Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Cameroon ER-PIN (Revised)
Emission Reduction Program in Southern Cameroon

Fourteenth Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF14)

Paris

June 20-22, 2016

ER Program Idea Background/Context
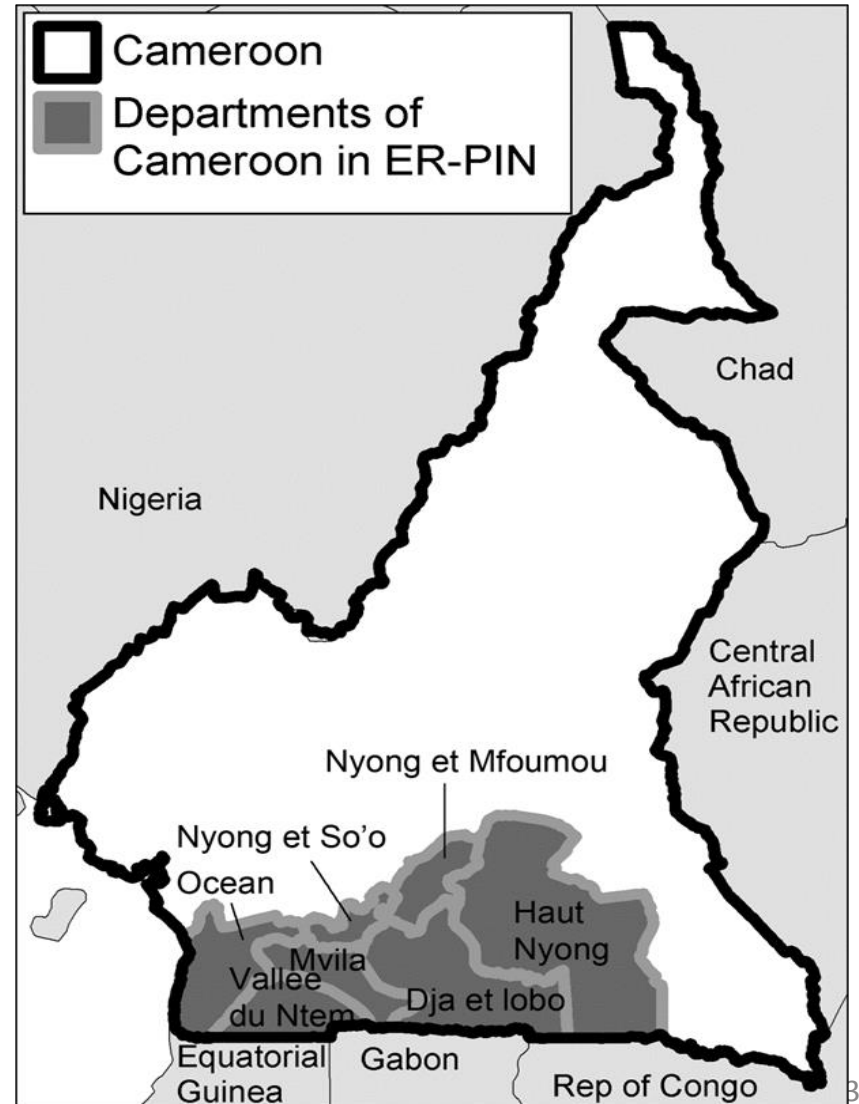
Country context:

➢ **Historically low deforestation** but under enormous pressure (HFLD: >50% forest cover and 0.28% annual deforestation);

➢ **Forest is under threat** from increasing agricultural expansion, mining and infrastructure development;

➢ **Sustainable land use planning** and zoning is crucial to address deforestation;

➢ **Inter-ministerial dialogue** under the auspices of MINEPAT (Ministry of Planning) and the National REDD+ Steering Committee currently ongoing;

ER program:

➢ **Vision: Achieve regional green growth** while contributing to the stabilization of GHG through zero net deforestation, sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, and provision of alternative livelihoods;

➢ ER Program will operationalize sustainable land use planning and bring all relevant actors together within a **sub-national strategy for local development and climate change mitigation.**

Scale

➢ **Jurisdiction:** 7 administrative divisions within 3 regions;

➢ **Population:** 1,152,362 in 2005; different ethnic groups & IPs (Bakola, Bagyeli and Ba'ka);

➢ **Program Area:** 93,328 km²

➢ **Forest area** (dense rainforest): 66,279 km² (71% of program area)

➢ Permanent forest domain (63%); non-permanent domain (8%)

➢ Estimated forest carbon: 1.725 Gt (37% of total stock in Cameroon)

➢ Historic deforestation: 0.11%/year in 2000-2010

Summary of chair's comments CF13 (1)

Chair's comments CF13	Sections	Pages
Provide updated information on the status of REDD+ readiness activities and prepare a work program, indicating by when key readiness deliverables, such as the national REDD+ strategy, will be developed.	3 4.2	12-16 24
Elaborate on how institutional capacities, in particular those of government agencies involved in forest monitoring, will be built to implement the ER Program.	9	70 - 72
Provide detailed information on the inter-sectoral institutional arrangements for REDD+ under high- level authority.	2 7	7-8 50-52
Provide a robust analysis of the drivers of deforestation including industrial agricultural plantations, mining and infrastructure development (e.g. railroad, new port) and propose ER Program measures to address them.	5	25-29

Summary of chair's comments CF13 (2)

Chair's comments CF13	Sections	Pages
Clarify the HFLD status of the country and provide more information on the proposed upward adjustment.	8	57
Explain how the gaps in the financing plan will be met, including synergies with other potential funding sources such as Forest Investment Plan (FIP) and Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI).	7	55-56
Describe increased efforts to conduct more transparent and participatory consultations in the REDD+ process.	6	44-49
Provide more accurate estimates of ERs to be generated and transferred from the program and adjust the volume of ERs offered to the Carbon Fund to reflect the closing date of the Fund.	8 12	57-66 77-79
Clarify how activity data from multiple sources (Landsat, Planet Labs, SPOT, SENTINEL, etc.), and years, will be integrated to provide harmonized data.	9	68

Summary of chair's comments CF13 (3)

Chair's comments CF13	Sections	Pages
Explain how existing REDD+ projects will be nested in the ER Program.	17	94-96
Explain how the existing land tenure regime may impact the design and implementation of benefit sharing mechanisms for the program.	15	87
Description of legislation to prevent illegal logging	5	39-42

Political commitment

➢ **Forest/land use** play an essential role in the **INDC**;

➢ **Multi-stakeholder** national REDD+ steering committee has endorsed the ER-PIN;

➢ **Interministerial working group** consulted during revision of ER-PIN;

➢ ER-PIN has been **endorsed by CSO (CC&REDD+) and IP platforms as well traditional chiefs** in the ER Program area;

➢ **Revision of the forest law** to better address governance issues;

➢ **Elaboration of land use plan;**

➢ **Revision of land tenure laws** to address its current shortcomings;

➢ Development of an **Economic Governance Matrix** to include REDD+ related national reforms.

Country progress towards Readiness Component 1

➢ **National REDD+ steering committee**, REDD+ TS, ONACC **operational**;

➢ **National CC&REDD+ platform** is **functional**;

➢ Decentralization of national structures (ongoing);

➢ Inter-ministerial working group is functional (pending formalization);

➢ Elaboration of communication strategy and consultation plan (finalized);

➢ Development of communication tools and implementation of consultation plan (ongoing);

➢ Elaboration of guide to access information (finalized)

➢ Development of capacity building program/modules (ongoing);

➢ Capacity building of various stakeholders on specific themes (ongoing).

Country progress towards Readiness Component 2

- ➢ Study on drivers of deforestation (ongoing)
  - ➢ Data collection and analyses in **ER-Program area** (**finalized**)

- ➢ Pilot projects to test different strategic options in the 5 agro-ecological regions (ongoing);

- ➢ Draft 1 of the national strategy (published);

- ➢ Analysis of the institutional arrangement, legal and policy framework for REDD+ implementation (ongoing);

- ➢ Elaboration of FGRM and BSM (ongoing);

- ➢ SESA/EMSF (ongoing);

- ➢ Mid Term Progress Report (15th July 2016);

- ➢ Readiness Package (May 2017).

Country progress towards Readiness Component 3

➤ Scope and scale of the FRL/FREL defined (finalized);

➤ Data availability for elaboration for FRL/FREL (finalized):
  – Forest cover change statistics (1990, 2000, 2010);
  – Impact of forest degradation due to timber exploitation;
  – Statistics on spatial occupation of land;
  – Spatial information on the impact of development programs.

➤ Elaboration of FRL/FREL concept
  – Scaling down Globium model at national & sub-national levels (finalized);

➤ Improvement of the quality of the data (ongoing)

➤ Inclusion of mining sector in the model (ongoing)

➤ Consultations & capacity building on modelling (ongoing)

➤ Validation of the FRL/FREL at national level (March 2017)

Country progress towards Readiness Component 4

- ➢ **MRV action plan (finalized**);

- ➢ Institutional arrangement for MRV elaborated by stakeholders (to be formalized);
  - Operationalization of ONACC and REDD+ TS

- ➢ Development of concept for estimation AD, EF and GHG emissions (ongoing);

- ➢ Capacity building and training (ongoing): AFD (GEOFORAFRI, OSFACO), Silva Carbon (USFS, USGS), GFOI, JICA .

- ➢ Definition of scope, principles, criteria and indicators for non-carbon benefits and safeguards (ongoing);

- ➢ Development of SIS (ongoing);

- ➢ National validation of MRV parameters and concept (May 2017)

Cameroon ER-PIN
Sensitization and consultations

➢ Consultations with financial & technical partners, and CSOs (CC&REDD+ and FCP) prior to ER-PIN revision;

➢ Sensitization and consultation campaigns in the ER-Program area targeting the decentralized structures of the platforms;

- Proposed institutional arrangement

- Drivers of deforestation & degradation

- Proposed interventions and risks (Table 13; Pages 46-47 summarises proposed interventions from stakeholder consultations)

- Non-carbon benefits

➢ CSO assessment of the final document;

➢ National validation of the document and endorsement by the President of the SC

Cameroon ER-PIN
Sensitization and consultations workshops

Locality	Date	Number of participants
Ebolowa (Mvila)	14-15 March 2016	45
Mbalmayo (Nyong et So'o)	16-17 March 2016	45
Sangmelima (Dja et Lobo)	22-23 March 2016	45
Abong Mbang (Haut Nyong)	29-30 March 2016	45
Akonolinga (Nyong et Mfoumou)	04-05 April 2016	45
Ambam (Valle du Ntem)	13-14 April 2016	45
Abong Mbang (Haut Nyong)	02-08 May 2016	45
Ambam (Valle du Ntem/Mvila)	09-15 May 2016	45
Akonolinga (Nyong et Mfoumou/Nyong et So'o)	09-15 May 2016	45
Sangmelima (Dja et Lobo)	09-15 May 2016	45
Edea (civil society assessment of document)	27-28 May 2016	
Kribi (Ocean) - Validation	30-31 May 2016	60
Kribi (Ocean)	05-11 June 2016	45

Drivers and proposed program activities Agricultural Sector

Drivers of DD	ER Activity	Justification of ER Activities
Shifting cultivation Mixed Farming Large and small urban elite exploitation	• Intensification through crop mixtures, new varieties, green manure, biofertizer, improved tillage and propagation, post harvest transformation.	• Improve agriculture practice and improve crop yield per hectare
Agricultural expansion	• Improved cocoa production via improved drying and storing techniques, improved agronomic practices, introducing high yield and disease resistant varieties	• Reduce the expansion of cacao farm in the forest area by improving crop yield and revenue per hectare
	• Improve agroforestry through fruit trees, nitrogen fixers, community nurseries for citrus and forest trees	• Improve carbon stock and communities livelihood

Drivers and proposed program activities Forestry Sector

Drivers of DD	ER Activity	Justification of ER Activities
Illegal logging Fuel wood extraction Timber exploitation NTFP exploitation	• Forest protection through forest reserve zoning, patrolling and monitoring	• Contribute to decreasing the loss of carbon stock due to illegal logging
	• Sustainable forest management of timber concessions, introduction of reduced impact logging	• Reduce carbon stock loss due to timber exploitation, maintain forest covert under forest management Unit.
	• Planting trees in degraded land and enrichment in forest concession	• Improve forest covert and carbon stock
	• Sustainable exploitation of NTFP, including beekeeping, mushroom growing and improved NTFP value chain	• Reduction of forest degradation due to sustainable NTFP technique

Drivers and proposed program activities
Mining & Infrastructure Sector

Drivers of DD	ER Activity	Justification of ER activities
Illegal and legal artisanal mining Industrial mining	• Professionalization of artisanal miners through outreach programs	• Professionalization of miners will help to follow up the activities, promote low impact technique, and rehabilitation of degraded land.
	• Promote compliance with REDD+ objectives by industrial mining companies	• Reduce carbon stock loss due to unjustified deforestation and promote reforestation and restoration of degraded mining area
Urban Growth and infrastructural development (houses, electrification, construction of social infrastructures, dams, Road...)	• Application/utilization of low-carbon impact methods and techniques	• Reduce carbon stock loss due to unjustified deforestation and promote land use planning
	• Support compensation programs like reforestation, afforestation and restoration of degraded vegetation	• Improve carbon stock and increase forest covert.

Reference Level

➢ Current RL developments capitalize on various ongoing initiatives, but will improve with national MRV action plan implementation;

➢ AD for deforestation is estimated through the Globium projection model calibrated with land use statistics and forest cover change data for 1990, 2000 and 2010;

➢ AD for forest degradation (due to timber exploitation) is quantified using proxies, i.e. extracted timber volumes;

➢ EF for deforestation is an average of three global biomass datasets and considers only deforestation (EF is subject to improvement with inventory data and specific allometric equations under development);

➢ The REL is adjusted above the historical average based on the projection model and due to planned projects, i.e. rail, port, roads...

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Reference Level Adjustment eligibility

- ➢ High Forest (HF):

  - ➢ Forest definition thresholds (1ha, 10%, 2m), adapted to Cameroon's national circumstances

  - ➢ Based on 8 administrative regions mapped (OSFT, EU FP7 REDDAF)

    - ➢ forest area: 286 683 Km^2

    - ➢ forest cover > 60.3% of national territory

- ➢ Low Deforestation (LD):

  - ➢ Deforestation rate 1990-2010 = 0.28% (OSFT, EU FP7 REDDAF)

  - ➢ Deforestation rate in ER program area 2000-2010 = 0.1%

Reference Level
Justification and quantification of adjustment

- Expected increase in deforestation compared to historical rates due to a change in national/regional circumstances:

  - Concrete development plans (Seaport, Kribi-Mballam railway project, "nouvelle ville" de Kribi, etc.) → direct and indirect deforestation

  - Acceleration of GDP growth and demand for forest based products in Cameroon and neighboring countries (Gabon, Eq. Guinea, and Rep. Congo);

    - Expansion of food crop cultivation and fuelwood;

  - Improved accessibility of ER-Program area to major markets in Cameroon (Douala and Yaoundé) and to Gabon, Eq. Guinea and Congo;

- Quantification of adjustment:

  - Based on GLOBIOM-CMR model which models expected agricultural expansion in a spatial basis;

  - Adjustment due to the Kribi-Mballam railway project.

MRV

➤ ER program will be based on National MRV system in order to ensure alignment and sustainability/ownership;

➤ National MRV system in early stages of implementation of National MRV Action Plan → specifications which will feed the progressive improvement of RL

➤ Next steps:
  ➤ Strengthening of infrastructure and human capacities (ongoing);
  ➤ Definition of roles, responsibilities, interactions and inter-relationships in the MRV institutional arrangement (December 2016);
  ➤ Consolidation of the scope of MRV (December 2016);
  ➤ Elaboration of monitoring concept (March 2017);
  ➤ Operational MRV system (December 2017)

Generated Emission Reductions

	Value	Unit	% by activity
a) ER from May 30th 2018 to December 31st 2025 (7.5 years)	**56,342,915.74**	tCO2e	100%
Compensation programs (reforestation & restoration)	36,117.38	tCO2e	0%
Sustainable forest management (FMU)	663,381.77	tCO2e	1%
Intensification of agriculture	55,643,416.60	tCO2e	99%
b) ER from May 30th 2018 to May 30th 2028 (10 years)	**78,739,690.88**	tCO2e	**% by activity**
Compensation programs (reforestation & restoration)	89,752.80	tCO2e	0%
Sustainable forest management (FMU)	884,509.02	tCO2e	1%
Intensification of agriculture	77,765,429.05	tCO2e	99%

➢ The country plans to contact other carbon financiers and buyers during the elaboration of the program.

➢ Align financing with other initiatives FIP and CAFI

Non-carbon benefits

Sector	Activity to generate ER	Non-carbon benefits
Agriculture	Intensification through crop mixtures	Support local and durable development.
	Improved cocoa production.	Adaptation, diversify and increase local income.
	Improve agroforestry.	Improved soil quality and adaptive capacity of communities.
Forestry	Forest protection.	Biodiversity conservation, improved resilience to increased climate variability.
	Sustainable forest management.	Biodiversity conservation, social license.
	Increasing tree cover and enrichment planting in fallows and old fields.	Increased resilience, diversified and increased local income strategies.
	Support NTFP production.	Food and income security, strengthen local community organizations.
Mining	Professionalization of artisanal miners.	Reduce adverse environmental impacts, improve job security for miners.
	Promote compliance with REDD+ objectives.	Reduce adverse environmental and social impacts, create green jobs.
Infrastructure development	Application/utilization of low-carbon impact methods and techniques.	Creation of green jobs and reduction of adverse environmental and social impacts.
	Support compensation programs.	Compensate for adverse ecological impacts.
General		Participatory land use management, Contributions to multilateral environmental agreements

Program highlights

➢ Apply **integrated landscape approach** to address **future drivers**: agricultural extension, urban & infrastructural expansion, mining;

➢ Enable natural resource conservation and management **around protected areas** (UNESCO Heritage) within the program area;

➢ ER program builds continuum with the ER program in Northern Congo allowing to **control transboundary leakage;**

➢ Unique opportunity to **galvanize REDD+ stakeholders** to embark on a low-carbon pathway in the context of local economic development and livelihood security.

Sensitization and consultations in pictures