Final Project Report for

2011 START Grants for Global Change Research in Africa

Reducing Tropical Deforestation and the Protection of Ecosystem Services to Support Food Security in Southwest Cameroon

Abstract

Subsistence agricultural practices are considered the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with contrasting trade-off between food security, poverty alleviation and forest conservation. Trade-off between livelihood demands and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in form of REDD+ incentives for avoided deforestation was considered. We carried out an ecological and socio-economic evaluation including a system dynamic model using data collected from 131 subsistence agro-forest systems selected within the support zones of the Korup National Park and Douala-Edea Reserve to reconcile levels of deforestation and degradation as well as the economic value of the produce and carbon stocks therein. Preliminary results show that annual subsistence agro-forest system was the most detrimental and less diverse compared to the biennial and perennial systems. Trees left standing in farms were either mostly priced timber species or providing NTFPs. The threshold limit of 50% forest canopy opening will guarantee better economic returns and the provision of ecosystem services in the long-term, minimum compliance value of US $10.00 per t/C of REDD might not be enough to entice farmers to halt deforestation given present environmental, economic and social conditions. Need to encourage perennial subsistence agroforestry systems and optimal incentive mix to change farmer behavior.

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Total Amount of Grant: US$45,000

Duration of project: September 2011 – February 2013

Introduction

The coastal forests of Cameroon are being rapidly degraded, in large part by shifting ("slash and burn") cultivation. Such land-use change is an important driver of regional climate change in the Congo River Basin of Central Africa. Financial incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in such carbon rich ecosystems are being promoted to stem deforestation. However, REDD faces several political and technical challenges, including concerns over national sovereignty and land rights of forest users; the establishment of appropriate deforestation baselines; and negotiating the myriad tradeoffs between maintaining terrestrial carbon sinks, achieving food security through traditional food production practices, and the provision of ecosystem services for sustainable livelihoods. In this project we examined such tradeoffs in degraded agro-forests adjacent to the protected coastal forests of Douala-Edea National Park and Korup National Park where there are ongoing attempts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). This project also provided links to other REDD and climate change mitigation and adaptation projects within the Congo Basin with a distinctive emphasis on food production and the protection of ecosystem services especially with Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) initiatives, Congo Basin Mangroves (Central African Mangroves (Congo Basin Mangroves) providing important inputs within the broader framework of the preparation of National Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) within the framework of the global mechanisms to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) for the Congo Basin countries.

Activities Conducted

Activities performed in the implementation of the project were at various stages with cycles of planning at each stage of the study. These are:

a) Preparatory stage

- Organizing a training workshop on instrumentation by the Investigators at University of Buea on the 5th of September 2011.
- Students and investigators attending a training workshop in GIS and remote sensing techniques at CWCS Mouanko from the 27th to the 29th of December 2011.
- Preparation of necessary instruments (questionnaires, field data sheets, etc) and pre-testing

b) Field data collection stage

- Field data collection from village communities in the Douala-Edea (Mouanko, Yoyo, Malimba, Nseppe, Yassoukou) and Korup (Mundemba and villages bordering the Korup National Park). Data collected were soil and litter samples in various levels of tree coverage in the farms and different crops being cultivated.
- Attending other workshops which themes were related to the project objectives

i) As resource person to national REDD process:

- Mbalmayo, Yaounde 27-28 June 2011 (made a presentation)

- Mbalmayo, Yaounde 13-14 July 2011 (Made a presentation)
- Kribi, South Cameroon, 31 August – 02 September, 2011 (made a presentation)
- Buea, South West Cameroon, 15-17 November, REDD sensitization workshop (Made a presentation)

ii) As resource person & participant to other national climate change meetings/workshops:

- Kribi, South Cameroon, 1-4 August, Environmental data base consolidation workshop (As a participant)
- Douala, littoral Cameroon, 23-26 August, 2011, National Adaptation Planning workshop (As a participant)
- Kribi, South Cameroon, 20-22 May, 2012, Celebration of the World Biodiversity Day under the theme Marine Biodiversity; Guided tour of Principal Investigator (as expert) of Hon Minister of Environment and Nature Protection (Mr Hele Pierre) around Mangrove Forest/Rainforest interfaces to appreciate problems related to deforestation and biodiversity conservation at mangrove forest-rainforest interface followed by workshop presentations.

iii) As resource person & participant to other regional & international climate change meetings/workshops:

- Douala, Littoral Cameroon, 29 February – 02 March 2012, 10 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)Meeting with an organized trip to participants to project sites following a presentation made by me (Principal Investigator) with far reaching recommendations for integration in future CBFP strategies.
- Kigali, Rwanda, 6-8 July 2012: Forest hearing workshop on Linking field work to policy (Made a presentation)
- Maputo, Mozambique 29 -31 October, 2012. Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network Mangroves and Carbon Workshop

c) Organisation of national workshop

- Organizing a Cameroon Mangrove Network (CMN) workshop from the 11th to the 12th of October 2012. At that occasion sponsored students presented their work among many presentations related to carbon sequestration, carbon trade and climate changes.

d) Data analysis and reporting stage

- Examining the data collected and directing collation, computer entry and analyses of data

- Production of various drafts of the report

e) National and Regional outreach and policy influencing activities

- Resource person in REDD process in Cameroon
  Consult following website for report with indication of my indication as resource person in the overall process:

- National workshop organized to present research results for integration into national REDD and Climate change processes:

- Influencing Congo Basin Forests strategies especially through Douala, Littoral Cameroon, 29 February – 02 March 2012, 10 Congo Basin Forest Partneship (CBFP)Meeting with an organized trip to participants to project sites following a presentation made by me (Principal Investiagor) with far reching recommendations for integration in future CBFP strategies.
  Consult following website for report with indication of my role in the event:

- Signatory of the Kigali declaration of policy actions on forests: see weblink:

Outcomes and Products

a) <u>Research results produced :</u>

i) <u>General Abstract (from preliminary results)</u>

Reducing tropical deforestation and the protection of ecosystem services to support food security in Southwest Cameroon

Gordon N. Ajonina, George B. Chuyong and Patience A. Usongo

Summary

Tropical forests facing increasing pressures with implications for economic development and climate change. Tropical deforestation alone is responsible for 20 to 30% of carbon emissions and most species extinction. Subsistence agricultural practices are considered the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in our rural settings with contrasting trade-off between food security, poverty alleviation and forest conservation. We considered the trade-off between livelihood demands and payments for ecosystem services in form of REDD+ incentives for avoided deforestation. An ecological and socio-economic evaluation was carried using data from 131 subsistence agro-forest systems selected within the support zones of the Korup National Park and Douala-Edea Reserve to reconcile levels of deforestation and degradation as well as the economic value of the produce and carbon stocks therein. Using canopy openness and soil nutrient status as indices for levels of deforestation and degradation, a system dynamic model was used to assess ways of better aligning the REDD+ incentive to address livelihood needs and avoided deforestation cost with effective and equitable outcomes. The annual subsistence agro-

forest system was the most detrimental and less diverse compared to the Biennial and perennial systems. Most of the trees left standing in the farms were either priced timber species or providing NTFPs. The threshold limit of 50% forest canopy opening will guarantee better economic returns and the provision of ecosystem services in the long-term. A minimum compliance value of US $10.00 per tonne of C might not be enough to entice farmers in these local setting to halt deforestation given the present environmental, economic and social conditions. There is the need to encourage perennial subsistence agroforestry systems and to design optimal incentive mix to change the behaviour of these farmers.
Keywords: Tropical deforestation and degradation, subsistence agro-forestry systems, Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation and the enhancement of stocks (REDD+)

ii) Abstracts of two graduate students trained:

Analysis of levels, variation and relationships of key ecological indices underpinning agricultural production and carbon stocks within subsistence farming systems in coastal forests of Douala-Edea National Park, Littoral Region, Cameroon, 128 pages

Title of thesis :

ÉVALUATION DE LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE, VARIATIONS ET RELATIONS DE QUELQUES INDICES ECOLOGIQUES ET STOCK DE CARBONE DES FORETS COTIERES SOUS UN SYSTEME D'AGRICULTURE SUR BRULIS DANS LE FUTUR PARC NATIONAL DE DOUALA-EDEA, REGION DU LITTORAL
(Evaluation of agricultural production, variation and relationships of some ecological indices and carbon stocks in coastal forests under a shifting cultivation system within the future Douala-Edea National Park, Littoral Region, Cameroon)

By

DMAPO WEMBE Jasmine

Field supervisor (Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society) :

Dr. AJONINA Gordon Nwutih (PhD)
Coordonnateur National de CWCS et du Réseau Camerounais pour la Conservation de l'Ecosystème de Mangrove (RCM)

Supervisor (University of Yaounde) :

Dr. Annie Claude NSOM-PIAL (PhD)
Chargée de cours
Université de Yaoundé I

2011/2012 Academic year (November 2012)

Abstract

In the current context of sustainable and efficient management of natural resources, issues related to the protection of the environment and food security are essential and vital. However, forests

are highly degraded due to anthropogenic factors, including subsistence agriculture. An appraisal of food production, change and relationships of some ecological indices and carbon stock under a system of shifting cultivation was carried out within the coastal forests of the future Douala-Edea National Park. The data were collected from 75 farms with 64% under annual crops, 11% under biennial crops and 25% under perennial crops belonging to 49% of women and 51% men in a locality where fishing (41.3%) and agriculture (48.0%) are the main activities. The results show a significant difference in the forest parameters with farm type ($F = 5.75$; dll = 1, 73, $P < 0.05$), and farm age ($F = 2,75$; dll = 6, 68, $P < 0.05$) but not compared to farm size ($F = 0.61$, dll = 2, 72, $P < 0.54$). Agricultural production varies very little from farm type ($F = 0.29$, dll = 1, 72, $P = 0.59$), farm size ($F = 0.33$, dll = 2.71; $P = 0.72$), and farm age ($F = 0.66$, dll = 6, 67, $P = 0.68$). Soil properties vary greatly with cropping type ($F = 3.394$; dll = 1, 73, $P = 0.05$) and farm size ($F = 4.865$; dll = 2, 72, P = 0, 01), but very few variables in relation to farm age ($F = 1.13$, df = 6, 68, $P = 0.35$). The same trend is observed for litter properties. There were highly correlated relationships within parameter type (forest, agricultural, soil, litter, dead wood), than between parameter type. This low overall correlation observed between the different parameters studied indicate a high level of degradation, which is further explained by large departure from the usual inverse J-shape distribution of stem diameter classes in the different farms. The total carbon is higher in perennial crop (84.75 ± 9.94 t / ha), followed by the biennial crop type (77.29 ± 19.71 t / ha) and annual crop type (61, 56 ± 7.39 t / ha), but below the mean stock reported for this type of forest (mean 146.7 t / ha) giving a reduction in carbon stock of 58.0, 47.3 and 42.3 % respectively in annual, perennial crops and biannual cropping systems. These results were used to develop a carbon stock model for the degraded coastal forest due to subsistence agriculture which seems very consistent ($R^2 = 0.999$). However, much remains to be done in the development of strategies for reconciling forest degradation with subsistence agriculture in the future DENP.

Keywords: Degradation, food security, carbon stocks, sustainable management; REDD

Analysis of threshold levels of forest degradation as indicated by canopy opening and measures of soil nutrient status and maximum agricultural yield within subsistence farming systems in coastal forests of Korup National Park, South West Region, Cameroon

Title of thesis:

REDUCING TROPICAL DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION: AN EVALUATION OF SUBSISTENCE AGRO-FORESTRY SYSTEMS AROUND KORUP NATIONAL PARK, CAMEROON, **145 pages**

By

Ngoh Michael Lyonga,

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Associate Professor,
University of Buea

Co-Supervisor:

Eneke E. Bechem, PhD
Lecturer, University of Buea

Abstract

A study was conducted in Korup forest area Ndian division, Cameroon to investigate different subsistence agroforestry systems (SAS) around the Korup forest buffer zone for potentials as Carbon sink thereby mitigating climate change, compromising food production, and improvement of soil fertility for possible Reduce Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) implementation strategy. Fifty-six subsistence agroforestry farms were evaluated and classified as Annual SAS, Biennial SAS and Perennial SAS. Carbon stock, farm production, soil quality and socio-economic scale were evaluated within these agroforestry systems. Soil chemical properties were analyzed for soil fertility and quality by subjecting samples to routine laboratory analysis. Residual forestry and soil parameters, farmers' income, and farm production were analyzed using correlation, regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA). A significant difference was recorded for trees per hectare and Biennial and Perennial SASs had high residual trees on-farm with means of 139.92±26.60 tree/ha and 68.90±12.64 trees/ha respectively, biomass highest for biennial SAS 157.1±65.9 ton/ha and Perennial SAS 107.8±16.9 ton/ha, and Carbon evaluation was significant as well $F = 15.05$, $P<0.001$ as Biennial SAS recorded 78.53±33 and Perennial SAS 53.92±8.44. Annual SAS was the most disturbed with a high level of deforestation and soil degradation (mean % coverage 16.6±2.61) and mean biomass removal 10.11±1.30 whereas Biennial SAS had highest mean % coverage 66.17±8.84 and mean biomass removal 9.88±1.81. Phosphorus level was lower than the normal threshold [P(mg/kg) < 15mg/kg] in all SASs i.e. 9.60±2.62, 5.75±0.50 and 6.06±1.46 for Annual, Biennial and Perennial subsistence agroforestry systems respectively. Organic Carbon was highest for Biennial SAS 4.45±51, and Total Nitrogen 2.73±0.47. A significant negative correlation was revealed for percentage coverage against production $r = -0.289$, $P<0.05$. A strong positive correlation was seen for coverage and tree biomass $r = 0.78$, $P< 0.001$. Results revealed outstanding potentials for Biennial and Perennial subsistence agroforestry systems in both Carbon stock and income, showing that high percentage canopy coverage and high diversity improved soil productivity and income. Hence a threshold of 50 % coverage was identified as the critical level where food production and forest degradation could be compromised. Three scenarios (A, B, C) developed, revealed that REDD+ mechanism can only be successful if policies are checked and well implemented by making sure that, finance paid by investors reaches local forest users at up to 80% of the total (4400 FCFA/tonCO_2). Subsistence agroforestry systems can be a better alternative to curb deforestation if the Carbon market is more transparent, hence agroforestry systems should be included in the Kyoto protocol as potential systems that can mitigate climate change and payment should be made to local forest users who own such systems.

b) Policy influence and linkages with other national and regional initiatives

- Resource person in REDD process in Cameroon
  Consult following website for report with indication of my indication as resource person in the overall process:

  http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Sep2012/Cameroun%20RPP%20revis%C3%A9%202012%2009%2028%20.pdf

- Signature of convention of Mangrove Network and University of Douala on Mangrove research and regeneration activities through students and students' projects;

- Field conduct of important policy persons especially Honorable Minister of Environment and Nature Protection during important events: See web link:

  www.cbd.int/idb/image/2012/.../idb-2012-cm-kribi-report.pdf

- National workshop organized to present research results for integration into national REDD and Climate change processes:

- Influencing Congo Basin Forests strategies especially through Douala, Littoral Cameroon, 29 February – 02 March 2012, 10 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)Meeting with an organized trip to participants to project sites following a presentation made by me (Principal Investigator) with far reaching recommendations for integration in future CBFP strategies.
  Consult following website for report with indication of my role in the event:

Major conclusions & perspectives (FR)

http://www.cbfp.org/docs/doc_intern/RDP%202011-yaounde/Grandes%20conclusions%20de%20la_Reunion%20des%20partenaires%20du%20PFBC-1er%20et%202%20mars%202012-Fin.pdf

In English
http://www.google.fr/#hl=fr&site=&source=hp&q=gordon+Ajonina+CBFP&oq=gordon+Ajonina+CBFP&gs_l=hp.12...82218.99306.0.100608.21.17.0.4.4.0.831.4907.1j1j11j2j0j1j1.17.0...0.0...1c.1.LgeCoMUCfCU&bav=on.2,or.r_gc.r_pw.&fp=d577cc5ead44066&bpcl=35466521&biw=1138&bih=555

CBFP

http://ccr-rac.pfbc-cbfp.org/rac-2011-news-reader/items/RdP-Douala-E.html

- Signatory of the Kigali declaration of policy actions on forests: see weblink:
- Leverage to other Carbon assessment schemes for REDD projects in Congo Basins such as UNEP REDD Central African Mangrove Project on assessment of multiple ecosystems benefits: Where I am in the principal investigator:

http://bluecarbonportal.org/?dt_portfolio=multiple-benefits-of-mangroves-for-redd-and-blue-carbon-in-central-africa

c) Website développment :

Some support to Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS) website development to be available soon

- **Conclusions**

We sincere thank START for the grant that has benefited the grantees as individuals and various institutions in the following ways:

- Material and field operational capacities strengthened through the various equipment acquired through the programme
- Improved conservation and management of biodiversity as results with be integrated into management framework
- Networking with other institutions and key stakeholders especially NGOs, Community Based Organizations, government and policy makers to share results
- Web site development

Despite constraints such as:

- Limited local knowledge on REDD and climate change issues
- Field data collection
  - Low literacy level of farmers
  - Accessibility problems in some of the farms within the tropical rainforests
  - Standardization of local units for assessment of agricultural production
- Frequent rescheduling of workshops

We have also learnt important lessons such as:

- The contribution and usefulness of indigenous knowledge in research
- Strengthened synergies as result of cross multi-disciplinary research
- Policy influences as policy makers are convinced with the results and outcome through wide national workshop and as resource person in the RPP process
- Leverage factor brought about by our intervention in other initiatives such UNEP REDD+ Central African Mangrove Project.

Future Directions

- Finalize ongoing analyses of large data sets collected during the research
- Writing relevant scientific articles and conferences papers from the research work
- Continuing policy outreach for the results
- Presentation of research findings to wider audiences and fora

- **Appendix**

  Conferences/Symposia/Workshops

  - *Agenda/Program (including title, date and venue)*
    Please to fill here

  - *Participants list (comprising contact details of each participant, including organization, address, phone number, fax number, and email address)*

    CMN workshop participant list from 11 to 12 October 2012

Troisième Symposium National et 10e Réunion de Comité Exécutif du (RCM)/
Third National Symposium and 10th Executive Committee Meeting of the (CMN)

Thème : REDD/CC et d'autres mécanismes de Paiement des Services Ecosystémiques (PSE) dans l'interface Forêts Terrestres et les Forêts de Mangrove au Cameroun: Expériences, perceptions actuelles, les besoins et le rôle de la société civile/

Theme: *REDD/CC and other mechanisms for Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES) within Terrestrial Forests and Mangrove Forests interface in Cameroon: Experiences, current perceptions, needs and role of the civil society*

Peninsula Plazza Hotel, Douala, Cameroun, 11 au 12 Octobre/October 2012

Liste de Présence/*Attendance List*

Jeudi le 11 octobre, 2012/*Thursday, 11th october 2012*

No.	Nom/*Name*	Prénom(s)/ *Given name(s)*	Organisation	Fonction/ *Position*	Adresse/*Address*	
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Troisième Symposium National et 10e Réunion de Comité Exécutif du (RCM)/
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Thème : REDD/CC et d'autres mécanismes de Paiement des Services Ecosystémiques (PSE) dans l'interface Forêts Terrestres et les Forêts de Mangrove
au Cameroun: Expériences, perceptions actuelles, les besoins et le rôle de la société civile/

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Vendredi le 12 octobre, 2012/*Friday, 12th october 2012*

No.	Nom/*Name*	Prénom(s)/ *Given name(s)*	Organisation	Fonction/ *Position*	Adresse/*Address*	
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Conference programme:

Programme Atelier REDD /CC
Douala le 11 – 12 oct 2012

Jour/*Day* 1: Jeudi/*Thursday* 11 Octobre/October **2012**		
12h00 – 13h00:	Arrivee et Inscription des participants/Arrival and r*egistration of participant*	
13.00 - 14h00	**Cérémonie d'ouverture officielle/Official opening ceremony**	
	• Présentation des participants/*Presentation of participants* • Mot de bienvenue du Maire de la Commune de Douala V^{e} /*Welcome address from the ma* • Mot du Coordinateur National du Réseau Camerounais de Mangrove (RCM)*/A word from Coordinator Cameroon Mangrove Network (CMN)* • Mot du Point Focal National REDD-Cameroon*/A word from the National REDD Cameroo* • Mot d'ouverture de Monsieur le Sous Prefet Douala V /O*pening speech of Divisional Offic* • Photo de famille*/ Family photo*	
14h00-14h30	Cocktail d'ouverture*/ Opening cocktail*	
14h30 – 14h50 (20 mins)	**I. Grands Exposé/*Keynote presentation*** **Mangroves et forets côtières associées et changements climatiques/*Mangrove associated coastal forests and climate change***	
	Etat de lieux du processus MDP et REDD^{+}/CC^{+} au Cameroun, perspectives pour les forets de mangroves et forets côtières associées/*Status of CDM and REDD^{+} /CC processes in Cameroon, perspectives for mangrove and associated coastal forests*	Dr A. Wassou Amougou/ (Point Focal N Point Focal Na
14h50– 15h00 (10 mins)	Discussions	**Facilitators** Serkfem (R
15h00 - 18h00 (3 hrs)	Expériences des projets REDD ou des projets liées aux changements climatiques au Cameroun entreprises par la société civile et partenaires /*Expériences of REDD focus projects by civil society organisations and partners in Cameroon*	**Moderator:** Dr Gordon Ajo
15h00 – 15h30	**II. Pilot research projects**	
	o Trading off REDD subsistence agricultural practice within the future Douala-Edea national park	Dmapo; Gordo Annie claude) of Yaounde)
	o Trading off REDD subsistence agricultural practice within the Korup national park	Nyong Michae Chuyong , Go Patience U. Al (CWCS, Unive

	○ Climate change adaptation policy research within the coastal zone of Cameroon ○ Renforcement de partenariat avec les universités et les autres institutions de recherche sur les questions de mangrove-REDD & CC: Cas de la Convention Université de Douala-Réseau Camerounais de Mangrove / *Strengthening partnership with universities and other allied research institutions on Mangrove-REDD & CC issues Case of the convention between University of Douala-Cameroon Mangrove Network*	Fonocho Charlotte and Gordon Ajonina (CWCS) Prof (Mrs) Tomedi E. Minnette & Dr Pierre Meke (Université de Douala-Institut des Sciences Halieutiques à Yabassi)
15h30 – 17h15	**III. Pilot community-based projects**	
15h30 - 15h45 (15 mins)	○ Reboisement communautaire des placettes des mangroves dégradées dans la zone périurbaines de Douala à travers une approche multi-partenariat (Société civile, Communauté Urbaine, Services techniques public, secteur prive, université): Leçons apprises et perspectives	Kiam Daniel (Coordinateur Regional RCM-Littoral)
15h45 - 16h00 (15 mins)	○ Improved smoke oven project in the Douala-Edea area within the framework of the CDM process	Durando Ndongsok et Diyouke Eugene (S^2-GmbH, CWCS)
16h00 - 16h15 (15 mins)	○ Mangrove regeneration experience within the Kribi mangrove area	MBOUFACK Collins Bruno (MINEPDED)
16h15 - 16h30 (15 mins)	○ Experience of OPED with aquaculture and improved smoke oven projects within the Kribi Area	Jonas Kemanjo (OPED)
16h30 - 16h45 (15 mins)	○ Elaboration du Schéma Directeur des mangroves de l'estuaire du Cameroun	NGOKOY Patrice (Cam-Eco)
16h45 - 17h00 (15 mins)	○ Perspectives des forêts communautaires de mangrove : cas du sud Cameroun	Mboto Albert (SDD)
17h00 - 17h15	General Discussion	
17h15 - 17h30	Pose café/*Coffee Break*	
17h30 – 18h00 (30 mins)	**Travaux en commissions sur/ *Group discussions*:** **Travaux en commissions sur/ *Group discussions*:** 1. Inventaires, défis, leçons apprises et bonnes pratiques des projets REDD/adaptation au changement climatiques-Mangroves forêts associées au Cameroon/Inventory, c*hallenges, lessons learned and best practices of REDD/Climate change adaptation- Mangrove and associated coastal forests projects in Cameroon* 2. Intégration des expériences dans les politiques et processus de REDD et l'adaptation au changement climatiques au Cameroun /*Mainstreaming experiences into national REDD and adaptation policies in Cameroon*; 3. Analyse des acteurs de la REDD dans la zone de mangrove et de l'efficacité des cadres de concertation existants dans le processus REDD et adaptation au Changement climatiques/*Stakeholder analysis of REDD and climate change adaptation in the mangrove zone and the effectiveness of existing frameworks for*	**Facilitateurs** : Benjamin Serkfem (RCM) & IUCN) **Moderators:** Dr A. Wassouni & Dr Joseph Amougou (Point Focal National -REDD et Point Focal National UNFCC)

	REDD and climate change adaptation process	
Jour/*Day* 2:Vendredi/*Friday*, 12 Octobre /October **2012**		
8h00–8h15	**Accueil et Résumé de Jour 1/Welcome and Recap on Day 1**	**Rapporteurs/Facilitateurs** (Benjamin Serfem (RCM) & IUCN)
8h15 – 8h45	Suvi des travaux en commissions /*Panel and group discussions continued*	Participants
8h45–9h15	Restitution de travail en commissions	**Facilitateurs** (Benjamin Serkfem & IUCN
9h15 - 9h30	Pause café/*Coffee Break*	
9h30–12h30	**Réunion de Comité Exécutif du RCM**	Secrétaire Général (RCM) /Dr Nkwatoh Atanasius
12h30–13h00	**Cérémonie de clôture/Official Closing**	
	• Restitution/*Summary* • Clôture par le Point Focal National - REDD/*Closing by REDD-National Focal Point* • Photo de famille/*Family Photo*	
13h00-14h00	Déjeuner de clôture/*Closing lunch*	
14h00	Fin et départ des participants/*End and departure of participants*	

Funding Sources

- *A list of agencies, institutions, organizations (governmental, inter-governmental and/or non-governmental), that provided any in-kind support or co-funding for the project and the amount(s) awarded.*

  - *IUCN Cameroon provided 1111.11 US$ ie 500 000 CFA Frs for the CMN workshop held in Douala from the 11 to the 12th October 2012*

Glossary of Terms

CBFP:	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CDM:	Clean Development Mechanism
CWCS	Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society
IUCN:	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MINEP(DED)	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection & sustainable Development
RCM	Réseau Camerounais de pour la Conservation des Ecosystèmes de Mangrove (Cameroon Mangrove Network)
REDD:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
PES:	Payments for Environmental Services