Njodzeka Gilbert	Shisong Greencare
10	Fai Kidze	Bui Bean Corn and Forestry
11	Niangle Jeremah	DD MINFOF
12	Tumi Emmanuel	DD MINEP
13	Lawir Felix	CENDEP
14	Periementah Ndzefemmegho	CENDE
15	Youndjie Koleoko Gabriel	CENDEP
16	Fonba Eric Suika	CEPROCA
17	Ngong Gloria	CENDEP
18	Jivirka Ernestine F	CENDEP
19	Wirsiy Lawrence	Sop Water Management Committee
20	Kongnyuy Joseph	Kitiwum Water Management Committee
21	Suinyuy Jeanmarie	Kitiwum Water Management Committee
22	Joachim Wiysenyuy	Save the Young (Kumbo)
23	Nsadzeyuf Jude Leh	Greenery (Kumbo)
24	Nsai Domestella	Rifem Mbiame
25	Ngoran Cecilia Veye	Mbiame 2 <sup>nd</sup> Deputy Mayor
26	Lainjo Vincent Mbinkar	Rifem Mbiame Community Forest Project
27	Lotam Alex	Mbiame Community Forest project Chairman
28	Mbinkar Mary Njeer	Rifem Mbiame

29	Yeni Wirba Venantius	Rifem Mbiame
30	Tanda Godwin	CENDEP
31	Fuhni Thomas	DD MINADDER
32	Tabah Stephen	Kitiwum
33	Fai Bohlon	Kikaikelaki
34	Lambir H George	Kitiwum
35	Nsaywiri Richard	Ngomrin
36	Ngoran Joseph	Banka
37	Lukong Majoda Fonyuy	Bihkov FMI
38	Marceline Fonyuy Nsai	CENDEP
39	Yufenyuy Ibrahim	4 <sup>th</sup> Deputy Mayor Kumbo Urban Council
40	Wirsiy Eric F	CENDEP

### ***Annex 7:Work shop Program***

- 8H30–9H00: Arrival and registration of participants
- 9H00-9H05: Opening Prayers
- 9H05–9H10: Welcome Address
- 9H10–9H25: Self Introduction
- 9H25–9H35: Introduction and presentation of work shop objectives
- 9H35–10H00: Overview of the Analogue Forestry Project

### **Field Reports**

- 10H00–10H20 : Mbiame
- 10H20-11H00 :Questions/answers/remarks
- 11H00–11H20:Kitiwum/Sop/Wvem
- 11H20-12H00 :Questions and answers
- 12H00-12H15: Break
- 12H15-12H30 : Project opportunities (CDM/Carbon trade)
- 12H30-13H00 : Questions/answers/remarks
- 13H00-14H00 : Lunch Break
- 14H00-15H30 : Group work
- 15H30–16H30 : Presentation of group work/debate
- 15H30–16H30 Observations MINADER,MINFOF,MINEF
- 17H00: Group photo and departure