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Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN)

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2. Which institutions are responsible in Cameroon for:

<u>a) The monitoring of forests and forest inventories:</u> Global Forest Watch / Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)

b) Forest law enforcement:

MINFOF (1994 forestry law) and MINEP (1996 law concerning the management of the environment)

<u>c) Forestry and Forest conservation:</u> Management of protected areas = MINFOF Monitoring of conservation activities = MINEP

d) Coordination across forestry and agricultural sectors and rural development:

An interministerial dialogue structure does not exist in Cameroon, however collaboration between Ministers takes place (notably the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Nature) through specific projects developed by International donors (FFEM, DFID, World Bank, SNV, UICN) and National (CWCS, CWE...) and international (WWF, WCS,...) NGOs. There is also the existence of a consultation structure for the partners of MINFOF and MINEP: the **CCPM** (Consultation Circle for Partners of the Ministries).

<u>3. Current situation in Cameroon:</u>

a) Where does deforestation and forest degradation occur in Cameroon, and how extensive are they?

In 2005 the surface area occupied by closed, dense tropical forest in Cameroon was 19.6M ha, or 41.3% of the total territory (Devers, D., Vande Weghe, J.P., 2006). The forest massif is predominantly distributed throughout the southern half of the country and is divided into 12.788.026 ha of Permanent Forest Domain (PFD) and 6.850.974 ha¹ of non-Permanent Forest Domain (nPFD). The PFD includes Forest Management Units (FMU) and Protected Areas (national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries) representing 3.764.946 ha (some 29% of the total).

DO	MAIN	CATEGORY	AREA (ha)
		FMU	6.201.337
		Conservation FMU	867.009
	Permanent Forest	Other Production forests	609.713
	Domain	Other Forestry reserves	931.398
	(PFD)	Communal Forests	413.622
		Protected Areas	3.764.946
National Forest		Total PFD	12.788.026
Domain		Agreed cutting areas (Vente de coupe) (max 2 500ha)	55.356
		Community Forests	415.212
	Non-Permanent	Other titles (ARB, AEB, etc.)	Not available
	Forest Domain	Private Forests	Not available
	(nPFD)	Mining extraction	717.726
		Agro-industry	199.831
		Total nPFD	1.388.125

Source : Global Forest Watch

The last cartographic forest inventory dates from 1999 (Bélanger L., 2001) and the last national inventory from 2003-2004 (FAO, 2005b). Over the past few years particular international attention has been focused on the improvement of national and regional capacities in the areas of forest cover and land use. Indeed, several small scale remote sensing operations have been developed by the FAO et the Observatory for Central African Forests (OFAC). However, the present challenge is to study forest dynamics on a large scale at national and local levels. These remote sensing operations enable one to determine with accuracy the importance of the phenomena of localised deforestation essentially outside FMUs and protected areas, i.e. in the nPFD (annex 6) where the forest massif undergoes major disturbance through non-planned forest exploitation, slash and burn agriculture, agro-industrial activities and urban development (principally around Yaoundé and Ebolowa).

¹ Global Forest Watch

International efforts towards the improvement of data on Central African tropical forests have made it possible to propose a few estimations for deforestation² and forest degradation³. For Cameroon these estimations show historic rates inferior to $1\%^4$. These estimations are based on different methodologies and periods. (*a*) OFAC, estimates net deforestation to be $0.19\%^5$ (brut deforestation 0.28%) or an annual loss of 37.000 ha. Net measured forest degradation is 0.02%. These results originate from an analysis by systematic sampling over the 1990-2000 period of LANDSAT TM and ETM+ data; (*b*) The Forestry Resource evaluation programme (FRA 2005) realised by the FAO (FAO, 2005a), proposes a deforestation rate of 0.9% over the 1990-2000 period and 1% between 2000-2005. Forest degradation was not taken into consideration in the 2005 FRA programme.

b) Are there any estimates of greenhouse or carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the country?

A national estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) was realised within the framework of Cameroon's national communication in 2005. Calculations are based on 1994 national statistical data and are completed by factors originating from the IPCC's guidelines for national GHG inventories (MINEP, 2005). Results of LULUCF emissions have been presented without any distinction between deforestation and degradation. These estimations suffer from a certain number of limitations however, such as the lack of reliability and precision of data, the lack of national competence in the elaboration of GHG inventories, the absence of reliable cartographic information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), in addition to the lack of national statistical data for the realisation of Carbon stocks.

Slash and Burn Agriculture (SBA) is one of the main sources of deforestation and GHG emissions in Cameroon (Essama-Nssah B. et Gockowski J.J., 2000). In the wake of the conference of Rio the IITA (supported by IRAD, CIFOR and ICRAF) developed research which amongst other things permitted the evaluation of carbon levels by type of land cover over a period of 17 years (1984-2001). This research enabled the estimation of the average values of carbon stocks (Nolte C. *et al.*, 2001; Sonwa D., 2004; Swallow D. *et al.*, 2007) specific to Cameroon for mature forests (250 t C ha⁻¹), secondary forests (200 t C ha⁻¹) and cocoa plantations under forest cover (180 t C ha⁻¹).

A consortium of partners is implicated in the development of a **REDD pilot project** in Cameroon in partnership with Bolivia. This initiative is also considered within the framework of the European Union (EU) and European Space Agency (ESA) **GMES programme** (*Global Monitoring for Environment and Security*). In this context, GTZ is engaged with the COMIFAC in the development of negotiation tools on the REDD theme for Cameroon. One of the lines of this project concerns the development of a national biomass and GHG emissions inventory for the forestry sector in collaboration with MINFOF, GFW and WWF. The project aims to produce a national biomass map for 2005, in addition to technical recommendations on the manner of establishing a national biomass inventory and monitoring system in agreement with the 2006 IPCC guidelines.

c) Describe what data are available for estimating deforestation and/or forest degradation

The extent and reduced accessibility of the Cameroon's forest territory associated with insufficient financial and technical resources of those Ministries concerned in its management, imposes the development of national cartographic tools that help in the decision of reinforcing in field planning and control of forest resources. In this context, a collaborative agreement was signed in June 2002 (and renewed in 2005) between MINFOF and the *World Resources Institute* (WRI), through their GFW initiative. This collaboration targets the supporting of the Cameroonian administration in its functions towards the monitoring of forest exploitation, and is based on the use of remote sensing and GIS, and intends to develop a cartographic and statistical database destined for forest resource users and managers. This database serves in part as a reference tool for MINFOF in the surveillance of

² Following the decision of the 11/COP.7, of the UNFCCC, **deforestation** or forest clearance was defined as a direct anthropogenic conversion of a forested area to a non-forested area.

³ Forest **degradation** is understood here as the definition given by the GIEC, i.e. a long term reduction of carbon stocks of anthropogenic origin without a change in land use (within those forest zones which remain forests).

⁴ The difference between « deforestation » and « degradation » depends on the **definition of forest** at the national level. Cameroon has not as yet fixed a formal definition of « Forest » within the framework of the Climate Convention

⁵ « Net deforestation » in the framework of the FORAF project corresponds to deforested zones minus natural regeneration. In the case of natural regeneration, surfaces are considered as forestry surface and enter in the definition of « degradation ».

⁶ Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)

interventions in the forest environment.

Over the last few years major changes have affected the availability of satellite images for Central Africa. Since 2003 technical problems registered aboard the principle captor used in the region (LANDSAT ETM+) have pushed users towards other data sources (SPOT4, SPOT5, DMC and ASTER). A recent evaluation of available data on the sub-regions forest zone has been carried out by WRI-GFW for the SPOT and ASTER captors. For Cameroon only around ten good quality images are available, the majority of which cover the forest/savannah transition zone. In response to this situation a multi-user partnership was launched in December 2005 for the acquisition of DMC images in collaboration with GTZ amongst others. DMC images can be acquired on command in the sub-region with a delay of 4 to 6 months. Those images obtained are currently undergoing analysis.

The acquiring and treatment of satellite images are operations that Congo Basin countries could develop at the regional level (annex 10). Discussions with different partners are underway (France, CEEAC⁶) for the installation of a direct reception station for satellite images in Libreville. The planned equipment will permit the installation of a national workshop for the treating of images in Gabon, therefore creating a real competence at the service of, and managed by the State. It is planned that this station will also have a regional influence for the treating of images in order to support the main sectors of the region (forestry, fishing, environment, climate change and REDD).

The technical document for the installation of the station has been discussed by several partners and is now currently waiting the launching of the feasibility study previewed in the next few weeks. This feasibility study should determine the **synergies** and **possible complementarities** with those initiatives already underway in the sub-region, notably the OFAC. The financing of this station is currently undergoing negotiation; a part of the required finance could be based on the conversion of debt agreed upon by France in favour of the protection of forest ecosystems in Gabon. The British international development cooperation has manifested its interest in contributing up to 1.5 M £ for the installation of the station. However, the installation of such a station in the region risks being spread over several years, which is hardly compatible with the REDD negotiation timeframe. While awaiting the installation of this station, and in order to react rapidly, the utilisation of a mobile station has been envisaged.

It has been planned within the framework of the REDD pilot project managed by GTZ and the COMIFAC to produce a map of the forestry zone and an analysis of the changes in forest cover over the period 1990/2000/2005 based on the analysis of satellite images (Level 2). A 25 ha resolution (Minimum Mapping Unit) will be used throughout the entire territory (*wall-to-wall*) and a 1ha resolution for deforestation « hot spots » identified from the national map. The satellite data used for the national interpretation of land cover is to be MERIS and LANDSAT (historical) images. LANDSAT images will be used for deforestation « hot spots ».

d) What are the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation?

The absence of precise data on the phenomia of deforestation for the entire region was underlined during the REDD/COMIFAC workshop organised in Paris in March 2008. The realisation of thematic studies on this question make up part of the 2008/2009 action programme proposed by the region's Climate focal points and destined for the main donors.

In Cameroon deforestation and forest degradation rates are relatively weak in comparison with those of other countries in the inter-tropical zone (Latin America, Asia). However they are superior to those of neighbouring Congo Basin countries (Gabon, CAR and Congo). Although very little literature exists on the subject, the anthropogenic origins of the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation are known to all those involved in the natural resource sector in Cameroon, even if it is difficult to adjust the impact on global deforestation and forest degradation. The principle direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation are:

(a) The development of agricultural activities intensifies in response to the rise in the population and the insufficient availability of agricultural products on the national market. The most widespread practice is that of slash and burn agriculture. This practice is certainly responsible for the greatest loss of forest cover. Finally, it can be noted that the strong development of the agricultural sector is linked to the poor division of production throughout the territory; historically based in the west of the country, the agricultural sector has since spread into other more forested provinces.

(b) The illegal exploitation of timber is exasperated by an important and little understood interior market. The

majority of large scale industrial forestry operations export their production in order to increase their margins. This means that interior demand for timber remains uniquely with the exploitation of communal forests (very few of which are active) and small agreed cutting areas (*ventes de coupes*). An international State recognised NGO-Resource Extraction Monitoring (REM) has been charged with monitoring forestry exploitation activities in Cameroon as an independent observer. REM underlined the problems of illegal exploitation in their last report, principally within the Authorisation of Recuperated Wood (ARW). This pressure is principally felt in those zones which dispose of a weaker protection status (nPFD, the sustainability of which is not assured because of their reduced size).

- (c) **The exploitation of fuelwood.** Although very little documentation exists on the subject, the practice is generally carried out in an illegal manner. Its impact is most noticeable in the central zones, in the mosaic of fragmented forest galleries and the more or less tree covered savannahs. Deforestation / forest degradation as a result of fuelwood exploitation is probably important; however the loss of carbon is without doubt relatively weak in relation with that lost in the dense, closed tropical forests in the South of the country.
- (d) The system of industrial exploitation in FMUs has had an adverse effect on the forest environment for numerous years: absence of rational management; abandoning on site of an important quantity of non-valorised wood; existence of multiple illegal practices and the harmful effect of the 1994 forestry law obliging operators to install a transformation unit within each FMU, endowing Cameroon with an important excess transformation capacity. Thanks to the existence of the independent observer REM, the pressure of international markets (principally European), the taking into consideration of the problem by society at large, the engagement of countries in the FLEGT process and the procedures of management planning, forest certification and legality, those less scrupulous forestry operators holding FMU permits are tending to disappear from the industry.
- (e) Numerous projects linked to the development of the mining sector are under elaboration and should be implemented rapidly, for example: (a) exploitation of Bauxite in Adamaoua with the construction of a railroad to Kribi and a deep water port for the exporting of products; (b) Starting of cobalt mining in the south east of the country; (c) exploitation of iron in the extreme south of Cameroon with the opening-up of a railroad. The other direct impact that these activities will have on forest cover is that they will encourage the large-scale arrival of people seeking employment opportunities. This affluence will obviously lead to the development of the agricultural sector at the expense of the forest.
- (f) **Demographic growth,** although quite weak (2.2% per year) is distributed very unevenly throughout the territory. Populations resemble around the large urban zones of the coastal forest zone where growth can reach 4.7% (Devers, D., Vande Weghe, J.P., 2006). The movement of rural populations towards urban centres provokes net pressure on those forest massifs close to towns and along forest roads.
- (g) Within the framework of the **Strategic Document concerning the growth and reduction of poverty** (DSCRP), Cameroon foresees the opening up of all zones throughout the country, in particular the forest region in the south-east. In addition to the opening-up of the territory, the planned extensions envisaged for the trans-African route Cameroon-Nigeria, Cameroon-CAR (within the context of NEPAD of the CEMAC network) and the improvement of the structure of the national network (in particular, connections from Douala and Yaoundé to all the main areas in the provinces) are obviously going to provoke a modification of those forest areas that are currently best protected.
- (h) In general large scale forest fires are rare; rather the problem of fires is limited to bush fires for driving out game during hunting, the burning of fields or grazing areas and the destruction of waste from wood transformation units. In the transition zone between the forest and the savannah, certain fires can be of a very strong intensity being vectors of forest destruction.
- (i) Other less extensive and more anecdotal causes also lead to localised deforestation, for example, those resulting from the system of inheritance in the zones in the west of the country. This system results in the breaking up of forest parcels between heirs. The lack of dialogue between individual heirs very often provokes the fragmentation and degradation of forest cover. The harvesting of Ngetum (a vine used for alimentation) by the felling of trees on which it develops has hardly been documented but was directly observed during the consultant's mission.

If Cameroon has been able to maintain relatively weak deforestation and forest degradation rates in the past, it is important to note that the imperatives of development and the opening-up of the country to exportation weigh heavy on the country's forests, most particularly on the **Non Permanent Forest Domain**, with threats being quite

strong in the short and medium term. The proposed reference scenarios and forecasting should take these future pressures into account in the short and medium terms.

e) What are the key issues in the area of forest law enforcement and forest sector governance?

The adoption of a Forest and Environment Sectoral Plan (FESP) in 2003 outlines the totality of strategic areas that should be applied in order to guide actions within the sector. The challenges that have been raised are the following:

- (a) Sustainable Forest Management and the exploitation of productive forests under the framework of management planning in order to fight against illegal exploitation;
- (b) Contribution to economic growth and the fight against poverty through the retrocession of a part of fiscal receipts to communities (RFA), the creation of employment and the increased implementation and performance of Communal forests;
- (c) Participatory management through the improving of consultation with civil society and the private sector, the promotion of the responsibilities of rural populations and permanent dialogue with the international community. The Communal forestry system is based along these lines, but still needs to be reinforced in order that populations might become effective managers and that technical support be provided to them concerning resource exploitation and transformation;
- (d) Biodiversity conservation through developing the national network of protected areas in order to attain the level of 20% of the national territory;
- (e) The implementation of a **favourable regulatory framework** for the development of the private sector through the introduction of long term conventions and support to industrialisation;
- (f) The creation of a coherent tenure system and the elaboration of a **zoning plan**. This point is critical in the framework of the fight against deforestation and tackles the difficulties encountered by the recovering of several types of land use such as the mining sector. The challenge is important but is confronted with diverging interests of each administration.
- (g) Improvement of governance and increase in transparency. Cameroon has made important statutory efforts in the area of Sustainable Forest Management since the adoption of the 1994 law and its application texts, making the country one of the forerunners in the region. There exists however an important gap between this very voluntarist statutory framework and the reality in the field, with the regular degradation of the forest environment. One of the major challenges in the domain of governance is to arrive at a situation where there is sufficient means in order to allow the administration to complete certain of its fundamental functions such as monitoring and control.

4. What data is available on forest dwellers in lands potentially targeted for REDD activities (including indigenous people and other forest dwellers)? :

Cameroon contains around 230 ethnic groups divided into 3 cultural zones: the Bantous, essentially in the South province; the Bantoïdes or semi-Bantous, in the West and North western provinces; and the Soudanais, in the provinces of Adamaoua and the North. The Pygmy population, which is not classed in these large groups, is found in the provinces of the South, East and Centre⁷.

Figures from the last census of 2007 have not yet been made public. According to the 1994 census the population of Cameroon is estimated to be around 15.7M. The most densely populated province of Cameroon is the extreme North; other densely populated regions include the West province and the department of Lékié in the Centre province. The remaining provinces are averagely or weakly populated. More than 50% of the population lives in cities, notably in the large urban centres such as Douala, Yaoundé, Bafoussam and Garoua, etc. An important part of the population therefore occupies rural zones, especially in the North and South in the forested areas. National statistics do not allow for the precise estimation of the indigenous population as they do not make a distinction for ethnic groups. Figures for indigenous populations are therefore not often very accurate being obtained from different sources. Taking these uncertainties into consideration the Pygmy population represents less that 0.4% of the total Cameroonian population and occupies around 80.000 km² of forest territory⁸.

The main preoccupations of native populations dependant on the forest in relation to forest resources are the

⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, HRI/CORE/1/Add.109, 2000

⁸ Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Cameroon, ILO 2005

following:

- (a) The forest needs to assure its functions as a natural reservoir for diverse needs such as wood for energy and construction, a source of animal protein (bushmeat, fish), grazing, and other Non Ligneous Forest Products such as fruits, nuts, condiments, bark and rattan, etc. ;
- (b) The forest is a potential source of permanent and temporary employment (especially in the case of Communal forests);
- (c) Populations want to have a role to play in the decision making process and in the management of natural resources with their elect ;
- (d) The question of conflicts between the State and Customary rights represents a constraint in the development of Communal forests;
- (e) Transparency in the distribution of forest revenues, their use and impact in the fight against poverty. This is an important question both at the level of the commune and for communities.

More particularly, in the case of Pygmy populations (as their way of life is threatened), one remarks that they are victims of the diminution of forest resources, restriction on resource access and ignorance of human rights. The Pygmy population (which are hunter-gatherers) are now obliged to turn towards agriculture in order to assure the survival of their families.

In regard to Cameroon's **REDD strategy**, there has not yet been a reflection between native populations dependant on the forest, indigenous people and the government on the implication of the REDD process. A reflection base could be the work realised in the south-west of the country with Cameroonian NGOs (Centre for the Environment and Development) and PS (Planet Survey), supported by the International NGO Forest People Project (FPP), which helps Bagyeli pygmies access citizenship, land and participation in multi-partner platform reunions for their promotion. Initiatives of this nature should lead to the implication of Pygmy populations in the dialogue process which the government is to engage upon in the development of the REDD strategy. They will also generate (maybe from REDD financial benefits) similar initiatives in the rest of the country (finance for land access, financing of national organisations for minorities...).

5. Resume the key elements of the current strategy or the programmes that your government or other entities have implemented in order to fight against deforestation and forest degradation:

a) What government, actors, or other processes have been used in order to arrive at the currently developed strategies or programmes?

In 1995 after several years of negotiation Cameroon finally orientated itself towards a process of the sustainable management of its forest and wildlife resources, thanks to the collaboration between MINEF and the World Bank. International (ACDI) and national partners have enabled the implementation of a vast programme of inventorying and understanding of the forest resource.

Results obtained from the inventories in addition to the multiple consultations with different parties involved has enabled the production of an indicative framework for land use in the forested zone (zoning plan) covering a total area of around 14M ha. Decree n° 95-678 of December 1995 outlines the legal dispositions of this framework and confirms those covered by article 20 of law n° 94/01 of 20 january 1994 covering the forest, wildlife and fishing, and involving the subdivision of the PFD and nPFD.

The application of the 1994 regulation, the development of conservation programmes and the support for the implementation of FMU sustainable management plans and certification, etc., have all benefited from the presence of more than 100 national and International NGOs, of which the main conservation NGOs are IUCN, WWF, *The Nature Conservancy*, WCS and GFW. GFW is an American NGO affiliated to the WRI collaborating notably with MINFOF in order to improve cartographic statistics and data for the forest exploitation sector.

b) What programmes or policies are in place at the national and regional level?

Actions at the National level

Law N° 94/01 of 20 January 1994 concerning the forest, wildlife and fishing and the totality of its decrees of application,

The 1994 forestry Code enabled the clear definition of the objectives of ecologically respectful and socially

responsible⁹ Sustainable Forest Management.

Proceeding projects permitted the implementation of the technical basis of these objectives (API Dimako, financed by the French cooperation between 1992 and 1995; Tropenbos project; Forest and RURAL project between 1998 and 2001; Community forestry project financed by the European Union). The code divides the PFD into several zones of which :

- The FMU– FMUs are attributed through a competitive public tender process for a period of 15 years (renewable) and require the elaboration of a **forest management plan** which is itself to be approved by the administrative authority. These management plans have been at the heart of the strategy for the prevention of the deforestation of the forest massif. Since 1994, 90 FMUs have been attributed (thanks to the improvement of the third party attribution process), 60% of which possess an approved management plan, representing almost 70% of the total surface area of production forests. Three FMUs have achieved FSC certification status, and several others have entered into the certification process; the high demands of certification clearly participate towards the process of the fight against forest degradation and deforestation in terms of exploitation (pursuit of partnership in the framework of the AFTN¹⁰).

- **Communal forests** are managed according to an **approved management plan**. The objectives of the Communal forest, in addition to its definitive limits, are established during an official classification procedure. Once attributed these forests become the private property of the Commune; however, the commune must respect its management plan in order to conserve its forest zone permit. Six communal forests have been classed, 4 of which possess approved management plans. Within these forests protection is effective and illegal harvesting is almost totally absent. Thirteen other Communes have deposited classification documents, and the number of Mayors interested by the attribution of a Communal Forest is increasing. The Communal Forest Support Programme in Cameroon (PAFCC) implemented in 2008 by the Communal Forest Technical Centre (CTFT) aims to promote the protection and sustainable management of Cameroon's forests by accompanying the State in the process of decentralisation through the reinforcing of a network of Communal forests. This programme is financed by French Funds for the World Environment (FFEM).

- Protected areas for wildlife (National Parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries), represent 8,7M ha, or almost 30% of the PFD and 18% of the national territory. These areas cover 24 protected zones, 15 of which are National Parks. Six National Parks are located in forest zones, certain of which belong to the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkébé park (Cameroon, Congo and Gabon) and Tri-national park of the Sangha (Cameroon, CAR and Congo). These National Parks are defined by Decree by the Prime Minister and are managed by MINFOF (Direction of wildlife and protected areas) sometimes in collaboration with WCS. In addition to these protected areas, there are 9 conservation FMUs in the TRIDOM zone between the Nki and Dja National Parks. These FMUs initially defined to be managed as classic production FMUs, have for the moment an intermediary status while awaiting a decision on their future. At the level of the nPFD the possibility to create Community forests is a major step forward that was laid down in the 1994 law (clause n°0518). This law permits village communities to manage those forest massifs attributed to them by themselves, and which have been attributed according to a complex procedure by MINFOF. This government action aims to: (a) implicate rural communities in good natural resource management; (b) optimise the exploitation of national forest resources from the nPFD; (c) fight against poverty by permitting rural communities to benefit from revenue resulting from national forest resources. If more than 100 of these forests have been created to date, only around 20 are actually active. The sub-direction of Community forests within MINFOF is in charge of the attribution and monitoring of these forests. However, it should be stressed that technical and financial support is necessary for the efficient functioning of Community forests. The high cost of simple management plans, administrative difficulties in obtaining exploitation rights, the lack of knowledge in interpreting the plans and the inadequacy of the process involving the organisation of communities, risks making forest exploitation difficult for communities. It is important to simplify the management rules of these forests even further, in order to perpetuate the system.

⁹ Law modified by ordinance N° 99/001 of 31 august 1994 modifying article 71 - Application texts: Decree N° 94/436/PM of 23 august 1994 fixing the modalities of the application of the forest regime ; Decree N°2000/092/PM of 27 march 2000 modifying the decree N°94/436/PM of 23 august 1994 fixing the modalities of the application of the forest regime ; Decree N°99/781/PM of 13 October 1999 fixing the modalities of the application of the new article 71 ; Decree N°99/370 of 19 march 1999 relative to the programme of securing of forestry receipts; Decree N° 96/642/PM of 17 September 1996 fixing the amount and the modalities of tax recovery and the rights of royalties and taxes relative to the activity of forestry

¹⁰ AFTN: Africa Forest and Trade Network, for a partnership with forest societies towards sustainable forest management and independent certification.

This extremely ambitious policy which tackles all aspects of the sustainable management of the forest massif, proposes an original panel of solutions that are found no where else in the sub-region. The actual challenges in Cameroon are to:

- Pursue the development and management of existing FMUs and Communal forests on the impetuous of that which has been done over the last 10 years and which has led to the stabilising of deforestation in these zones. There is no doubt that the engagement in the FLEGT process and the development of FSC certification are also going in this sense.
- 2) Invest in Community forests, the implementation of which has not fulfilled all the objectives initially previewed, in particular the reduction of deforestation in the nPFD. The real appropriation of these community forests by local communities is an important step that should be subject to a simplification of the attribution and management procedures.
- 3) Develop the system of Operational Technical Units that include within a territorial entity specific areas within which integrated multi-purpose management is implemented: protected areas, FMUs communal and community forests, zones of synergetic interest, etc.

The Forest and Environmental Sector Programme (PSFE),

The PSFE came into force in 1999, contributing to the implementation of the **policy for the sustainable and participative management of countries forest and wildlife resources** in order that they respond to local, national, regional and global needs of present and future generations. The placing of 20% of the national territory under the status of protected area, the deployment of Sustainable Forest Management throughout all FMUs and the development of participatory management are the targeted objectives of this programme (see 3e).

Law N° 96/12 of 5 august 1996 covering the framework-law relative to the management of the environment

This law imposes the completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to the implementation of all economic activities. This document must be submitted to a competent administration and to the MINEP for validation. If any damage is envisaged, a rehabilitation programme must be incorporated within the economic activity project.

FLEGT Cameroon

Cameroon has been engaged in the **FLEGT** process since 2004 (European Programme for the Fight against illegal exploitation governance and trade). Negotiations with the European Union are currently underway and should result in the signature of a **Voluntary Partnership Agreement** (VPA) by the end of 2009. Several necessary stages are well on track to being finalised: *(i)* the legality framework has almost been defined; *(ii)* the study on the implementation of the national traceability system has been completed, but is being delayed in its application; *(iii)* an independent observer (REM) has been active since 2002; *(iv)* all legal texts are available.

The Forest Governance Facility project (financed by DFID / SNV),

This project enters in the framework of the PSFE (component 5) in terms of the promoting of management, governance and public debate. It supports amongst other things micro projects linked with local level forestry governance (management of community forests and Annual Forest Returns), in addition to the creation of **diverse communication and dialogue platforms** at the level of civil society, in order that the latter is at the right level in its discussions with the administration.

Research activities,

Several activities have been carried out in the framework of the research programmes for : (i) the improvement of management planning techniques (Permanent Sample Plots set up by ; TROPENBOS, the forestry company Pallisco in collaboration with Nature +, and within the framework of the FSC within certified FMUs) (ii) monitoring of transition zones between closed, dense tropical forest and cocoa plantations in the south of the country, the goal being to evaluate the opportunity costs of the reduction of CO_2 emissions in the framework of avoided deforestation (IITA).

Regional level actions

The *COMIFAC*, supported by several members of the PFBC, controls the Central African Forest Observatory (OFAC) the objective of which is the elaboration of a cartographic monitoring system of the deforestation and forest degradation of the entire Congo Basin. The OFAC (which is placed under the authority of the COMIFAC),

sees itself as an accessible platform for all countries bringing together all data on Central African forests. A study on the harmonization of laws at the regional level should enable the supporting of Cameroon in its engagement in the clarification of its laws in the FLEGT framework.

The GFW project is a regional level project involving the monitoring of forestry exploitation throughout the country. This initiative results from the collaboration signed in 2002 between MINFOF and WRI, which was renewed in 2005. The initiative has led to the elaboration of an exhaustive database and cartographic coverage of forestry exploitation activities, which serves as a reference tool for the MINFOF in the **monitoring and control of interventions in the forestry environment**. The updating of exploitation zones and concession attributions are carried out on a regular basis. An interactive forestry atlas is produced every 2 years.

6. What is the current thinking on what would be needed to reduce deforesation and forest degradation in Cameroon?

a) How would these programmes address the main causes of deforestation?

The weak rate of deforestation in Cameroon is the direct result of the implementation of an initiated policy over the last 15 years or so, with the approval of the 1994 forestry law giving **the priority to Sustainable Forest Management.** This policy has been supported by numerous technical projects and is coupled with an ancient engagement in the fight against illegal exploitation (FLEGT, independent observer, cleaning up of the forest operator sector...) and the recent classification of National Parks (Boumba Bek and Nki in 2005).

However, the development of the mining sector, demographic pressure, the development of agricultural activities and the pursuit of illegal activities in the nPFD threatens the sustainability of forest resources. The economic development of Cameroon within the framework of the fight against poverty is irremediably going to result in the intensification of the conversion of land and forest degradation in the south of the country. The implementation of the following programmes will intervene positively in the fight against deforestation/ forest degradation (by order of priority) :

- 1) By ensuring the development of a **national strategy** implicating all actors in the sector, in which civil society and local populations (thanks to the direct implication in the network of existing platforms), find their place faced with the central administration and other involved parties: forestry companies, NGOs... Despite the absence of private tenure deeds, this assuming of responsibility will lead civil society and local populations to consider the forest and trees in general as their own property.
- 2) By permitting the implementation of sustainable exploitation ensuring both the maintaining of an important level of forest cover and the development of a fundamental level of economic activity for those local populations living in often very isolated zones. This system must however integrate a specific Reduced Impact Logging programme (controlled felling and extraction, planning of routes, etc.) in order that the directives of the plan are effectively taken into account.
- 3) By authorizing communes and forest communities to gain revenues from exploitation activities either by the redistribution of RFA (40% of this tax goes back to the communes and 10% to the communities) paid by forestry enterprises, or by the direct management of a forest massif (communal or community forest). These revenues permit the financing of education programmes, environmental awareness campaigns and contribute to poverty reduction, limiting pressure on the forest. The RFA associated with the implementation of sustainable management is an efficient means of assuring the redistribution of revenues deriving from the fight against deforestation towards populations.
- 4) By securing the existing **protected area network** through Tran boundary programmes. The potential status of FMUs in the South as protected areas permits the envisaging of the extension of conservation surfaces and the implementation of corridors between the Parks of Nki and Dja (see 6d). Other protected areas are also in the process of being created, but are confronted with certain reluctance by local populations, especially in those zones which are already heavily populated (West of the country).
- 5) By putting into place structures and **systems in the fight against illegal exploitation**. Such exploitation has already been reduced strongly in FMUs, but is still important in the nDFD. This process passes through a better understanding of these zones, existing resources and the implementation of a controlled and regulated interior wood market...

6) By permitting the acquisition of complementary information on the evolution of forest cover and on its

capacity for carbon storage, a necessary condition for the elaboration of future scenarios.

7) By obliging mining industries to implement environmental impact studies before engaging in their activities, and reinforcing the competence of the administration in the evaluation of the quality of these documents.

In order to react rapidly against deforestation Cameroon needs above all to identify and quantify deforestation hot spots. To do this it is necessary to support those cartographic projects currently underway (OFAC and CARPE) and to develop adapted actions to each case. Cameroon will therefore be able to respond rapidly to the principle centres of deforestation, notably in the nPFD. On the national front, rapid efforts could equally be obtained by clarifying the redistribution of fiscal receipts to communities and communes, which will lead to an increased sense of responsibility amongst populations concerning forest resources.

b) Would any cross-sectoral programmes or policies also play a role in a REDD strategy?

The development of inter-sectoral programmes is not very common in Cameroon. On several occasions bilateral cooperation's have been established, notably for the preparation of framework development documents such as the DSRP and the PSFE. There is more often a lack of communication and sharing of information between the different sectors. The implementation of a national REDD strategy inevitably implicates several economic sectors (forestry, environment, agriculture, mining, industry, fiscality, transport, etc), the interests of which are in general divergent (opening of national roads within a FMU leads to mining of the FMU or protected areas and agriculture in forest zones etc.). Cameroon therefore recognises that it is important within the framework of a REDD strategy to have synergy between these sectors or at least an **exchange of information**. This point has been recognised by the different Ministries, amongst others the Ministry of Agriculture (through the research programmes currently under elaboration), Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Management of the territory (MINEPAT) in charge of the coordination of different projects. The implementation of such an **exchange platform** at the ministerial level will be **one of the priorities** of the REDD strategy.

c) Have you considered the potential relationship between your potential REDD strategies and your country's broader development agenda in the forest and other relevant sectors?

As outlined in the previous paragraphs, the forestry sector development agenda in Cameroon was revised in 2003 with the elaboration of the PSFE. The PSFE fixes the strategic areas of intervention and commitments for the country and donors. During the drawing-up of the PSFE the REDD mechanism had not yet been taken into account, but rather sustainable management of forest resources, conservation and the fight against poverty. However, all those involved in the PSFE agree with the REDD and certain PSFE activities go in the sense of the REDD. For example (in order of priority):

- 1) The will to reinforce national competence in the subject of the fight against global warming through training courses, REDD and CDM workshops (CASDACE with the support of PNUE and FFEM « Forest Day » with the support of the CIFOR, etc.)
- 2) The revision of industrial policy which has led to an overcapacity of production with negative effects of overexploitation. A new industrialisation plan is in the process of being signed in order to valorise wood better through increasing the level of transformation (second and third transformation) and by taking into account the interior wood market;
- 3) The implementation of an ecological monitoring and control unit (Climate focal point) and a climate focal point within MINEP, enables Cameroon to be present in the international negotiation process;
- 4) The will to adapt certain national research programmes towards those themes linked directly or not to REDD (IITA, IRAD, ICRAF, CIFOR);

In the FCPF framework it will be possible to respond rapidly to training programmes, adaptations to research and the implementation of a monitoring unit (with the support of a regional structure such as the OFAC or the CARPE programme).

d) Has any technical assistance already been received, or is planned on REDD?

REDD programmes have been developed by structures offering technical assistance throughout Cameroon's territory:

1) In the framework of the **ASB** (Alternatives to Slash and Burns), the IITA has created a series of sample plots in several vegetation stratum between the closed forest and several land use types. The results of these studies

have provided the first evaluation of carbon stocks by type of land use cover. These studies indicate notably that cocoa planted under a forest canopy sequests important quantities of carbon (see 3b). A new study is underway in order to assess financing mechanisms of local populations through local REDD projects.

- 2) In 2007 GTZ initiated a common project between Bolivia and Cameroon the objective of which was to establish valid scientific projections concerning the potential stocking/destocking of carbon within the REDD framework, in two pilot countries. The results for Cameroon are not yet known due to the late start of the project.
- 3) **GTZ** is also going to implement a vegetation cartographic programme from 2008 for the whole country through the interpretation of satellite images and a series of field visits. The evolution of forest cover from 2000 will also be deduced as will the evaluation of carbon stocks throughout the entire country.

In addition to these programmes, since March 2006, Cameroon and all Congo Basin countries have been benefiting from support from **France** and several **PFPC** participants (World Bank, WWF, IUCN...) in the framework of Climate negotiations. This support has been realised by **ONF International** and has involved the organisation of several reunions between the Climate focal points of each country in order to prepare important actions (COP, SBSTA, Submissions) and organise exchanges with other countries or groups of countries in the European Union and Latin America. The following are of particular note:

- March 2006, preparation of the REDD submission (Libreville) ;
- June 2006, preparation for the UNFCCC workshop in Rome,
- October 2006, preparation for COP12,
- February 2007, preparation of the REDD submission REDD (Costa Rica);
- July 2007, preparation of the REDD submission (Douala);
- October 2007, preparation for COP13,
- March 2008, scientific workshop on REDD mechanisms and preparation of the REDD submission (Paris) organised in Paris by ONF International and financed jointly by France and Germany.

The CIFOR organised a REDD information workshop in May 2008, regrouping all parties within the sector. Another 2 day workshop also took place between 15-16 of June 2008. The European Union finances the FORAF project which has enabled the production of the first homogenous cartographic cover of deforestation and forest degradation in Congo Basin countries. This data is available to Cameroon in order to help them initiate work on those zones eligible under the REDD mechanism. Finally the WWF is developing a REDD approach for several countries in order to support the development of a portefeuille of initial projects eligible for compensations on the basis of carbon funds or carbon market, to support the development of orientations and standards for carbon/forest projects subjected to a real appropriation by the countries where these projects are to be implemented. WWF also envisages the provision of technical assistance in the framework of the management of the Ngoyla-Mintom forest massif which currently covers 9 conservation FMUs. The MINFOF has decided to initiate processes that should succeed in the long-term in creating adequate zoning, sustainable management and the conception of a management strategy, promoting adequate industrial development, the imperatives of biodiversity conservation and the needs of local and native communities. The option proposed for these 900.000 ha is based on the principle of financing conservation through revenues generated by valorising a part of the massif through the organisation of the vocations of forestry exploitation and synergetic tourism: (i) an integral central reserve could eventually be financed by the REDD; (ii) increase in the nPFD in order to take into account the needs of populations (community and communal forests); (iii) forest exploitation zone; (iv) mining exploitation zone; (v) a zone of synergetic interest could equally enter into the REDD.

7. What are your thoughts on the type of stakeholder consultation process you would use to a) create a dialogue with stakeholders about their viewpoints, and b) evaluate the role various stakeholders can play in developing and implementing strategies or programmes under FCPF support?

a) How are stakeholders normally consulted and involved in the forest sector about programmes or policies? The 94/01 reglulation stipulates the participation of civil society in the definition and application of forest management policy. Such participation implicates all partners such as governmental agencies, the private sector and communities and populations living in the PFD. Arrangements are established between forestry societies and local populations case by case, based on the regulations outlined in the forestry law. Communities should receive 10% of forest revenues collected from commercial forestry exploitation. Of these taxes collected, 40% should be reinvested into the local development of communes. Those forest concessions situated within the justification of communities should be accessible to populations for the collection of Non-Ligneous Forest Products.

b) Have any stakeholder consultations on REDD or reducing deforestation been held in the past few years?

There have not been any form of consultation on the REDD theme in the last few years, but rather on the methods for the reduction of deforestation. The sustainable management plan imposes that forest concessionaires be part of the policy on the reduction of deforestation in Cameroon which has been engaged upon for the last 15 years. All industrial logging companies are however aware of the importance of reducing the impact of exploitation on the forest environment. The regulations adopted in 1994 have been subject to several sensitization operations aimed at local communities through different field projects. The Forest Governance Facility (FGF) also has a forest law popularization component aimed at local populations.

c) What stakeholder consultation and implementation role discussion process might be used in discussions across federal government agencies, institutes, etc.?

The separation of different institutions intervening in the forestry sector (MINFOF in charge of the management of protected areas, MINEP responsible for the following of actions in protected areas) does not favour regular exchanges. The MINEP Climate unit, directly responsible for national level REDD activities, could facilitate these exchanges by organising regular reunions with the MINFOF-REDD Officer (who is equally the chief of the regeneration, reforestation and silvicultural popularization unit). As well as the inter-ministerial exchange platform which should be developed (see chapter 6b), the REPAR (National Network of Cameroonian members of Parliament for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems) is an existing network of elected individuals which should be leaned on in order to transcend opposition and conflicts between different governmental agencies and civil institutions. The REPAR could therefore be reinforced and serve as a real catalyst in the framework of the development of the REDD process.

d) Across state or other sub-national governments or institutions?

Cameroon is one of the 10 member countries of the Commission for the Forests of Central Africa (COMIFAC), an organisation which was ratified by all Sates in 2007. The COMIFAC was created with the view of managing in a concerted manner the forests of the Congo Basin through a common platform known as the « Convergence Plan », which includes 10 strategic main lines. The first line puts particular emphasis on the 1992 Rio de Janeiro convention, of which, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The fight against deforestation and forest degradation are part of the COMIFAC's preoccupations. Therefore, this regional structure is to serve as a platform for discussion, exchanges and negotiation for the development of a REDD mechanism in the forests of the Congo Basin.

e) For other stakeholders on forest and agricultural lands and sectors (NGO, private sector, etc.)?

In Cameroon there exists a « Dialogue Circle for the Partners of MINFOF » (CCPM). This meeting platform between all those international development agencies active in the forest sector takes place monthly, in the objective of agreeing upon sectoral support policies and improving thematic exchanges. The CCPM helps to avoid unnecessary divergences within the sector and to prepare dialogue with the MINFOF. However, these meetings *(i)* do not involve the private sector, which are a major actor and *(ii)* does not permit discussions with actors from the agricultural and energy sectors for example. The expansion of the CCPM seems difficult to imagine in light of the important number of participants (around 40). However, punctual interventions should be envisaged as a function of the different agendas.

f) For forest dwelling indigenous people and other forest dwellers?

The organisation of rural communities has developed thanks to the support of numerous NGOs and projects. It is obvious that the implication of civil society in the REDD process is fundamental in assuring the transfer of the benefits of Carbon towards rural populations, therefore securing the economic development of these same populations and inciting communities to manage forest resources sustainably. Different discussion platforms exist organised by the FGF with the goal of permitting exchanges and providing better information to the public debate on several principle themes: Access to forestry information, the transparent management of the RFA, the problem of community forests. Collaboration exists with the REPAR who are engaged in these same subjects. These

popularization platforms have enabled civil society representatives to acquire better self assurance and to be taken seriously in national discussions. The FGF project should be prolonged in order to become a real catalyser and integrating the REDD strategy in these platforms through the problem of community forests. The work of the CTFC with the communes and their popularization plan should equally permit the developing of the network at the local level. The WWF has established a dialogue with communities of the North and North East of the reserve of Dja through the DACEFI project, in order to support them in the implementation of simple management plans. Finally more developed regional networks exist such as the African Women's Network for Sustainable Development (REFADD), the network of native and local populations for the sustainable management of Central African Forest Ecosystems (REPALEAC) and the Committee for the Coordination of Native African People (IPACC), which permits minority groups to intervene in the international scene.

8. Implementing REDD strategies:

a) What are the potential challenges to introducing effective REDD strategies or programmes, and how might they be overcome?

The approach of Cameroon is to pursue the positive policy that it has initiated for a number of years on the subject of Sustainable Forest Management and conservation, and to anticipate the processes of deforestation / forest degradation : the main lines of the REDD strategy concern:

(i) The development of integrated protection zones in the Permanent Forest Domain :

The viability of national parks in the forest zone depends closely on the capacity to develop a sustainable financing strategy for such areas and a market for their environmental services (carbon, biodiversity, tourism development). The placing under protection and sustainable management (FMU under production, communal or community forests) of certain non-attributed FMUs in the massif of Ngoyla-Mintom will directly participate towards the fight against deforestation and enter directly in the REDD strategy. The main challenge resides in the realisation of the declassification/classification process and the will to implement a mechanism which is not uniquely centred on resource exploitation but rather integrates the totality of the forest's functions.

(ii) The reinforcement of sustainably managed production forests :

The sustainable management of FMUs seems to be established as 2/3 of all FMUs already possess a management plan and the remainder are currently undergoing elaboration. It is however necessary to pursue the effort in order that the remaining management plans are quickly approved and that definitive management agreements are emitted to each FMU. The process also needs to be pursued concerning forest certification. The management of communal forests is initiated thanks to the Communal Forest Support Programme. This programme should be able to continue efficiently through the application of adapted procedures to this type of forest status. In both cases REDD finance could enable (*i*) the promotion of Reduced Impact Logging techniques and resource optimisation (recuperation of agents from forestry companies, through the **elaboration of a good forestry practice guide** adapted to different types of FMUs (industrial or communal) (*ii*) support the taking into account of those zones to be protected and/or conserved (hot spots...) within management plans and (*iii*) reinforce the operational capacity of MINFOF in order to ensure better control in the field.

(iii) The fight against illegal exploitation represents one of the major challenges that the national REDD programme has to face. Numerous efforts have been realised in the PFD with the introduction of sustainable management, engagement in the FLEGT process and the existence of an independent observer. These efforts need to be transferred to the nPFD where the major part of illegal forest exploitation is currently located. To this end important efforts are inevitable in order to (*i*) reinforce control and administration strutures; (*ii*) carryout studies in order to determine the level of removals in these zones; (*iii*) reinforce community exploitation systems; (*iv*) restructure the local market which depends to a large part on this illegal exploitation; (*v*) reduce pressure linked with fuelwood (for example more efficient ovens...). The totality of these mechanisms needs to pass through the reinforcing of civil organisations.

(iv) An efficient redistribution of revenues from the fight against deforestation in favour of local populations through *(i)* more efficient monitoring and control of RFA in order to ensure the real redistribution in the framework of well defined projects corresponding to demands and *(ii)* a more concrete implication of communities in the management of their community forests, in order to go beyond simple industrial exploitation, but rather towards an appropriation of these forests and a prelude to a real fight against deforestation. In a country where the State is the owner of the largest part of national property, focus should be made on the appropriation of standing

timber rather than on the land. Another aspect of the redistribution of revenues in the REDD framework could be the implementation of a carbon legislation, which would be integrated into current legislation, the objective of which would be to equally incite local populations to maintain forest cover within the framework of sustainable management.

(v) The support of the agricultural sector:

The development of the agricultural sector is linked to demographic growth and represents a major challenge which clashes with the principle of development of countries and the fight against poverty. Solutions adapted to local conditions (very different between regions within countries) such as: (i) the transformation of more intensive cultural practices; (ii) the support towards the maintaining of cocoa plants under forest canopy, important carbon sinks; (iii) the fight against agricultural and bush fires. The totality of these actions can only be fully developed with the FCPF if complementary studies are carried out on the following themes:

- (i) Study on the causes and the geographic distribution of deforestation and forest degradation (study evoked in the REDD, COMIFAC workshop) : these causes, although generally known, are in fact very weakly documented outside of the official forest titles;
- (ii) Complementary study on carbon storage under different types of forest cover;
- (iii) Study on the medium and long term tendances of the pressures acting on forest ecosystems;
- (iv) Study on the political incidences of the proposed mechanisms in the REDD framework; what are the challenges and risks for Cameroon of the implementation of such mechanisms in terms of governance and national and local level development.

The development of deforestation and forest degradation prevention tools cited above and the support of REDD programmes by the FCPF will permit the creation of an exchange between the economic and private operator sectors and inscribe the REDD mechanism in the application agendas of sectoral policies.

b) Would performance-based payments through REDD be a major incentive for implementing a more coherent strategy to tackle deforestation?

Several leads are conceivable for Cameroon's authorities or the promoters of the REDD project in order to assure the transfer of benefits of future REDD financing towards local populations. The transfer of revenues associated with REDD from the State, or project, towards populations and local stakeholders should lean partly on the existing RFA system (10% for community forestry and 40% for commune) or be developed from a redistribution mechanism with revenues going directly towards populations as a function of their implication in the SFM process (sustainable management plan, fight against forest fires, etc.) and the conservation of protected areas. The Carbon legislation in Cameroon is not yet in place. Bilateral agreements exist with Annex 1 countries (notably France) for the implementation of CDM type projects (afforestation/reforestation). An initial reflex ion is currently underway on juridical and fiscal questions associated with carbon. The implementation of a more exhaustive legislation on Carbon will be a fundamentally strategic step forward for the development of REDD projects and a Cameroonian REDD policy

9. REDD strategy monitoring and implementation:

a) How is forest cover and land use change monitored today, and by whom?

At the national scale MINFOR/WRI collaboration is the only forest monitoring programme currently underway in Cameroon. The mission of WRI, through its GFW project is the cartographic and statistical monitoring of forestry exploitation in the PFD. The role of GFW is to provide the government, forest industry and general public with free access to qualitative, pertinent and useful spatial data and information on the forestry sector. A list of data produced, updated or resembled is presented in annex 3. The project produces an interactive atlas containing the most up to date verified information on the forestry sector. It includes the geographical limits of those areas subject to forestry exploitation, useful data on the attributes of these areas such as the situation relative to forest management plans, the year of attribution, the limits of forestry concessions, annual cutting areas (AAC), localisation of wood transformation industries in addition to their capacities, zones of synergetic interests, and finally forestry production statistics. Information is also available on protected areas.

b) What are the constraints of the current monitoring system?

1) Partial cartographic monitoring: On the one hand, the GFW project limits itself to the monitoring of the PFD

in which uniquely exploitation permits and conservation zones are concerned. The nPFD is not monitored, even though it is more susceptible to deforestation and forest degradation. On the other hand, the project is limited to the updating of exploitation statistics (volumes, permits...) and identification of forest roads and tracks from satellite data. This last information enables the monitoring of exploitation and identification of illegal harvesting. However, the integrity of forest cover is not monitored.

- 2) Age of cartographic information: the GFW project is not engaged in a process of forest surface cartography in Cameroon. Rather the project exploits cartography prepared for MINEP under the name of CIDA and produced by Tecsult Inc., and the Global Land Cover 2000 database. This data is out of date and does not reflect the current situation of Cameroon's forests.
- **3)** Scale and updating of data: The cartographic data of the GFW project (with the exception of forestry roads and tracks mapped from satellite images) are based on official 1:200 000 INC topographic maps. These maps have not been updated for a long time and lack spatial accuracy. This recurring problem should be resolved with the updating of national maps; however this initiative goes beyond the objectives and capacities of the project.
- **4) Satellite images:** Institutional and private actors are confronted with difficult access to recent satellite images of the country and difficulty in obtaining good definition data at a reasonable cost. This difficulty explains in part the lack of initiatives in the area of forest cartography in Cameroon. The presence of a direct reception station in the sub-region seems to be the only solution to this problem.
- **5)** Competence: Cameroon does not dispose of sufficient technical know-how and trained personnel in order to see through the monitoring of GHG emissions linked to the forestry sector. Technical competence is necessary in the domain of remote sensing, the implementation of GIS and the utilisation of guides of good practice in the area of GHG inventorying.
- 6) Capitalisation and Coordination: Profit from the actions of civil society, often precursors of good initiatives in the subject of REDD, in order not to repeat the same efforts and to valorise existing information. For example, the work in the area of the evaluation of biomass and carbon (Kotto-Same, J. *et al.* 1997, Nolte, C. *et al.* 2001), the experiences of community (Facility for Forestry Governance, FGF) and communal forestry (Technical Centre for Communal Forests, CTFC)
- 7) Awareness building: there is an important gap between international negotiations concerning the REDD and understanding of the mechanism by civil society and public institutions. Such initiatives as « Forest Day » organised by CIFOR in April 2008, should be encouraged, as it is important to develop numerous occasions to unite those actors working on the issues of carbon and the forest.

c) How would you envisage that REDD activities and programme performance might be monitored?

- Definition of the forest: Cameroon has not yet decided upon the definition of the forest to be adopted in the framework of the climate convention. A discussion process has been engaged upon within the MINEP (ToR elaborated for a study on the definition of the forest) with the support of French cooperation. The adoption of this definition is a major stage in the development of a REDD strategy and in the support towards CDM initiatives developed by the private sector in Cameroon (Town of Paris project-1000 ha).
- 2) Reinforcement of cartographic tools: In accordance with recommendations laid out in the workshop on « Forestry Exploitation in Cameroon: Current situation and major challenges», a « Spatial and cartographic information» working group piloted by WRI-GFW in partnership with MINFOF and the INC is soon to be created. This working group has the objective of promoting a discussion on cartographic information for the forestry sector, favouring the development of synergies, coherence of approaches and the research for cofinance for the acquisition of reference data such as satellite images. In September 2008 WRI are to re-discuss the terms of the collaboration with the MINFOF for the next three years. A strategic REDD line could be discussed and approved, notably for the inclusion within the GFW mission of the monitoring of protected areas or REDD pilot areas by remote sensing. In its present role GFW distributes freely satellite data prepared by WRI. This structure will be the ideal platform for the future distribution of satellite data from the satellite image reception station in Gabon.
- **3) Optimise governance in communes and communities:** the updating of MINFOFs Computerized System for the Management of Forestry Information (SIGIF) and its liaison with the system of forestry tax recovery (Programme for the Reassuring of Forestry Receipts, PSRF) will be a crucial stage towards the transparency of forest fiscality, the improvement of governance, and the reinforcing of the sustainable management of forests, through reassuring fiscality.
- 4) Clarification of biomass and forest carbon data: Define the expansion and conversion factors necessary for

the calculation of biomass and forest carbon. Group these biomass and carbon data with pertinent geographic information in order to support the REDD strategy in Cameroon. This system could efficiently identify priority conservation or management zones in the framework of REDD.

5) Capitalise on the network of existing consultations: Valorise the existing platforms of discussion alongside forestry communities and communes. Work on the improvement of the RFA and the transparency of the RFA redistribution process alongside communities and communes. Identify mechanisms for the redistribution and control of the RFA which are adapted to necessities of communes (infrastructures, employment, credits, reinforcing of controls, etc.).

Taking into consideration the threats facing Cameroon's forests, the REDD strategy within the country will especially be based on the estimation of future emissions from forest degradation and deforestation and on the modelling of changes in forest cover based on econometric and spatial models. In this framework Cameroon can lean on the « Vision of the Congo Basin forest in 2050 » project financed by the COMIFAC.

10. Additional benefits of potential REDD strategy:

<u>a) Are there other non-carbon benefits that you expect to realize through implementation of the REDD strategy?</u> The adoption of a Cameroonian REDD strategy will have direct consequences on:

- the **understanding of ecosystems** and **biodiversity protection** through the pursuing of conservation programmes in protected areas and production zones:
- the **maintaining of traditional nomadic or sedentary forest population structures** dependant on forest resources (pygmy populations);
- the improving of the forestry sector with a better division of revenues;
- the **development of tourist potential** in certain zones or the integration of protected areas / managed forests / community zones;
- the **fight against erosion** through the respecting of harvesting rules in sensitive areas (slopes, proximity to water courses);
- the **fight against desertification** (North Cameroon) and local climatic effects linked to the disappearance of the forest (drought);

b) Is biodiversity conservation being monitored at present?

Until 2003 Cameroon was endowed with finance through GEF for the PCGBC programme (Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme in Cameroon) which focalised on several sensitive sites. Since this date Cameroon no longer possesses a national biodiversity monitoring programme. In FMUs and Communal forests sustainable management plans are imposed by the 1994 forestry law. These plans should present a report on the analysis of biodiversity (flora and fauna). This data represents an abundant source of information which when coupled with regular ecological studies in the national parks of the forestry zone (ex. Campo Ma'an, ecological, socio-economic studies), will go some way towards establishing the status of national biodiversity. It will be important to envisage a stage of homogenisation and synthesis of existing data. MINEP associated with several national and international partners, would like to prepare a report on the « Status of Biodiversity in Cameroon». In this framework, a Strategic National Action Plan has already been elaborated and validated and is soon to be implemented.

c) Under your early ideas on introducing REDD, would biodiversity conservation also be monitored?

FSC certification (which is developing widely in Cameroon) implies the implementation of a biodiversity monitoring system within certified FMUs. Therefore, the increased adhesion of FMUs to this system of certification will lead to an improvement in the understanding of biodiversity.

d) Are rural livelihood benefits currently monitored?

MINFOF requires that a social study be included within the context of the sustainable management plan. The propositions of this social study make up an integral part of the plan and must be applied as for the latter. The demands are stronger within the framework of FSC certification with regular audits of the situation targeting amongst other things the benefits for populations.

e) Under your early ideas on introducing REDD, would rural livelihood benefits also be monitored?

The IITA is currently implementing research in order to analyse the economic relations between local populations and the development of local REDD projects. The methodologies are under reflexion but could serve as a base for future mechanisms linked to REDD. A social referential exists on the Ngoyla-Mintom, zone which could serve as a base to be followed.

<u>11. What type of assistance are you likely to request from the FCPR Readiness Mechanism?</u></u>

a) Setting up a transparent stakeholder consultation on REDD:

In the framework of this consultation process the advice of FCPF will be sought in order to organise **training and information seminars** on the REDD of all involved parties at the level of the administration, private sector and civil community.

b) Developing a reference case of deforestation trends: Assessment of historical emissions from deforestation and / or forest degradation, or projections into the future.

(*i*) **Prospective study on the medium and long-term tendances** of the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation, putting forward the probable tendencies of the evolution of international markets in the forestry and agriculture sectors, in addition to demographic evolution and consequences for Cameroon.

(*ii*) Study on political repercussions of proposed mechanisms in the REDD framework ; what are the challenges and risks for Cameroon of the implementation of such mechanisms in terms of governance and developments and at the local level on populations dependent on the forest for their livelihoods.

c) Developing a national REDD strategy : Identification of programmes to reduce deforestation and design of a system for providing targeted financial incentives for REDD to land users and organisations:

The implemented REDD strategy will be based on a group of flexible mechanisms that can be adapted to the specifics of countries. **The State** will be in charge of the realisation of the national REDD programme and could develop national policies such as: the reinforcing of ecosystem preservation actions, reinforcing of policies relative to sustainable management of forest resources, and the reinforcing of national capacities in the area of control and monitoring of forestry activities. Projects will be developed by the **private sector, communes and communities** (with the support of programmes such as FGF, CTFC, WWF and SNV) and will benefit local stakeholders: local populations; forest populations; communities; forestry companies involved in sustainable management. The FCPF will of course be solicited in order to reinforce the reflexion in Cameroon on these questions and support the REDD strategy at the national level. Outside of the ideas and actions evoked previously, the contribution of the FCPF could be particularly pertinent in the reflexion of REDD mechanisms susceptible to benefit a country like Cameroon, the deforestation and forest degradation rates of which remain relatively weak in comparison with other countries, due to the policies implicated in the passed.

d) Design of a system to monitor emissions and emission reductions from deforestation and / or forest degradation: Several international initiatives are orientated towards the implementing of fundamental tools for the realisation of GHG inventories in Cameroon and the development of a forest cover and deforestation monitoring programme (GMES programme, supported by the GTZ, ESA and COMIFAC consortium; FORAF programme of the OFAC). Faced with these numerous programmes it is important that FCPF be consulted in order to coordinate the programmes towards a system adapted to the future demands of the REDD mechanism.

<u>e) Other</u>

Also see Chapter 8

f) Budget

The budgetary elements can be detailed later as a function of the co-financing provided by Cameroon's partners. The data indicated below is indicative and should be the object of discussion between the FCPF and the Cameroonian authorities.

REDD strategy Cameroon	FCPF participation	
REDD reflexion	500.000 \$	
Research and development	1.500.000 \$	
REDD pilot projects	3.000.000 \$	
Reinforcement of capacities	1.000.000 \$	

TOTAL

6.000.000\$

12. Please state donors and other international partners that are already cooperating with you on the preparation of relevant analytical work on REDD.

A certain number of donors have already stressed their interest in supporting Camerron in its reflexion on the REDD. Among those partners wishing to cooperate on this theme, we can mention ;

- The German development cooperation (co-financing of the REDD COMIFAC workshop, Cameroon REDD project about to be implemented, Climate change plan in Central Africa) and possible support in the future.
- The Ministry of French Foreign Affairs (support in the framework of the COMIFAC CDM project, support through the provision of a technical assistant for MINFOF, elaboration of the R-PIN note);
- **DFID** and the **Norwegian development cooperation** involved in the implication of specific funds for the Congo Basin (UKCBSF) and the FGF ;
- SNV (support in the framework of FGF local populations) ;
- **IUCN** (REDD focal point) development underway of a regional project financed by the EU
- The EU through the FORAF programme and a regional REDD project (see below);
- The Environmental NGOs (principally WWF);
- CIFOR, IITA and CIRAD in research programmes in relation with forest dynamics and carbon ;
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the French Funds for the World Environment (FFEM) through the CASCADE programme;

13. Next steps and Schedule:

The different operations and studies to be carried and evoked in this note are detailed in annexes 9 and 10. A potential calendar for their implementation is provided in annex 11. The details of actions to be carried out, the articulation between national and regional level and the potential schedule were produced during the last workshop of Congo Basin countries in on 12th and 14th of July 2008.

14. List of annexes

- 1) Abreviations
- 2) Bibliography
- 3) Inventary of cartographic data
- 4) Forestry data of Cameroon
- 5) Protected areas of Cameroon
- 6) Classification of the Permanent Forest Domain, situation in 2006
- 7) Situation concering forest concession management plans by FMU in 2006
- 8) Situation in 2006 concerning forest exploitation licences
- 9) Articulation of national and regional REDD activities
- 10) Articulation of national and regional REDD activities nationales et régionales, transversal components
- 11) Calender of activities

ANNEX 1. Abreviations

AFOLU : Agriculture, Forest and other land uses AFD : Agence Francaise de Développement ASB : Agriculture Itinérante sur Brûlis) CARFAD : Centre Africain de Recherches Forestières Appliquées et de Développement CASCADE : Carbon finance for Agriculture Sylviculture, Conservation and Actions against DEforestation CIDA : Canadian International Development Association CEEAC : Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale COMIFAC : Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale DSCRP : Document Stratégique de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté FGF : Forest Governance Facility FFEM : Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial FRA : Forest Resource Assessment GHG : Greenhouse Gases GFW : Global Forest Watch GTZ : Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit INC : Institut National de Cartographie MAE : Ministère des Affaires Etrangères MINEFI : Ministère des Finances MINEPAT : Ministère de l'Économie du Plan et de l'Aménagement du territoire MINFOF : Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune MMU : Minimum Mapping Unit OFAC : Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale PAFC : PanAfrican Forest Certification PFBC : Partenariat pour les Forêts des Bassin du Congo **PSFE** : Projet Sectoriel Forêts Environnement **REM : Resource Extraction Monitoring RFA** : Redevance Forestière Annuelle SIGIF : Système Informatisé de Gestion des Informations Forestières WRI : World Resources Institute WWF: World Wildlife Fund

ANNEX 2. Bibliography

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Cameroon	
R-PIN	
FCPF	

ANNEX 3. Inventary of cartographic data¹¹

ANNEX 3. Inventary	of cartographic data ¹¹		FCPF R-PIN Cameroon
Type de data		Sources of data	Échelle
Routes	Public roads and railroad	WRI, LZBG ¹²	1/200.000
	Exploitation tracks (saisons of exploitation 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003), characterised by the date of origin, type and intensity of use	WRI, LZBG	1/200.000
Zoning plan :	Forest Management Unit (FMU)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
- exploitation of wood	Forest Concession (one or several FMU)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Annual Cutting Area (AAC)	Enquiries WRI	1/200.000
	Agreed cutting areas (Ventes de coupe (VC)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Community Forest (Fcom)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Communal Forest (Fc)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Licences (old concessions)	INC	1/200.000
Transformation of wood	Wood transformation units	Enquiries WRI	1/200.000
Zoning plan :	Protected areas	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
- protection of biodiversity and wildlife management	Forest reserves	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
Vegetation	Forest Stratification, classification of vegéetation types - MINEF	INC (Original layer prepared for pour MINEF under the name of CIDA by Tecsult Inc.)	1/200.000
	2000 Global Landcover Database	Data Base of Global Land Cover 2000. European Commission, Common Research Centre, 2003	1/1.000.000
National Cartography	Area inhabited (national, provincial, regional capitals and villages)	INC, updateWRI	1/200.000
	Cartographic grid (grid layout INC 1:200 000)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Administrative limits	INC, update WRI	1/200.000
	Water plan (coastline, national and regional water plan, detailed rivers in addition to other water courses)	INC, update WRI	1/200.000

¹¹ WRI, 2007 ¹² Operational Technical Unit relevant to the MINEF

ANNEX 4. Cameroon Forestry Data¹³

Forests	National data (ha)	State of forests 2006 (ha)
Total area (ha)	22 000 000 ha	19 639 000
Forests in swampy, floodable areas (ha)		117 834
Forests on dry land 0-300 m (ha)		1 886 933
Forests on dry land 300-1000 m (ha)		16 261 092
Forests on dry land 1000-1600 m (ha)		194 585
Forests on dry land >1600 m (ha)		58 917
Conservation Forests (ha)	3 424 606	
Production Forests (ha)	7 598 238	
Industrial forest exploitation		
Managed Forests (km ²)	3 495 187	54 Concessions ¹⁰
Certified Forests (km ²)	41 965	3 Concessions ¹⁴
Total number of concessions (N)	74	
Conservation series in the concessions (ha)	243 356	
Biodiversity ¹⁵		
Plants		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	8 260	
Threatened species 2002	155	
Mammals		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	409	
Threatened species 2002	40	
Birds (resident)		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	165	
Threatened species 2002	15	
Reptiles		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	210	
Threatened species 2002	1	
Amphibians		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	171	
Threatened species 2002	1	
Fish		
Species recorded 1992 - 2002 (N)	138	
Threatened species 2002	27	
Total	9353	

¹³ Source : State of the forests 2006
¹⁴ Global Forest Watch 2007
¹⁵ Source : Earthtrends 2003

17	I
Cameroon ¹⁶	
in	
areas	
Protected	
5.	
ANNEX	

FCPF R-PIN Cameroon

	Area (ha)	Creation	Management plan	Manager ⁵
National Parks in the Forest Domain				
1. Boumba-Bek	309 300	2005	L	State / WWF
2. Nki	238 300	2005		State / WWF
3. Lobéké	183 855	2001	Approved	State / WWF
4. Mbam et Djerem	416 512	2000	I	State / FEDEC
5. Korup	125 900	1986	Approved ⁵	State
6. Campo Ma'an	264 06	2000	Approved ⁵	State / FEDEC
Other reserves in the Forest Domain				
7. Dja (wildlife reserve) PM ¹⁸ , RB ¹⁹	526 000	1950	Approved	State/ ECOFAC
8. Santchou (wildlife reserve)	7 000	1933		State
9. Kimbi (wildlife reserve)	5 625	1964		State
10. Mbi Crater (wildlife reserve)	370	1964		ż
11. Lake Ossa (wildlife reserve)	4 000	1968	1	State
12. Bakossi (wildlife reserve)	5 520	1965		ż
13. Takamanda (wildlife reserve)	61 816	1934		ż
14. Douala-Edéa (wildlife reserve)	128 360	1932	I	State
15. Banyang-Mbo (wildlife sanctuary)	69 145	1996	1	State
Total area	2 345 763			

¹⁶ WRI, 2007
 ¹⁷ Sate of the forests 2006
 ¹⁸ World Patrimony Site
 ¹⁹ Biospehre reserve

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²¹ Global Forest Watch 2005

ANNEX 8. Situation in 2006 concerning forest harvesting licenses²²



²² Global Forest Watch 2005

ANNEX 9¹.

			IMPL	EMENTA	TION
COMPONENTS	SUB COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES	Regional	National	Regional Pilot
1. State of Defores	tation and forest D	egradation (DD)			
	1.1 Study on the ca	auses of deforestation and forest degradation			
		Elaboration of Terms of Reference for Deforestation and Degradation studies	X		
		Realisation of national studies on the causes of DD		Χ	
		Synthesis of those studies realised in countries at the regional level	X		
		Evaluation of surface area : cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions			1
	1.2 Analysis of the	policies implemented in the country and their impact			
		Elaboration of terms of reference	X		
		Realisation of national studies		X	
		Synthesis of thoese studies realised in countries at the regional level	X		
	1.3 Evaluation of a	associated GHG emissions			
		cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions			
2. Reference scena	rios and baseline				
	2.1 Realisation of	reference scenarios			
		Diagnostic study on methodologies/choice (modelling)	Χ		
		Elaboration of terms of reference for the studies		Х	
		Studies (analysis of sectoral policies, modelling of future pressures on DD)		Х	
		Synthesis of studies at the regional level	Χ		
	2.2 Evaluation of a	associated GHG emissions			
		Cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions			
3. Analysis and de	finition of potential	strategies for the fight against DD			
	3.1 Definition of d	ifferent policy options			
		Improvement of existing policies			
		Definition of new policies			
	3.2 Comparative s	tudy of these policies			
		Evaluation of associated avoided GHG emissions			
		Evaluation of resulting constraints			
		Economic, social and environmental analysis (opportunity costs)			
		Study on the alternatives for emission reductions from other sectors			
	3.3 Concertation a	nd validation			
		Concertation and validation			
		Official adoption by Governments			

¹ Minutes of the REDD COMIFAC workshop, 12-14, July 2008, Paris

FCPF R-PIN Cameroon ANNEX 10. Articulation of national and regional REDD activities, transversal components²³

			IMPL	EMENTA	ATION
COMPONENTS	SUB COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES	Regional	National	Regional Pilot
1- Plan for the mo	onitoring of GHG e	missions (calculating and monitoring)			
	1.1 Plan for moni	toring of forest cover			
		Synthesis of existing data	X		
		Study on the availability of images	X		
		Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images)		X	
		Mobilisation of a mobile reception station	X		
		Study for the implementation of a reception station	X		and the second second
		Choice of the methodology to be followed	X	\mathbf{Y}	
		Implementation of a reception station	X		
		Pre-treatment of images	X		
		Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units		Χ	Χ
		Treatment and interpretation of images	r	Χ	
	1.2 Mesuring of c	arbon stocks			
		Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		Χ	
		Elaboration of terms of reference for the studies	Χ		
		Realisation of national studies - carbon stocks / allometric equations		Χ	
		Synthesis of studies realised within countries at the regional level	Χ		
		Tehcnical data exchange platform between countries	Χ		
		Implementation/reinforcement of national forestry inventories		X	X
	1.3 Reporting of O	GHG emissions resulting from DD following GIEC guides			
		Reinforcement of capacities / inventory training	Χ		
2 - Environment l	nstitutional				
	2.1 Implementation	on of a REDD coordination authority			
		Make operational/implement national REDD committees		X	
	A	Implementation of a regional platform	Χ		

²³ Minutes of the REDD COMIFAC workshop, 12-14 July 2008, Paris

ANNEX 11. Calender of activities

AINEA			
Component	Sub Component Activities	Short Term	LongTerm
1. State of det	orestation and forest degradation (DD)		
	1.1 Study on the causes of deforestation and degradation		
	Elaboration of Terms of Reference for DD studies	August 2008	
	Realisation of national studies on the causes of DD	November 2008	
	Synthesis of those studies realised in countries at the regional level	December 2008	
	Evaluation of surface area : cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions	To determine	
	1.2 Analysis of those policies implemented in countries and their impact		
	Elaboration of terms of reference	August 2008	
	Realisation of national studies	November 2008	
	Synthesis of thoese studies realised in countries at the regional level	Decembre 2008	
	1.3 Evaluation of associated GHG emissions		
	cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions	To determine	
2. Reference	cenarios and baseline		
	2.1 Realisation of reference scenarios		
	Diagnostic study on methodologies/choice (modelling)	November 2008	
	Elaboration of terms of reference for the studies	November 2008	
	Studies (analysis of sectoral policies, modelling of future pressures on DD)		2009
	Synthesis of studies at the regional level		2009
	2.2 Evaluation of associated GHG emissions		
	cf. transversal component monitoring of emissions	To determine	
3. Analysis ar	d definition of potential strategies in the fight against DD		
	3.1 Definition of different policy options		
	Improvement of existing policies	To determine	
	Definition of new policies	To determine	
	3.2 Comparative study of these policies		
	Evaluation of associated avoided GHG emissions	To determine	
	Evaluation of resulting constraints	To determine	
	Economic, social and environmental analysis (opportunity costs)	To determine	

FCPF R-PIN Cameroon

Concertation and validation Official adoption by Governments SML CONPONENTS le monitoring of GHG ensistions (calculating and monitoring) 1.1 Plan for monitoring of forest cover Synthesis of existing data Sudy on the availability of images Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images) Mobilisation of an oble reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation of images Implementation of images Implementation of images Implementation of reception station Pre-treatment of fraitonal GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images Implementation of reception station Pre-treatment and interpretation of images Implementation of the implementation of images Implementation of images Imple	To determine To determine August 2008 October 2008 October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
All COMPONENTS e monitoring of GHG emissions (calculating and monitoring) 1.1 Plan for monitoring of forest cover Synthesis of existing data Swithesis of existing data Sudy for the availability of images Wobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation formages Internet and interpretation of images Internet and interpretation of images Internet and interpretation of the muticinal contained and the contained of the muticinal contained of the	August 2008 October 2008 October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
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1.1 Plan for monitoring of forest cover Synthesis of existing data Synthesis of existing data Sudy on the availability of images Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images) Mobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation of existing actors and data Diagnostic study of existing actors and data	August 2008 October 2008 October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Synthesis of existing data Sudy on the availability of images Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images) Mobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images Implementation of existing actors and data Elaboration of reations for the nucleic	August 2008 October 2008 October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Study on the availability of images Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images) Mobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images Implementation of images Internet and interpretation of images Diagnostic study of existing actors and data	October 2008 October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Evaluation of national capacities (infrastructures and images) Mobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images Interpretation of reaces Diagnostic study of existing actors and data	October 2008 October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Mobilisation of a mobile reception station Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of maties Implementation/reinforcement of mages Implementation/reinforcement of images Implementation of reference for the ending	October 2008 December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Study for the implementation of a reception station Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data	December 2008	2009 2009 2009 2009
Choice of the methodology to be followed Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		2009 2009 2009
Implementation of a reception station Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		2009 2009 2009
Pre-treatment of images Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		2009 2009
Implementation/reinforcement of national GIS units Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		2009 2009
Treatment and interpretation of images 1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data Elaboration of frame of reference for the ctudies		
1.2 Mesuring of carbon stocks Diagnostic study of existing actors and data Elebration of terms of reference for the studies		2009
Diagnostic study of existing actors and data		
Elaboration of tarms of reference for the studies	October 2008	
	October 2008	
Realisation of national studies - carbon stocks / allometric equations		2009
Synthesis of studies realised within countries at the regional level		2009
Tehcnical data exchange platform between countries		2009
Implementation/reinforcement of national forestry inventories		2009
1.3 Reporting of GHG emissions resulting from DD following GIEC guides		
Reinforcement of capacities / inventory training	October 2008	
ent Institutional		
2.1 Implementation of a REDD coordination authority		
Make operational/implement the national REDD committees	August 2008	
Implementation of a regional platform	December 2008	