



Forêts et Développement Rural
Pour un Monde meilleur



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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ACRONYMS

ANAFOR	National Forestry Development Agency
CAB	Wood Supply Chain
CILSN	Community-based Natural Resource Management Committees
CLGRN	Local Natural Resource Management Committee
COGESPA	Conservation and Participative Management
CPCFC	Forest Control and Hunting Post
CPF	Smallholder-forester Committee
CR	Comité Riverain
CRG	Comité Riverain de Gestion
CV4C	Citizens Voice for Change
CVC	Citizen Watch Committee
ENEF	National Forestry School
FODER	Forests and Rural Development (FODER)
GIC	Joint Initiative Group
INBAR	International Bamboo and Rattan Organisation
MFTM	Tchabal Mbabo Forest Massif
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
IM	Independent Monitoring
IFM	Independent Forest Monitoring
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
EUTR	EU Timber Regulation
RTM	Real Time Monitoring
QMS	Quality management system
SNOIE	Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System
MFM	Mandated Forest Monitoring
IM-DFD	Independent Monitoring System for Deforestation and Forest Degradation

WORD FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Rodrigue NGONZO

future, we will keep a focus on reforms. To enhance operational excellence, which is an unquestionable condition to achieve greater impact of FODER's projects and to replicate them on a larger scale. We will further work to strengthen our operational capacity and presence in the countries we support.

While much has been achieved in 2021, FODER's battle plan for 2022 and beyond requires even greater efforts and more resourceful working methods. Effective partnerships and collaboration will be crucial, and FODER will further fine-tune its programme and project design to closely align its interventions with the priorities of technical and financial partners and the areas we operate in. I hope to see FODER become a preferred development partner for sectoral administrations and technical and financial partners, with programmes whose investments result in major impacts and changes. Our activities in the areas of community-centred conservation, land restoration, resilience to climate change, and community sustainability are just a glimpse of the promising future - much more projects are the pipeline.

In 2022, we will be celebrating "20 years of inclusive and sustainable development", a major milestone for us. We wish, together with our members, partners, collaborators and target communities, to specially commemorate the demanding road towards a better world, which we have been following since 2002. After 20 years, two questions arise: what have we achieved? What are the prospects? Together, we will have the opportunity to take stock and better go forward...

Let's create a better future together!

The last year has been a challenging one. We have worked hard to turn our ideas into action and seize good opportunities. I can only commend the steadfast devotion of our whole staff in pursuing our missions and objectives, with ever motivating results. Your determination so far has enabled us to give our best as an organisation. We are grateful to our partners and allied organisations, our sponsors and donors, whose support and work help us to be successful in natural resource management.

The preceding year has provided us an opportunity not only to refocus our approach and position ourselves in new areas like conservation and land restoration, but also to enhance our international operations (extending the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System (SNOIE) in the Congo and developing the Independent Monitoring System for Deforestation and Forest Degradation (IM-DFD) in Côte d'Ivoire). Since encouraging results have been achieved in these areas in 2021, the upcoming years will be instrumental for our organisation, based on the momentum we will develop and maintain. After this initial immersion in these new fields, we have acquired new professional expertise and, above all, forged strong collaborative ties with new partners and communities. Such new experiences will definitely help us achieve stronger foundations for our organisation. The ground covered in 2021 has provided a solid foundation for the period ahead. In the

WORD FROM THE COORDINATOR



Justin KAMGA

The year 2021 for FODER, was an opportunity to rebuild after the difficult year 2020, marked by changes due to Covid-19. Thus, our organisation had to develop strategies to pursue its mandate of creating a conducive environment for sustainable development through actions intended to ensure justice and equity, rights and democracy, transparent, inclusive and sustainable natural resources management, biodiversity conservation as well as better life quality and environment.

I am proud to release this annual report, which accounts for the work accomplished in 2021 and clearly shows how the members of our team and Board of Directors are dynamic.

2021, indeed, was marked by the implementation and realisation of the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System (SNOIE) in the Congo Basin and more precisely in the Republic of Congo. Still at the international level, we have developed an Independent Monitoring System for Deforestation and Forest Degradation (IM-DFD) in Côte d'Ivoire. This has enriched the advocacy that led to the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire recognising independent forest monitoring through a presidential decree.

In the year gone by, we also signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with some state institutions. In January of the same year indeed, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) for a formal and fruitful collaboration. Later in December, another MoU was signed with the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT). While such memoranda provide a legal basis for collaboration between FODER and these administrations, they also show that our significant contribution to good mineral resource governance and environmental protection is recognised.

We have also extended our operations to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), which are of particular relevance in strengthening the existing mechanism for the protection and conservation of biological diversity through the Key Biodiversity Areas outreach sup-

port project in Cameroon. This logically follows after FODER made its way into conservation in 2020, with the project to support the conservation and participative management of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (COGESPA Tchabal Mbabo).

The year 2021 ended with general satisfaction, showing our strong capacity to recover from a sudden crisis. In 2022, we will be able to build on the new practices and relationships we have developed this year. It will also be a special year as FODER will celebrate its 20th anniversary on the theme «20 years of sustainable and inclusive development efforts». The event will be an opportunity to take stock of our previous 20 years as key civil society player in the implementation of national natural resource management policies. It will also be an opportunity to set out new perspectives for the next 20 years. 20 more exciting years for sustainable development.

FORETS ET DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL



Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER) is an international non-profit ecological association established in Cameroon, under Declaration No. 76/J10/BAPP of December 2, 2002. The objectives of the association are to:

1. Contribute to environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management,
2. Combat all forms of marginalisation and discrimination related to natural resource management,
3. Contribute to improving the living conditions of populations,
4. Help improve policies and laws related to our areas of expertise,
5. Provide capacity-building for our association and partner organisations,
6. Develop partnerships and mobilise funds to carry out its mission.

FODER's Head Office is located in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The association has a regional branch in Bertoua (East-Cameroon), covering the East and Adamawa regions of the country and dealing with mining and biodiversity conservation issues. The association has two branches in Côte d'Ivoire, in San Pedro and Abidjan respectively.

VISION

We strive for a more just society, without marginalisation and discrimination, and wherein natural resources are used for sustainable development.

MISSION

Our mission is to create an enabling environment for sustainable development through actions aimed at ensuring justice and equity, rights and democracy, transparent, inclusive and sustainable natural resources management, biodiversity conservation as well as better life quality and environment.

OUR ACTIONS

Our activities generally address issues relating to natural resource governance, the rights of local and indigenous communities as well as biodiversity and climate. In cooperation with other national and international organisations, public institutions, as well as technical and financial partners, we develop and implement projects that meet the current and future needs and challenges of sustainable development. Our actions are based on a participatory, inclusive and transformative approach involving target groups throughout the project life cycle (from design to M&E), and ensuring that sustainable processes are put in place to guarantee positive short and long-term impacts on society and the environment.

OUR AREAS OF EXPERTISE

We operate in various sectors, including:

- Forestry and wildlife,
- Environment and climate,
- Mining and energy, as well as
- Agriculture and land issues.

Our actions in these sectors fall under the following three priority areas:

1. Natural resource governance,
2. Biodiversity, and
3. Rural entrepreneurship.



WHAT WE OFFER

FODER cooperates and collaborates with any local, national or international public or private organisation or institution sharing similar and/or related objectives. Since 2002, we have been offering our services in the areas of project design, follow-up, management and evaluation, interim management, studies and internal audits, strategic and operational planning, communication of influence, workshops and seminars organisation, support for the implementation of quality management systems and capacity building for independent observation, communication, recruitment and management of personnel, financial and accounting management, community management of natural resources etc.

A NETWORK ORGANISATION

Since its inception, our organisation has been networking with other organisations and institutions, partnering and/or collaborating with several international, national and local organisations and institutions.

FODER'S WOMEN AND MEN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FODER's Board of Directors sets out key directions for the association, and defines its action plans, budget and annual accounts. It is composed of founding members and members elected by the General Assembly for a renewable three-year term, plus persons appointed or invited by the Board. The Board shall meet at least once (1) every year.

As of 31 December 2019, the Board of Directors was made up of twelve (12) members (6 women and 6 men) with a strong associative commitment and skills useful to the association.

The Board of Directors as of 31st December 2020:

Chairperson: Rodrigue NGONZO, Forester, Founder

Monitoring and Evaluation Commissioners: Jean Sylvestre NYECK (Forestry Contractor).

Vice-Chairperson: Sébastien TCHEBAYOU, Forester, Founder

OTHER MEMBERS:
KEKEUNOU Sévilor (Biologist, Founder)
DONFACK Jean (Forester, Founder)
EPAM Jules (Priest and expert in ethical issues)

Secretary General: Edith ABILOGO, Communicator

Audit Commissioners: Armelle MANKO (management and quality of audits) and Pamela MEPOUY (Accounting audit)

COORDINATION

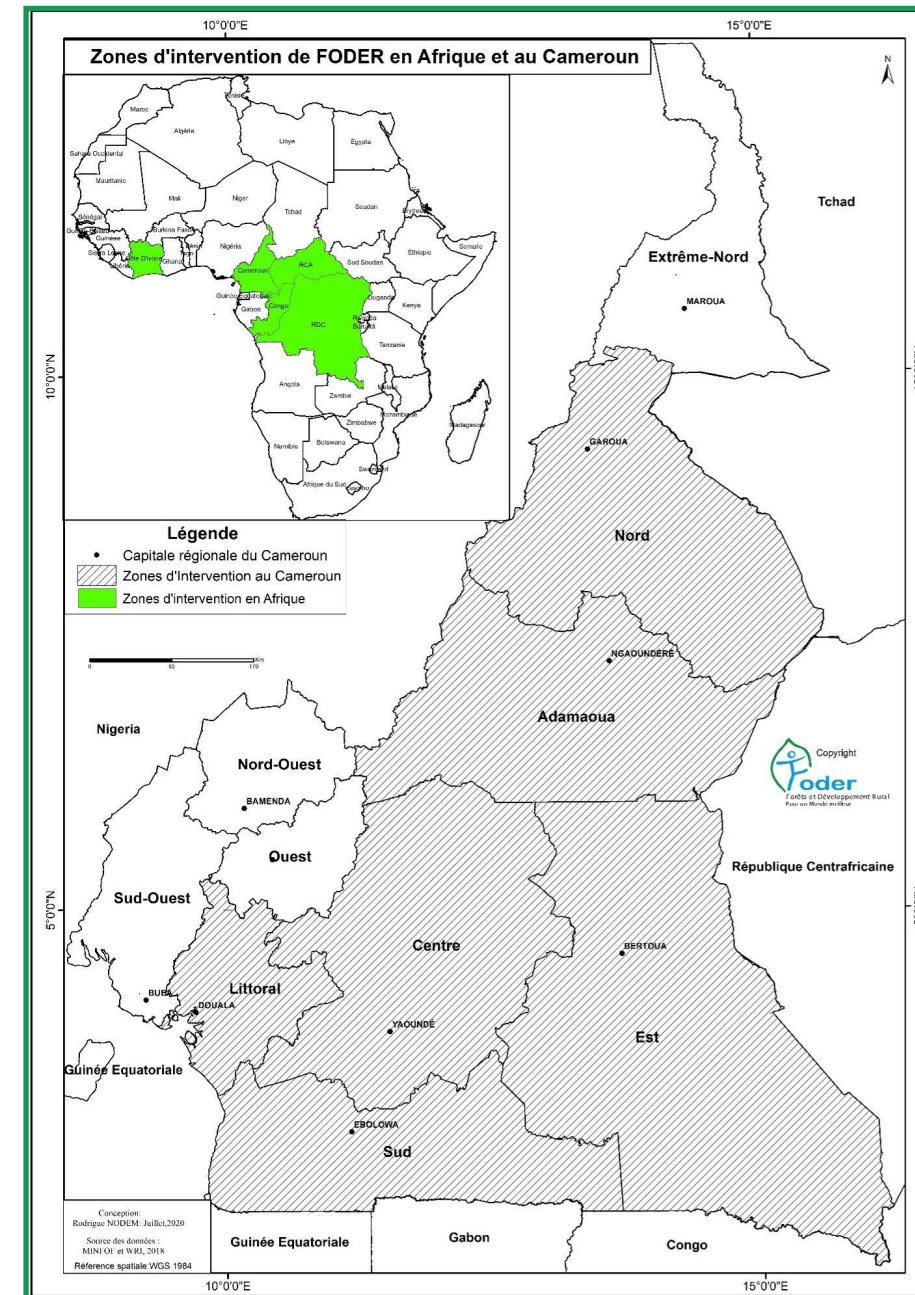
Since December 2018, FODER's coordination has been provided by Justin Christophe KAMGA KAMGA. Coordination is the executive and day-to-day management body of the association. It works under the responsibility of a Coordinator.

STAFF

FODER relies on the expertise of its human capital to carry out its actions and raise its profile within civil society. Their skills and discipline have enabled FODER to successfully contribute to natural resource management. Our team is made up of professionals from various fields. As of 31 December 2021, FODER had 36 direct employees, including 12 women and 24 men, with 14 at the Yaoundé headquarters, 13 at the Bertoua office, 04 at the Banyo office and 05 at the Garoua office.

OUR GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

In 2021, our operations covered 6 of the 10 regions of Cameroon: North, Adamaoua, East, South, Centre and Littoral regions. In extending our focus areas and geographical coverage, we carried out activities in four other African countries: two countries in the Congo Basin (Congo - Brazzaville and DR Congo) and one in West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire). The following map provides an overview of our different intervention areas in Africa and Cameroon.



GENDER MEANSTREAMING AT THE CENTRE OF OUR ACTIONS

Gender mainstreaming in the implementation of FODER's initiatives and its management operates at three levels.

- At the organisational level, a multidisciplinary and mixed-gender team is responsible for the daily implementation of various donor-supported projects and is actively involved in seeking ad-

ditional funding to achieve the organisation's strategic goals.

- At the operational level, data on achievement indicators are disaggregated by sex; gender-sensitive selection criteria ensure that the community observers we support include women, and that the participating communities include aboriginal groups. For an efficient participation of women and even refugees, staff from sensitive areas enable proper transmission of messages and the consideration of socio-cultural specificities.
- As for communications, FODER always ensures that communication on its activities is gender-sensitive. Between January and December 2021 indeed, FODER published about twelve blog articles highlighting the impact of our field activities and the problems faced by vulnerable people, or showing that these people are also targeted by our projects.

However, monitoring and evaluating the differentiated impact of gender projects and programmes remains challenging. To achieve this, capacity-building on the appropriate methodology and tools is needed. Any support from our partners in this regard would be appreciated.

OUR KEY FIGURES FOR 2021



FODER 2021 IS:

212

alerts on suspected illegal logging collected and shared by participating communities via the Forestlink system have been recorded between January and December 2021 on the online platform. Of these, 190 were pre-checked and/or verified by the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System (SNOIE), reflecting an overall verification rate of 89%.

10

IEO missions carried out according to the procedures of the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System by partner CSOs (PAPEL, ECODEV and CeDLA), including FODER who is responsible for coordinating the system.

4

Regions,

4

Divisions

10

Districts

covered by forest IFM activities.

At least **80 000**

people from the mining communities (Bétaré Oya, Ngoura, Meiganga, Garoua-Bouläi, Batouri, Kentzou, Ketté, Ouli, Gari gombo, Yokadouma) have received awareness training on topics like the health and environmental impact of mercury use in gold mining, the role and responsibilities of CVCs in monitoring mining activities (whistle-blowing), child labour in the mining sector and school drop-out. The knowledge gained through these sessions has empowered the communities to adopt good artisanal mining practices and to increase their knowledge on mining laws.

15

denunciations reports on poor natural resource management practices (poaching, deforestation of the gallery forests of Kouï Mayo Fourou, fishing by poisoning, etc.). These reports by Community-based Natural Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) of the Tchabal Mbabo forest have led to legal proceedings, one of which is still pending as we publish this report.

The following **520** animal and plant species are present in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (MFTM):



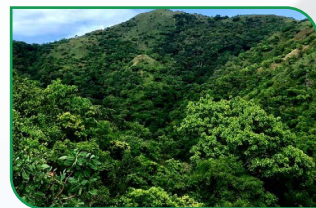
25 mammal species identified during a study on the Tchabal Mbabo mammalian fauna. Among these, there is a total of 7 globally threatened or near-threatened species;



26 species of amphibians belonging to nine families and eight genera identified in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif;



337 species of birds have been enumerated, including **288** species, **55** families and **18** orders identified only during the rainy season. Among these species, there are 26 migratory species, 16 mountain forest species, 21 northern species and 12 threatened species;



118 plant species including 90 woody plant species and 28 grass species divided into 93 genera and 48 botanical families, have been identified in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif;



14 reptile species from eight families and 10 genera have been identified in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif;



8 Community-based Natural Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) have been created, increasing the total number of CLGRNs in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif to **22**;



10 community codes for natural resource management drafted and adopted in **10** communities, with a general community code for the entire Tchabal Mbabo forest massif.



1686 people, including **687** women and **999** men, were trained in the Adamaoua, Centre, Littoral, North, West and South regions and in Congo Brazzaville on topics such as agriculture (multiplication of plantain shoots using the PIF technique), income-generating activities (honey production, harvesting and marketing of bamboo), women's leadership, negotiation, advocacy, independent observation, the global standard for identifying Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), independent monitoring of mining activities, forest legality, the importance of community forestry for local development, and the use of Forestlink. The audience of these trainings include CSOs, mining artisans, conservation stakeholders, members of local natural resource management committees, farmers, traders, bamboo farmers, artisans, nursery growers, students, municipal officers, government officials...



To encourage groups of artisanal miners/farmers in developing agricultural plots, we also created

4,5 hectares of banana plantations in 2021, bringing the total area of plantain plantations established since 2020 to 12.2 hectares. As a result, agriculture has been adopted by artisanal miners, including women, as side activity to mining. It should be noted that these activities are developed on old areas left fallow or on areas degraded as a result of mining.



10 ha of cassava plantations cultivated in 2021, on fallow land or areas degraded by mining activities have brought to 20 hectares the total area of cassava plantations created in mining communities since 2020.



120 000 cuttings of improved cassava varieties (TMS 96 14 14; TMS 92 03 26) have been distributed to artisanal miners to support production and fight hunger in mining areas: 15,000 in Bétaré Oya, 15,000 in Ngoura, 20,000 in Meiganga, 20,000 in Ketté, 10,000 in Ouli, 10,000 in Kentzou, 10,000 in Batouri, 10,000 in Yokadouma and 10,000 in Gari gombo.



5 000 plantain PIFs distributed (1,000 in Meiganga, 2,400 in Bétaré Oya, 1,700 in Yokadouma, 500 in Batouri) to artisans organised into mining cooperatives with a view to improving their agricultural inputs.



41 bamboo and NWFP plantations with a surface area of **43** ha created not only in Mbalmayo and its neighbouring localities, but also in Banyo and Garoua, to help restore degraded areas. These plantations are respectively owned by 16 women and 25 men.

HIGHLIGHTS



18 802 bamboo and NWFP plants (Irvigia gaobonensis (Andock), Dacrytes edulis (Safoutier), and Ricinedendron Heudelotii (Djansang)) produced and made available to communities for restoration.

42 hectares of land restored using bamboo and NWFPs in the Centre (33.5 ha), Adamoua and Garoua regions.

112 artisanal mining cards, 14 collectors' cards and one Artisanal Exploitation Authorisation (AEA) obtained with the help of artisanal miners and collectors as part of their integration process into the formal sector.

07 drinking-water boreholes built by mining companies in Kambélé and Ndem (East Cameroon) as a result of whistle-blowing complaints by members these communities with FODER's support on destroyed waterways and plantations. These works were instructed by the Minister of mines, whom the complaints were reported to.

599 people (317 women and 282 young people) in 21 localities of the 6 declared hunting zones of the Benue National Park (PNB) received training on improved wood stoves as cooking energy efficiency techniques or tools. The training was aimed at helping households to reduce abusive wood cutting in the PNB in order to preserve the environment.

530 farmers (121 women and 409 men) sensitised on climate change resilient agricultural techniques/practices (organic fertilisers and agroforestry) in 21 Benue Park local communities.

697 people (326 women and 371 young men) have been consulted to assess the basic needs of the communities living along the Benue National Park (BNP) and its peripheral areas.



JANUARY 2021

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between FODER and the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) for a formal and fruitful collaboration. Also, a collaborative framework has been formally adopted between both structures, in close line with circular letter N°0066/MINFOF/SG/DCP/CC00P of 5th May 2015 and communiqué N°0102 of 7 June 2015 relating to the procedure for formalising a collaboration framework between the MINFOF and all civil society organisations (CSOs) involved in the Forest-Wildlife sub-sector. This MoU undoubtedly marks MINFOF's recognition of the contribution brought by FODER in achieving its priority objectives in the forest-wildlife sub-sector, especially concerning transparent and sustainable forest management through the IFM activities carried out in accordance with the SNOIE, certified ISO 9001-2015.

FEBRUARY 2021

- End of the «Citizens' Voices for Change: Forest Observation in the Congo Basin (CV4C)» project with a webinar to capitalise on the results achieved by the project. For 5 days (22-26 February 2021) the project outputs were celebrated and shared with international players (from Africa, Europe, Asia and America) to further develop capacities and mutual learning, to increase visibility of civil society's efforts in improving forest governance and to discuss meaningful actions to consolidate the gains of the project in improving forest governance, as well as to develop and ensure sustainability of IM organisations.

APRIL 2021

- A denunciation reporting unauthorised exploitation in FDNs in line with procedures of the Standardised System of Independent External Observation resulted in a 2,248,985 CFA francs (Euro 3,434) fine imposed by MINFOF on ZIOMAS, a GIC which was awarded a community forest, according to the register of forestry and wildlife disputes for the second half of 2020, published on April 27, 2021.

MAY 2021

- The SNOIE retains its ISO 9001:2015 certification for a second Quality Management System. After the expiry of the first three (3) years of certification, the SNOIE renewal audit confirmed that this approach to collecting and managing forestry information remains compliant with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System. Indeed, after three (3) years of SINOE deployment in Cameroon, the surveillance audit, coupled with the renewal of the system's certificate by Interface NRM Ltd in March 2021 and facilitated by the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT), was successfully carried out, thus confirming that this approach to collecting and managing information on alleged forest infractions remains compliant with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System. This allows the Coordination of the SNOIE provided by Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER), to keep its ISO 9001:2015 certificate obtained in April 2018.

JULY 2021

- July 2021 saw the restitution of baseline surveys (fauna, flora, socio-economic and Prunus Africana) on the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif, carried out as part of the «Project to support the conservation and participatory management of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (COGESPA-Tchabal Mbabo). These studies have made it possible to update information on the Tchabal Mbabo Forest Massif (MFTM), whose social, economic and cultural situation was equally assessed with a view to better taking into account the economic, social and cultural interests of communities in decision-making processes relating to sustainable management of the natural resources of this forest massif.

OCTOBER 2021

- FODER has developed an independent monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation (referred to as IM-FDD) in Côte d'Ivoire. This innovative approach aims to document, in a strictly neutral and objective manner, the impact of human activities and national strategies on forest cover, carbon stocks and associated biodiversity in order to better inform decision-making processes for sustainable and climate change resilient development in Côte d'Ivoire. The IM-DDF

NOVEMBER 2021

- There has been strong mobilisation of mining communities for the withdrawal of children from mining sites to school following our awareness-raising campaigns. Following numerous campaigns led by FODER and parents' increased awareness on the importance of school, 523 out-of-school pupils (including 226 girls and 297 boys), 184 refugees in Fell (Adamaoua Region) and 126 in Kana (East Region) in a similar condition have exchanged their traditional gold mining tools for school bags. This has also resulted in parents and the teaching staff being mobilised for the construction of schools in Kana/Ketté and Fell. There were the first schools in these villages.
- Two schools have been built in Fell¹ and Kana² and 60 desks have been donated to equip these parents' schools created by Citizens' Watch Committees (CVCs) supported under phase 2 of the Mines-Environment-Health and Society Project (ProMESS2). CVCs believe these schools should make it possible to have less children working in mining camps. The tables and benches have been donated by FODER, with the EU Delegation in Cameroon financially supporting the proper functioning of these schools.
- 03 cooperative associations (Fell, Kombo laka, Gbanam) have received a receipt for their registration with a strong gender focus. Indeed, cooperatives associations are managed by 75% of the women.
- As a member of the National Platform for Sustainable Palm Oil (PLANHUPAD), FODER has contributed to facilitating consultations with communities living near SOCAPALM through the national working group responsible for the National Interpretation (NI) of the globally set RSPO principles and criteria (P&C).

¹ Fell is a locality of the Meiganga sub-division, Mbere Division, Adamawa Region

² Kana is a locality of the Ketté sub-division, Kadey Division, East Region

feasibility study and concept development was funded by German Cooperation through the GIZ Green Innovation Centres (GIC) project.

- A restitution workshop has been organised to present the findings of the risk mapping study on natural resources management in the Northern Region. Several strategic, organisational and operational recommendations were made to reduce risks of corruption and initiate/strengthen islands of integrity.



DECEMBER 2021

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between FODER and the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF). While providing a legal basis for collaboration between FODER and the ministry responsible for mineral resource management, this MoU also shows that our significant contribution to good mineral resource governance and environmental protection is recognised by the public administration.
- Establishment of a management entity by the players involved in managing the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (local and regional authorities, Galim-Tignère municipality; law enforcement agencies, internal and external elites, customary authorities: lamido of Banyo, Galim, Dodéo and Lompta and third degree chiefs (Djaouro); populations, CSOs: MBOUSCOUDA, FODER; sectoral administration: local forest officials, chiefs of agricultural post, chiefs of zootechnical centre and veterinarians and the administrative authorities: Galim-Tignère sub-divisional officer). Chaired by the Lamido of Dodéo, the entity was set up to help reduce the pressures on the Tchabal Mbabo biodiversity by promoting both collaborative management and the rights and interests of local populations. It was entitled «Mobgal Fabouki Nokoudjé men», which means «association for the monitoring, supervision, safeguarding and sustainable use of natural resources of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif». This association reflects the increased participation of communities in national and local debates on the future of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif.
- Adoption of a natural resource management general code by the actors of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif. The Tchabal Mbabo forest massif management entity uses this code as basic document for the monitoring, supervision, safeguard and sustainable use of the natural resources of the massif. Its validation underpins the 10 community management codes drafted and adopted for the massif following a workshop attended by the stakeholders who discussed the different management codes drawn up in local communities and their compliance with laws. These codes, which were adopted under the leadership of third level traditional chiefdoms, were fine-tuned

at the level of lamidats to ensure their consistency with customary law before being grouped into a general code applicable to the whole massif. Through this code, FODER has contributed in launching a global effort to fight against sources of pressure (reporting cases of poaching, illegal fishing and other forms of degradation). The aim is to bring anthropic pressures on resources to their lowest level and achieve local ownership of land management policies. In the long run, FODER intends to achieve a community-based conservation approach which is innovative, sustainable, recognised, approved and supported by all stakeholders

- Elaboration of a guide on the establishment, management and exploitation of bamboo plantations in Cameroon. The guide is a strategy implementation and management tool for bamboo plantations in Cameroon. It was developed on the basis of the bamboo nursery implantation, cultivation, maintenance and management techniques presented in the technical bulletin of the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR). It also draws on other publications on the bamboo policy, as well as on bamboo projects underway in Cameroon. It provides guidance on the management of bamboo plantations, from bamboo seedlings production to their planting, maintenance, sustainable harvesting and use.

OUR ACTIONS

In faithfulness to our mission, our activities have three focus areas that we deem necessary to address the complex issues of good natural resources governance and entrepreneurship promotion. These include:

- Natural resource governance,
- Biodiversity and environment, and
- Rural entrepreneurship.

All our 2021 projects have covered cross-cutting issues related to the environment sector and taken gender and inclusion issues into account.



A. NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

In 2021, our natural resource governance initiatives were all focused on capacity building, awareness raising, research, advocacy and lobbying, transparency monitoring and related activities.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

A total of 29 training workshops have been organised as part of FODER's 2021 activities. In the mining sector, the training has focused on independent monitoring and the techniques for setting up a nursery for the production of plantain banana PIFs. The initial training was intended for 18 staff (04 women and 14 men) from eight (08) CSOs working on mining issues. Trainees were given a opportunity to enhance their knowledge on how to receive a denunciation report, to write an IFM report in accordance with the SNOIE requirements³ of forwarding reports to relevant authorities for decision making. In 2022, it will be necessary to build on this training to successfully carry out External Independent Monitoring missions in the mining sector. The second training, which was intended for artisanal miners, focused on the techniques for multiplying plantain offshoots using the PIF method. Overall, 6,000 plantain FIPs were produced after the training, whose objective was to contribute to extending the area of plantain fields developed in Gbanam, Bindiba, Mball, Pater, Beke route, Kette, Ngoundi and Mboy. As a result, it was possible to create 4.5 ha of plantain farms in 2021, increasing the area of plantain plantations to 12.2 ha (7.7 ha were created in 2020). In the future, we will struggle to monitor the maintenance of newly cultivated farms and encoura-



ge artisanal miners to create plantain and cassava plots in their communities. Plantain seedlings and cassava cuttings will be distributed for this purpose. In 2021, we were able to distribute 5,000 plantain PIFs (1,000 in Meiganga, 2,400 in Bétaré Oya, 1,700 in Yokadouma, 500 in Batouri) and 20,000 cuttings of improved varieties (TMS 96 14 14 ; TMS 92 03 26) (15,000 in Bétaré Oya, 15,000 in Ngoura, 20,000 in Meiganga, 20,000 in Ketté, 10,000 in Ouli, 10,000 in Kentzou, 10,000 in Batouri, 10,000 in Yokadouma, 10,000 in Gari gombo) to artisanal miners grouped into mining cooperatives with a view to improving their agricultural inputs to support production and fight hunger and poverty.

In the forestry sector, 16 training workshops were organised as part of our actions to promote bamboo in Cameroon. Targets included **bamboo farmers, artisans, farmers, nurserymen, harvesters, craftsmen, traders, students, council workers and members of the administration**. The workshops were organised in the Centre, Adamaoua and North regions. Five (5) major topics were covered: (i) bamboo nursery development, (ii) propagation and micro-planting for farmers, (iii) management of bamboo agroforestry systems development for farmers, (iv) sustainable harvesting of bamboo stems for commercial purpo-

ses for farmers, traders and craftsmen, (v) bamboo business development for farmers, nurserymen, harvesters, craftsmen and traders.

Eight (08) training sessions were organised as part of our outreach activities on quality IM and innovative illegal exploitation case reporting technologies. Recipients of these trainings include Congolese CSOs involved in SNOIE deployment in Congo, CSOs members of the OIE-Cameroon Platform, farmer-forest committees (CPF), community observers, community forest managers, members of the vigilance/development committees and ACPADEL facilitators, presidents of local management committees. As far quality IO outreach is concerned, the following topics were covered: **(i) IM of forestry activities according to quality management requirements (SNOIE), (ii) forest governance IO**. Regarding innovative case reporting technologies, our beneficiaries were trained in **using ForestLink and Verificator, especially for IO activities and community advocacy**. Issues related to forest legality, the importance of community forestry for local development, planning, monitoring and management of the share of forest revenues for communities bordering logging titles were also discussed during capacity building workshops on the use of ForestLink.





Committed to an extensive process of promoting concerted management of natural resources -and therefore of participatory conservation- for two years now (since 2020), FODER remains confident that training or capacity-building will empower stakeholders to play a more efficient role in the conservation process. With improved skills, conservation stakeholders will put their knowledge into practice so as to achieve sustainable changes taking into account all the needs. In 2021 therefore, a training workshop was organised for government bodies (MINEPDED⁴, MINFOF⁵, MINEPIA⁶, MINRESI⁷), national and international NGOs (FODER, ECODEV, AJESH, OKANI, CASE, CAG, TFRD, GDA, CERAF-Nord, ABOYERD, CAMBIO-Ebo Forest Research Project, Hope Cameroon Environment, WCS, AWF, IUCN), scholars (from Dschang, Douala, Yaoundé 1 and Buea universities, Garoua Wildlife School, IRAD), representatives of local and indigenous communities (Ebo forest community, Tchabal Mbabo forest community). It focused on the global standard for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and on the importance of setting up a National Coordination Group for KBAs in Cameroon. This training was attended by 42 people (11 women and 31 men), including 14 online. To date, 42 people are able to identify key biodiversity areas in Cameroon, and propose them to the KBA Secretariat for validation or appreciation.

These workshops were financially supported by the following projects: (i) *Phase 2 of the Mining-Environment-Health and Society project (ProMESS2)*, (ii) *Support project to civil society for the enhancement of forest governance in the Republic of Congo via the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System» (PASGOF-SNOIE Congo)*, (iii) *Integrating Real-time Community Monitoring to Sustain Livelihoods and Forests in Central and West Africa (RTM2)*, (iv) *Inter-Africa Bamboo Smallholder Farmers Livelihood Development Programme*, (v) *Support project for the expansion of KBAs in Cameroon*. The just-mentioned projects are respectively funded by the European Union, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and Bird Life International.

⁴ Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)
⁵ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
⁶ Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
⁷ Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation

Details on the capacity building and training activities carried out, including topics and number of trainees, are provided in the table below.

Table 1 : Capacity building and training activities carried out, as well as topics and number trainees.

Mining sector				
Projects	Topic	Number of trainees	Male trainees	Female trainees
ProMESS II	Independent monitoring of mining activities	18	14	04
	Techniques for setting up a nursery for the production of Plantain-banana PIFs	202	150	52
Forestry sector				
RTM2	Using the ForestLink and Verificator technologies	21	18	3
	Using Forestlink for IFM	36	28	08
	Using Forestlink	30	26	04
	Forest legality, the significance of community forestry for local development, the use of Forestlink and community advocacy methods.	20	17	03
	Planning, monitoring and managing the share of forest revenues allocated for communities living near logging titles	02	02	00
	Using the ForestLink and Verificator technologies	21	18	3
InterAfrica	Developing bamboo seedlings, reproduction and micro-planting for farmers	146	118	28
	Managing the development of bamboo agroforestry systems for farmers	224	161	63
	Sustainable harvesting of bamboo stems for farmers, traders and craftsmen for commercial purposes.	78	30	48
	Bamboo business development for farmers, nurserymen, harvesters, craftsmen and traders	653	342	311
PASGOF-SNOIE Congo	IFM activities according to quality management requirements (SNOIE)	21	04	17
	Forest governance IM	22	03	19

Projet KBA The global standard for Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) identification and the importance of setting up a National Coordination Group for KBAs in Cameroon	42	31	11
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RESEARCH

FODER, through its local office established in Côte d'Ivoire since 2020, has made significant achievements in this West African country by carrying out **feasibility and presentation study of the Independent Monitoring of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (IM-FDD) concept**⁸. This study falls within the «Preliminary studies prior to the establishment of a regional platform for independent monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation», funded by the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) through its Green Innovation Centres (GIC) project. The study's aim was to carry out a background analysis and determine conditions for an IO of supply chains at high risk of deforestation and forest degradation (IM-FDD) in the San Pedro Region of Côte d'Ivoire.

The study was carried out over a period of three (03) months (1 June - 31 August 2021). The methodology used for this study was based on (i) documentation collection and review, (ii) stakeholder analysis, (iii) stakeholder information and consultation (meeting, mission), (iv) IM-FDD organisational and contextual

diagnosis (meeting, mission) through SWOT/FFOM (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and PESTEL (Political, Economic, Societal, Technological, Environmental, and Legal) approaches, (v) Stakeholder involvement. More than 534 men and women were met, informed and consulted during the various data collection missions of this study. 11 San Pedro sub-prefectures and 38 rural communities were visited during the various information, identification and consultation missions, while 17 CSOs, 33 cooperative societies, 13 public institutions and 14 private companies involved in forest resource management and environmental protection were identified, informed and consulted.

ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING



In 2021, the community advocacy for the recognition of the Ouama riparian rights to the Doumé communal forest (Doumé sub-division, East Cameroon Region), spearheaded by the community with our support, is beginning to bear fruits. Indeed, the Doumé Sub-divisional Officer sent a message to the community for the establishment of its Local Committee for the Management of Forest and Wildlife Revenues (CRG), which includes the communities of Mangpang, Bago, Ouama and Ambéka. This was in response to the letters sent by these communities to the local authority, with an amplification to the mayor of the locality. A map proving the geographical proximity of the village to the Doumé communal forest was attached to the correspondence. This map had been drawn up with FODER's support in 2020. Though the CFG could not be established in 2021, FODER will struggle for its establishment in 2022. Setting-up such a committee also allows for the recognition of the community's riparian rights. As a result, each time its forest and wildlife resources are exploited, the community will receive a share enabling it to carry out its development projects. In the meantime, advocacy efforts continued in 2021 to have riparian rights recognised to the Ouama, Nkonzu and Eboumetoum communities on the Doumé and Mindourou-Messamena communal forests. It is in this context that a multi-stakeholder meeting was held on the topic "Development problems faced by communities neighbouring communal forests and the challenges and constraints of decentralisation principles: specific cases of Nkonzuh, Eboumetoum (Messamena sub-division), Ouama (Doumé sub-division) and Oboul1 and Missoumé (Abong-Mbang sub-division)". Facilitated by FODER, the meeting was attended by representatives from the Haut-Nyong Divisional Forestry and Wildlife Delegation (DDFOF), heads of the Abong-Mbang forest post, representatives of the Doumé and Mindourou-Messamena municipalities, representatives of CRGs, farmer-forest committees (CPF), etc. We are following-up the implementation of this workshop's recommendations on the field.

TRANSPARENCY MONITORING

In terms of transparency monitoring, FODER conducted, in the course of 2021, a corruption-risk assessment in the management of resources and land of the Bénoué National Park and its periphery. The study was part of the "Towards an integrated management of Cameroon's North Region ecosystem" project (EcoNorCam)⁹, jointly implemented by the World Conservation Society (WCS), FODER and the Centre for Environment and Development (CED) and financially supported by the EU. The preliminary findings of this study were shared and enriched by a panel of key land conservation and management stakeholders of the North Region, during a restitution workshop held in October 2021. The workshop was also an opportunity to debate with different actors on the strategies/approaches to strengthen integrity in land and natural resource management in the BNP, the northern Region and in Cameroon. Several strategic, organisational and operational recommendations were made with a view to reducing corruption risks and initiating/strengthening integrity islands. The final version of this study will be published in 2022.

Moreover, a baseline study was conducted to identify governance issues in the Benue National Park (BNP) Technical Operational Unit (TOU). Within this study, mechanisms for stakeholder participation in decision-making processes on integrated natural resource management, including conflict and land management (consultation frameworks, institutions, local governance structures, etc.) that can ensure better coordination of activities in the BNP were identified. Also, the main governance challenges around sensitive corridors and the areas for improving integrated approaches leading to more locally grown solutions for good natural resource management were identified and analysed. Finally, a gender-sensitive intervention strategy relying on lessons learned from previous experiences to increase women's role and participation in decision-making in local natural resource organisations and the use of resilient innovative methods was proposed. This study will be delivered in 2022. It was also carried out as part of the implementation of the "Towards an integrated management of Cameroon's North Region ecosystem" project (EcoNorCam).



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"EcoNorCam" is an EU-funded project.

B. BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT



To have an impact on the biodiversity and environment sectors in 2021, we opted for awareness-raising activities, which will take the form of campaigns and listening sessions in the communities. In the Benue National Park (BNP), where we started our operations in 2021, awareness-raising activities were targeted towards communities. They focused on climate resilient agricultural practices and on cooking energy efficiency techniques (improved cook stoves). Thus, 530 farmers (121 women and 409 men) could get their fill of knowledge on the harmful effects of abusive use of chemical inputs (fertilisers, pesticides, etc.) on the environment, health and household income, and on the benefits of organic fertilisers. The awareness-raising on improved stoves reached 599 people (317 women and 282 young people (men)). These campaigns were carried out in the 21 localities of the six (06) hunting areas of the Benue National Park (BNP). In the mining sector, at least **80,000 people from mining communities** (Bétaré Oya, Ngoura, Meigan-ga, Garoua-Boulai, Batouri, Kentzou, Ketté, Ouli, Gari gombo, Yokadouma) have been trained on topics like the health and environmental impact of mercury use in gold mining, the role and responsibilities of CVCs in monitoring mining activities (whistle-blowing), child labour in the mining sector and school drop-out. The knowledge gained through these sessions has empowered the communities to adopt good artisanal

mining practices and to increase their knowledge on mining laws. Community radio stations were used in these activities to achieve a broader impact. Fourteen (14) programmes were produced and broadcast to educate people on certain issues in mining and forestry zones, 9 of which focused on mining issues and 5 on forestry issues.

In the conservation field, awareness raising, or better still, environmental education consisted in equipping the Community-based Natural Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) of the Tchabal Mbabo massif with necessary knowledge to better understanding the issues and principles of conservation and inclusive management of natural resources. 215 members (26.05% of women, i.e. 56 women) of the 22 local natural resource management committees of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif improved their knowledge on the topics addressed on these sessions. The topics included: (i) forestry and wildlife legislation in Cameroon (the right of use, the subdivision of Cameroon into permanent and non-permanent forest domains, conditions for obtaining a hunting permit, types of hunting permits, as well as related rights and duties etc.), (ii) the principles of inclusive and sustainable management, (iii) the ethics governing the functioning of natural resources bodies (the case of CLGRNs).

C. RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In 2021, our activities in the area of rural entrepreneurship consisted in furthering efforts to structure artisanal miners into mining cooperatives, to identify promising sectors for Benue National Park communities, to create bamboo and NTFP nurseries, to create farms and enrich existing bamboo plantations and agroforestry systems, as well as to empower women organised in Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) and Community-based Natural Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif.

STRUCTURING ARTISANAL MINERS

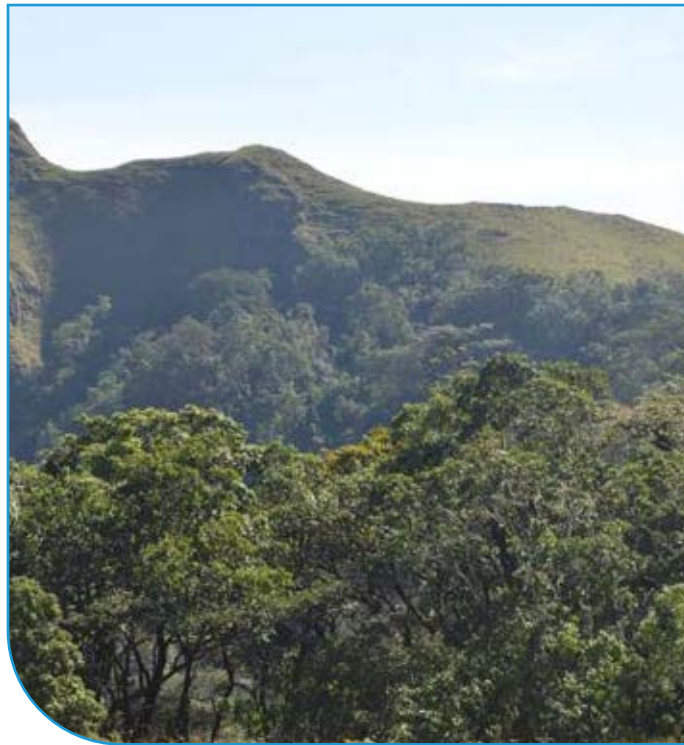
As part of its support to the structuring of artisanal miners into associations in 2021, FODER successfully helped Fell, Kombo Laka and Gbanam communities get a receipt for their cooperative registration files. These mining cooperatives now operate in accordance with the cooperative principle, which is governed by legal provisions of the OHADA Act on cooperatives. In the future, we will assist other cooperatives for their registration and help registered cooperatives sell their gold through formal channels.



IDENTIFYING PROMISING SECTORS FOR THE BENUE NATIONAL PARK COMMUNITIES

In 2021, one of FODER's objectives was to collect data on promising sectors of the communities living in the BNP. Overall, 626 people were consulted and three main sectors were identified: agriculture, non-timber forest products processing

and agroforestry. In the long term, we will endeavour to structure, organise and formalise identified women's and young people's associations, most of which belong to various GICs and cooperatives. This will likely help them better protect themselves



against the constraints of climate variability, loss of soil fertility and other daily challenges in the northern region. There is also a need for women's literacy and children's education that can provide these groups with skills that could help them sustainably break out of the vicious circle of poverty and food insecurity in which communities currently seem to be trapped. Sharing the benefits from hunting areas and even the Park could help address this need. Another approach FODER will certainly use to address these communities' needs consists in supporting soil fertilisation through training and sensitisation on good climate-resilient agricultural techniques.

DEVELOPING BAMBOO AND NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPS) NURSERIES

To help diversify the agricultural production of the Akomnyada II (Central Region) farming communities in 2021, FODER has developed a bamboo and non-timber forest products nursery. Among other objectives, the nursery has been created to help these communities to plant, in addition to bamboo, other fruit or medicinal trees selected and produced with their participation for their high value. This will lead to a diversified agricultural production and increased sources of income. With a surface area of 400m² and a production capacity of 10,000 plants, this nursery is intended for the production of bamboo and NTFP seedlings. Following an integral and participatory approach, the members of these communities have been divided into groups to monitor the nursery, and ensure the daily watering of the seedlings. Once produced, the seedlings will be distributed in proportion to the areas made available to the project by each member of the community,

including men, women and young people, to better quantify beneficiaries. These seedlings are equally meant for those having attended the trainings.



DEVELOPING AND ENRICHING EXISTING FARMS AND AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS



With a 18,802 bamboo and NTFP (*Irvingia Gaobonensis*, *Dacrytes edulis* and *Ricinedendron Heudelotii* respectively known as Andock, Safou and djansang) seedling production, FODER was able to create and enrich existing cropping systems. Overall, 41 plantations were enriched with 34 plantations in Mbalmayo and its neighbouring localities (Centre Region) for a total of 39.5 ha and 07 micro-plantations in Garoua and Banyo (North and Adamaoua regions) for a 3.25 ha total area. As monitoring mechanism, the project relies on inclusive management, whereby the whole community is involved, ensures maintenance of plants and is, to some extent, supervised by FODER. In the course of 2021, a total of 42.75 ha of land was restored for better productivity and diversity.



EMPOWERING WOMEN GROUPED INTO VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION (VSLA) AND COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (CLGRN) OF THE TCHABAL MBABO FOREST MASSIF



In order to improve women's and local conservation bodies' participation in natural resource management in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif, FODER and BEDD (Biodiversity Environment and Sustainable Development) initiated a pilot capacity building programme for women organised in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and community-based Natural Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif in 2021. Thanks to this pilot programme:

- four (04) groups of women ((i) the dynamic FOULBERE women of Sambolabo, (ii) the GNEMGNEM women; (iii) the dynamic women of Dodeo and (iv) the dynamic women of Lompta) have received leadership, gender, negotiation, management and advocacy/lobbying training, so as to be able to contribute to better governance of their producer organisations and thus to improved natural resources governance in the massif.
- A total of 104 women i.e. 11 in Sambolabo, 34 in Dodéo, 24 in Lompta and 35 in Mayo Léléwal have

received training in: (i) leadership (definition, importance and types; PO leadership); (ii) gender (definition, introduction to the gender approach, and gender mainstreaming in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif context) and (iii) negotiation (definition, principle and steps and process)

- 46 beekeepers (20% women), members of CLGRNs of the Mayo Léléwal, Sambolabo and Sissim (southern periphery of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif) communities, were trained in modern beekeeping techniques, especially in setting up modern beehives, honey production and sustainable harvesting methods. These CLGRNs were set up by FODER within the «Conservation and Participatory Management of the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif» support-project (COGESPA-Tchabal Mbabo).
- 90 Kenyan hives were built and production equipment such as smokers and protective suits (40 smokers and 40 protective suits) were made available to the trained beekeepers.



This AVEC and CLGRN capacity building programme is in line with activities of the COGESPA-Tchabal Mbabo support-project, in conjunction with the «Women and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Tchabal Mbabo» initiative, financially supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and BirdLife International.

46 members of 3 CLGRN of Sambolabo, Mayo Léléwal and Sissim localities have received beekeeping training and production equipment (protective suits and smokers) in order to strengthen their honey production and value chain capacities.

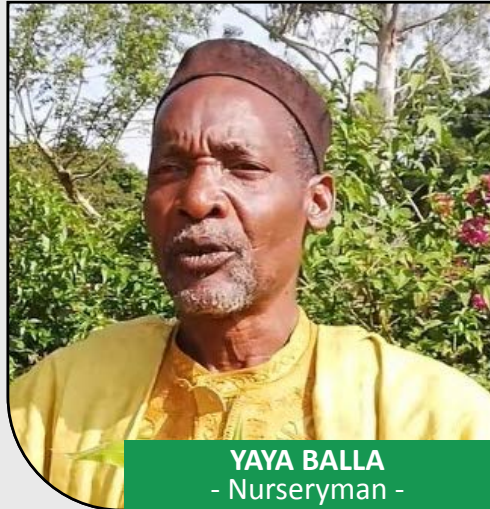
Our rural entrepreneurship interventions were possible thanks to the mines financial support of ProMESS2¹⁰ project, as well as the «Inter-Africa Bamboo Smallholder Farmers Livelihood Development Programme»¹¹ and the «Supporting Landscapes Restoration and Sustainable Use of local plant species and tree products (Bambusa ssp, Irvingia spp, etc.) for Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Livelihoods and Emissions Reduction in Cameroon» project (referred to as The Restoration Initiative Project¹²).

¹⁰ ProMESS2 is an EU-funded project

¹¹ The Inter-Africa Bamboo Smallholder Farmers Livelihood Development Programme is implemented with IFAD's financial support.

¹² The Restoration Initiative Project is financially supported by GEF.

FEEDBACK FROM TRAINEES



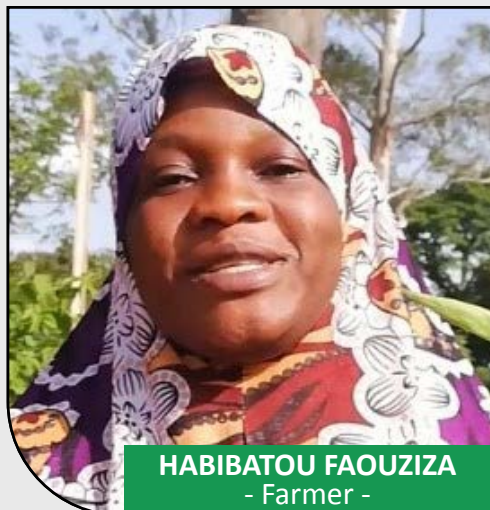
YAYA BALLA
- Nurseryman -

« Thank you for strengthening our capacities on bamboo cultivation. Before this training, I knew that furniture was made with bamboo, but in the whole division, especially in the Banyo sub-division, bamboo is quite inexistent. Today, I have been provided with bamboo seedlings, techniques for bamboo plantation maintenance, as well as notions on how to cultivate and manufacture specific bamboo-based furniture. Now, it is up to me to intensify efforts in bamboo cultivation with a view to planting at least 1 hectare of bamboo ».



HAMIDOU SOUODI
- Farmer -

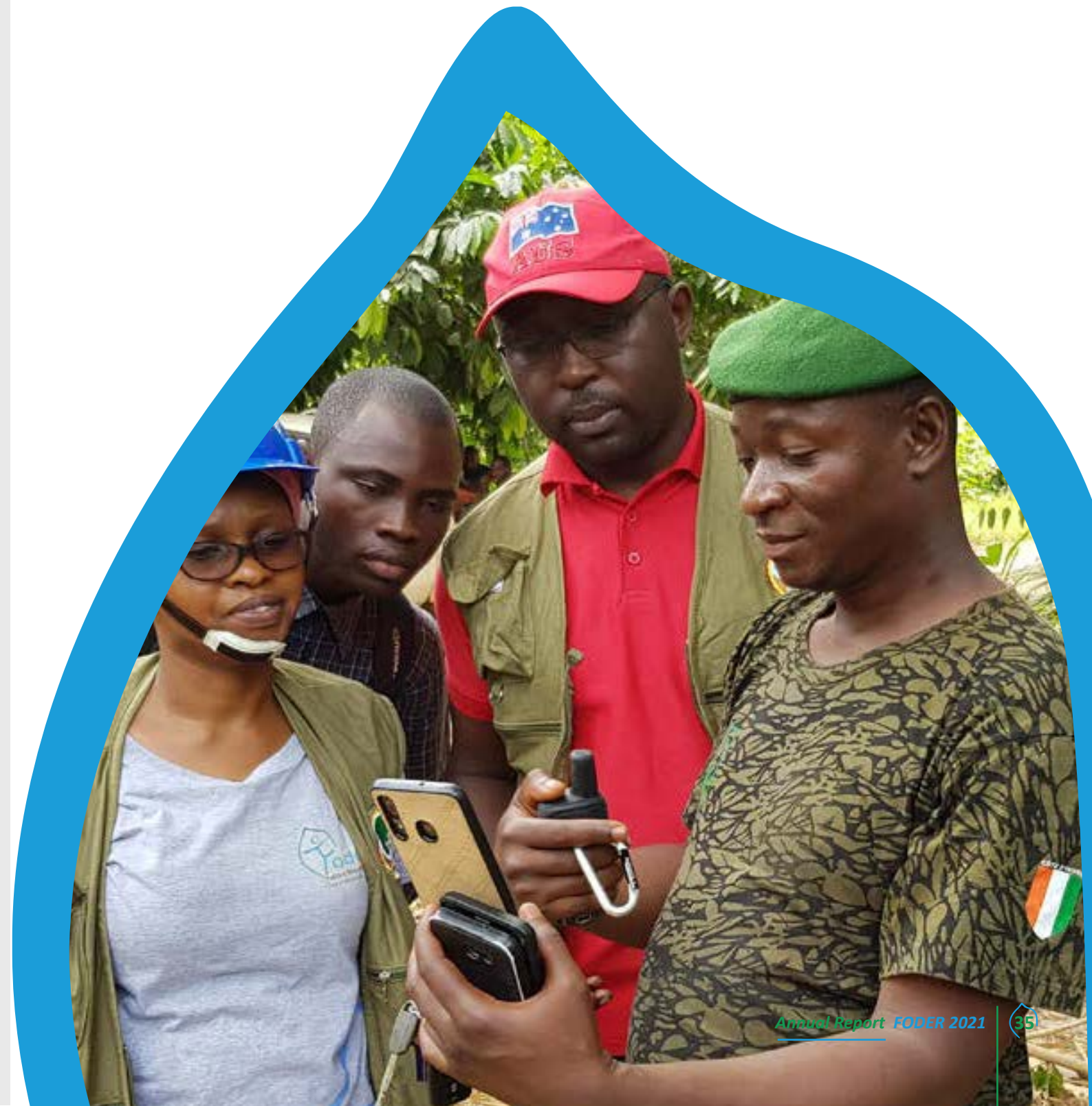
« Thank you for this training on bamboo. I have gained a lot because in the past, I knew nothing about it. With all I have heard and seen during this training, I will gain financially and intellectually. It will also provide me with convincing arguments to make other people engage in bamboo planting and benefit from it. This training has been so enriching and such helpful projects will be welcome in the future ».



HABIBATOU FAOUZIZA
- Farmer -

« The training on bamboo cultivation has just ended, and I have learned that the bamboo has many virtues, and that it can be used to make furniture, cups, houses and many other things. With the bamboo seedlings I have received, I am planning to develop my own plantation and exploit it in the future ».

OUR FOCUS IN 2021



QUALITY INDEPENDENT FOREST MONITORING

Our actions for the monitoring of natural resource management, through the deployment of the Standardised System of External Independent Observation (SNOIE¹³) and the process of improving the quality of external independent observation activities, continued in 2021 in Cameroon, in two countries of the Congo Basin (the DRC and Congo) and a West African country, namely Côte d'Ivoire.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In the course of 2021, FODER has developed an independent monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation (IM-DFD) in Côte d'Ivoire. The concept was presented to forest stakeholders' representatives in Côte d'Ivoire on 26 October 2021, after a 5-month feasibility study and concept development. This innovative approach aims to document, in a strictly neutral and objective manner, the impact of human activities and national strategies on forest cover, carbon stocks and associated biodiversity in order to better inform decision-making processes for sustainable and climate change resilient development in Côte d'Ivoire. The IM-DFD feasibility study and concept development was funded by German Cooperation through the GIZ Green Innovation Centres (GIC) project.

The pilot area for experimenting this concept encompasses the regions of San Pedro, Cavally and Nawa. They are known as the major area for cocoa farming where the Taï National Park, one of the last remnants of undisturbed equatorial rain forest in West Africa with its four highly degraded satellite forests (Cavally, Goin-Débé, Rapides Grah and Haute Dodo), is located. In this vast landscape, the IM-DDF will support



the implementation of programmes and strategies of public and private actors involved in natural resource management, proposing both local and global solutions to combat deforestation and forest degradation and contribute to restoring the national forest cover.

¹³ SNOIE refers to a set of procedures for monitoring the exploitation of natural resources based on an international standard (ISO 9001:2015). It consists in documenting and denouncing violations relating to natural resource exploitation, monitoring and disseminating decisions made by relevant authorities. Since April 2018, SNOIE has officially obtained its Certificate of Conformity to the ISO 9001 2015 standard. With his certificate, the Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System thus becomes the very first certified civil society approach to natural resource monitoring in Cameroon. This certification was awarded by the certification organization Interface NRM Ltd, and the certificate is valid for three (3) years. It was obtained with the financial and technical support of the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT) and the University of Wolverhampton as part of the «Citizens' Voices for Change: Forest Monitoring in the Congo Basin» (CV4C) project.

The state actors involved in the IM-FDD policy include ministries in charge of forestry, agriculture, mining, planning and good governance as well as entities under their supervision. Regional administrative offices and local authorities are key public actors in this initiative. Several private actors, including agriculture and timber companies, CSOs (international, national and local) and rural communities are also involved. These stakeholders known for being able to play a decisive role in implementing the IM-FDD in Côte d'Ivoire are all in favour of the initiative and strongly hope that it will be neutral, objective, transparent and independent.

The IM-FDD will specifically make it possible to:

- Collect, review and publish neutral, credible and reliable data on deforestation and forest ecosystem degradation;
- Strengthen the monitoring of forest landscape dynamics, carbon stocks and associated biodiversity;
- Contribute to the monitoring of classified forests, agro-forests as well as parks and reserves;
- Support the transition to deforestation-free supply chains.

CAMEROON

In deploying the ISO 9001:2015 certified Standardised Independent Forest Monitoring System (SNOIE) in Cameroon during the year 2021, 10 Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) missions were carried out by partner CSOs¹⁴. These missions, four of which had been triggered by ForestLink alerts¹⁵, were conducted in the East, Centre, South and Littoral regions. These reports were submitted to the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) and other entities involved in the forestry sector, and made it possible to obtain two (02) administrative feedbacks¹⁶. As a result, control¹⁷ and verification missions were deployed in regional brigades of South¹⁸ and Centre¹⁹. IFM missions in 2021 were carried out with the financial support of two projects: "Embedding community real-time monitoring to sustain livelihoods and forests in Central and West Africa (RTM2)" and "Strengthening Forest and Wildlife Monitoring and Law Enforcement in the Congo Basin" (FGMC-CIDT project).



¹⁴ PAPEL (04 IO missions), CeDLA (02 IO missions), ECODEV (03 IO missions) and FODER (01 mission).

¹⁵ Forestlink is a real-time monitoring system that allows communities (CBs, LCs, CPFs), wherever they are in the world, to collect and transmit geo-referenced information on suspected illegal activities in forests through a smartphone application. SINOIE uses it as a source of information. It was developed by Rainforest Foundation UK in collaboration with FODER who has been deploying the system in Cameroon since 2016.

¹⁶ <https://oiecameroun.org/download/2838/>

¹⁷ <https://oiecameroun.org/download/2865/>

¹⁸ Joint mission carried out with DRFOF-East agents in the Tien locality of Messamena sub-division from 22 to 23 July 2021. Letter N°21/2080/L/RES/DRFOF/BRC of 03/08/2021 on the follow-up to PAPEL's denunciation after the verification mission of BRC on 23 July 2021 in the locality of TIEN. Mr. Akono Charles is held responsible for this exploitation.

¹⁹ Correspondence N°002229/L/RC/DRFOF-Centre of 01/12/2021 to the TI-C Coordination informing that a BRC-Centre mission was deployed to Medjanvouni and Yoko on 22 September 2021 and that it is still being processed.

Table 2 : Summary details on the IFM missions carried out in each region in 2021

Regions	Centre	Littoral	Sud	East	Total
EIO missions conducted by CSOs	03	01	02	04	10

Table 3 : Summary details on IFM missions, as well as the number and types of administrative responses following IFM reports

CSO name	PAPPEL	CeDLA	FODER	ECODEV	Total
Number of reports produced	4	2	1	3	10
Number of administrative responses	2 reactions	1 reaction		1 reaction	
Type of administrative response	Joint mission of the East Regional Control Brigade with PAPPEL observers	Control mission of the National Control Brigade resulting in several timber confiscations in the Akom2 locality		Verification mission by agents of the MINFOF Centre Regional Control Brigade	

During the year 2021, organisations using the SNOIE approach for their independent forest monitoring activities carried out IO missions in the Mbam and Kim, Upper Nyong and Ocean divisions. Table 4 below gives an overview of these areas and the number of missions carried out there in 2021

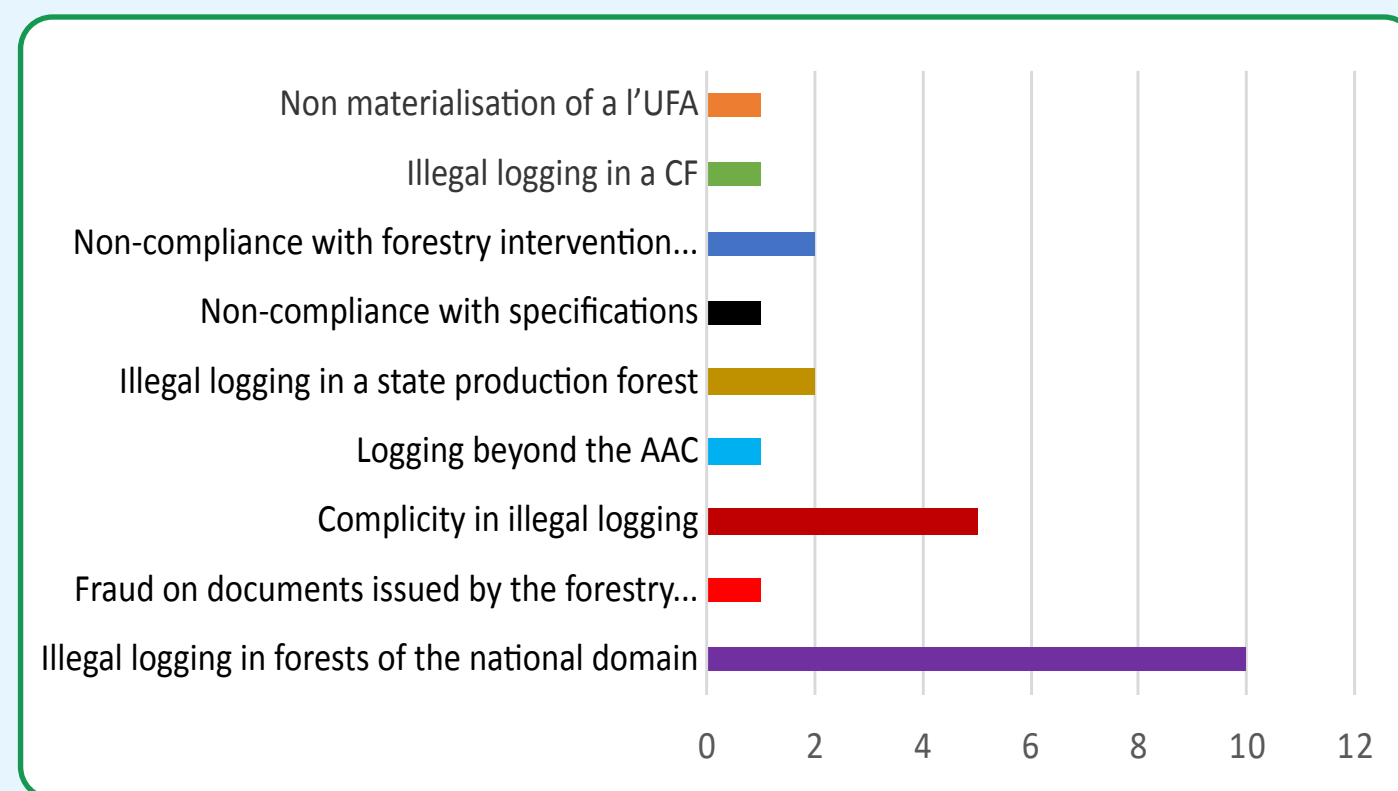
CSO name	Littoral region	South region	Centre region	East region
	Sanaga Maritime division	Ocean division	Mbam & Kim division	Upper-Nyong division
FODER	- Ngwei & Pouma sub-divisions			
CeDLA		- Akom2 sub-division - Bipindi sub-division		
ECODEV			- Yoko sub-division (03 missions)	
PAPPEL				- Messamena sub-division (03 missions) - Doumé sub-division
Total	01 mission	02 missions	03 missions	04 missions

Several types of offences were observed during the IFM missions conducted via the SNOIE procedures in Cameroon. **The chart and graph below show the most recurrent types of offences**

Table 4 : Most recurrent types of offences

Kind of illegal act	Non materialisation of a l'UFA	Illegal logging in a CF	Non-compliance with forestry intervention standards	Non-compliance with specifications	Illegal logging in a state production forest	Logging beyond the AAC	Complicity in illegal logging	Fraud on documents issued by the forestry administration	Illegal logging in forests of the national domain
Number of offences	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	10

Illegal acts depending on the various reports produced within the SNOIE



With the support of TFPs and its collaboration with allied organisations, FODER has been contributing to the achievement of many forest-wildlife objectives and to the fulfilment of Cameroon's forests and sustainable development commitments.

FODER's 2021 projects and results contribute to the achievement of several objectives of the forest-wildlife sub-sector (through the «Development and sustainable management of forest resources» and the «Governance and institutional support in the forest and wildlife sub-sector» programmes) on the one hand, and to the fulfilment of Cameroon's forests and sustainable development commitments.

- As far as law enforcement is concerned, our actions have led to an increased number of forest law enforcement missions and repressive measures by MINFOF following civil society reports, especially from SNOIE. 70% of SNOIE denunciations to relevant authorities led to administrative measures.
- In terms of transparency, with Forest Media Awards (ForMA) and other capacity building sessions, media have an increased role and influence in forest governance. A look at the Cameroonian media landscape in 2020 shows a considerably greater focus on forestry and environmental issues by the media (newspaper, internet or TV). The sensitisation and communication campaigns carried out by FODER through this project have enabled nearly 2,000,000 people to access forest information.
- In terms of participation and policy coordination, more than 45% of contributions by civil society platforms supported by the FODER project with other local actors or those initiated by other actors from platforms of which FODER is part have been taken into account in the VPA processes/policy documents, as well as REDD+ and forestry and climate coordination, biodiversity protection and responsible production of agricultural commodities and the coordination of CSOs involved or interested in EIO.

As far as Cameroon's forestry and sustainable development commitments are concerned: FODER's initiatives have contributed to the fulfilment of Cameroon's sustainable development commitments. This is especially the case as regards Cameroon's commitments to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and more specifically to the objectives set by the UN Strategic Plan (2017-2030) for Forests.

- By undertaking IFM activities (through the SINOIE policy²⁰) and deploying the Forestlink real-time monitoring system²¹ ; FODER has contributed to implementing some goals set by the UN Strategic Plan (2017-2030) for Forests, especially Goal (1) - to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through protection and prevention of forest degradation, Goal (2) - to enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, and Goal (6) -to enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels.
- With regard to SDGs, FODER's interventions and results were consistent with SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 13 on the fight against climate change and SDG 15 on life on land.
- Through its actions, FODER has equally contributed to implementing the two components of the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, namely the Cameroon-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT) and EU Timber Regulation (EUTR).

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

Developed in 2020, the IFM System in the Democratic Republic of Congo based on the Cameroon SNOIE model known as SNOIE-Congo²² was deployed in 2021 within the PASGOF-SNOIE Congo project, supported by Forêts et Développement Rural, with the collaboration of the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT) and FERN. In supporting this process, our goal was to prepare SINOIE Congo for certification and provide capacity-building to the CSOs involved²³. This was achieved through technical and operational capacity building initiatives for PGDF and CLPA member CSOs to ensure effective monitoring, through the development of an IFM Strategy (whether mandated and not) for the Congo and through guidance for Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) missions by CSOs of the consortium.



²⁰ Deployed within the «Citizens' Voices for Change: Forest Observation in the Congo Basin» project, CV4C was implemented from January 2017 to December 2020 in 5 Congo Basin countries (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, CAR and the DRC) with financial support from the EU and the FCDO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office for Development) under CIDT's leadership and in partnership with 7 other CSOs of the Congo Basin, including FODER.

²¹ FORESTLINK is a real-time monitoring system that allows communities, wherever they are located, to collect and transmit geo-referenced information on suspected illegal activities. It is being deployed in Cameroon as part of the «Real-time community forest monitoring to sustain livelihoods and forests in Central and West Africa» project (RTM project, implemented in partnership with RFUK with FCDO's funding). Community alerts generated by this system have led to 40% of SNOIE missions.

²² <https://oiecameroun.org/sept-osc-retenues-pour-tester-le-snoie-congo/>

²³ 59 PGDF CSOs including 8 involved in SNOIE-Congo, IOM - CAGDF, other civil society network leaders - from CACOREDD, etc., CLPAs living in forest areas of the project's ZI, media, higher forestry training institutions/research institutes



In the course of 2021, our organisation continued to provide technical support to the Forest Governance Portal (OGF) in developing and implementing elements of the Quality Management System (QMS) applied to the mandated Independent Observation (IO). During this period, FODER monitored the preparation and updating of some documents in addition to the six (06) QMS/OGF process sheets, especially those that were not yet available in the OGF. The trial phase for some of the «management» and «capacity building» processes developed has started. FODER's support also consisted in coaching or assisting OGF in the process of preparing the national workshop for QMS/OGF presentation and approval by the stakeholders who were consulted when developing and implementing the system. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic-induced constraints in the DRC, especially governmental measures to limit the spread of the virus, the national validation workshop could not hold. However, with FODER's support, leaflets and newsletters to present the QMS applied to MFM (Mandated Forest Monitoring) were prepared and shared with the organisation's key stakeholders.



Here are some results achieved in 2021, thanks to FODER's support:

- **43 people** including seven (07) women and 36 men representing 22 CSO members of the Sustainable Forest Management Platform (PGDF) have been able to improve their IFM capacity.
- An **IFM Strategic Framework** has been developed for the 2002-2026 period;
- Seven (7²⁴) SNOIE Congo member CSOs are now equipped to carry out IFM following the ISO 9001 : 2015 robust and quality procedures contextualised through SNOIE-Congo,
- Four (4) IFM missions were carried out by SNOIE-Congo observer and organisers (EJID, CABS and CIRECK), following the SNOIE approach. These missions benefited from FODER coaching for their planning, preparation and implementation.



CONSERVATION



Throughout the year 2021, FODER's commitment in natural resource conservation was mainly reflected in the COGESPA Tchabal Mbabo and the KBA support projects in Cameroon. Focused on participatory and inclusive conservation of local and indigenous communities, FODER's conservation initiatives within the COGESPA Tchabal Mbabo project, jointly implemented with TRAFFIC and financially supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and BirdLife International, aimed at contributing to place community interests at the centre of concerns. In the specific case of Tchabal Mbabo, it was worth re-opening the debate on the future of the massif after the protected area clas-

sification process initiated by the State via MINFOP in 2008 was halted. Though the populations opposed to the classification of the massif, the threats had not gone away. The FODER-promoted participatory approach based on community strengths has made it possible not only to enhance traditional conservation through local people, but also to involve all social components in discussions on the future of the massif and its natural resources.

Thus, a set of activities was carried out in 2021 to help communities manage the Tchabal Mbabo natural resources in an inclusive manner. These include:

Support for the structuring of local communities into local natural resource management committees

Throughout the year 2021, FODER has facilitated the creation and animation of Local Resource Management Committees (CLGRN) in the Tchabal Mbabo massif. These entities act as an interface between central and local administrations, administrative authorities, private actors (companies), natural resource businesses and communities. In addition, they provide a forum for debate on difficult issues related to community development in general, but especially for the promotion of good governance of collective natural resources. The activities to support the structuring of communities into CLGRN have led to the creation of eight (8) new CLGRNs, bringing the total number of CLGRN to 22. These committees are made up of 215 people with 26.05% of women, i.e. 56 women.

The information and sensitisation campaigns conducted among the Tchabal Mbabo communities have contributed to involve populations in the management of the massif's natural resources by reporting illegal acts to the administration (poaching, illegal and unsustainable fishing). In late 2021, 15 cases have been reported with one leading to legal action (to the Banyo Court), over the destruction of the Kouï Mayo Fouourou gallery forest. 8 of these reports were on poaching, while 2 concerned unsustainable fishing (fishing by poisoning).



To ensure efficient participation of communities in managing natural resources in the Tchabal Mbabo forest, FODER has worked to strengthen the capacities of members of the CLGRN, particularly on issues related to Cameroon's forestry and wildlife legislation²⁵. Capacity-building of CLGRN on participatory natural resource management was also provided through a training session on the FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)²⁶.



Also, CLGRN were trained on ecosystem services as well as their role and what their preservation or good management on the massif and the whole country implies.



Through these working sessions, FODER helped CLGRN to build a code of ethics setting minimum requirements for CLGRN members. In addition, they were provided coaching in the construction of values and standards, with values defined as notions/terms describing shared objectives to achieve as a group. These values are set with rules to be observed including loyalty, professionalism, honesty and integrity. Reflection processes were equally initiated to address situations of conflicting values and/or norms.

The development and validation of a community management code

In addition to supporting the establishment of CLGRNs, FODER facilitated the consolidation of consensual community rules for the sustainable management of each territory into community natural resource management codes. These codes, which were adopted under the leadership of third level traditional chiefdoms, were fine-tuned at lami-dats to ensure their consistency with customary law before being grouped into a general code applicable to the whole massif. The community codes were validated and adopted for the whole massif during a workshop bringing together different stakeholders, who discussed the different management codes produced in the local communities, as well as their conformity with law. Finally, **10 community codes for natural resource management** were drawn up and adopted, with a **global code for the entire massif**.



The development and facilitation of a multi-stakeholder consultation framework

The establishment of a participatory management structure aimed to create a conducive discussion framework for a concerted management of the Tchabal Mbabo forest. Thus, at the end of 2021 and thanks to FODER's efforts, more communities involved in the national and local debates on the future of the Tchabal Mbabo forest with an entity managed by communities themselves and chaired by the Lamido of Dodéo. This entity, known as "Mobgal Fabouki Nokoudjé men" and meaning "association for the monitoring, supervision, preservation and sustainable management of the Tchabal Mbabo forest" was set up with the aim of reducing pressure on the Tchabal Mbabo forest diversity by promoting both concerted management and local rights and interests.

This participatory management entity was preceded by local management committees in the villages neighbouring the forest. In addition to these local management committees, consultation meetings were organised to support stakeholders in establishing a participatory management structure for the Tchabal Mbabo forest. These include MINFOF, Banyo, Galim-Tignère and Kontcha municipalities, local and indigenous communities, local CSOs, customary authorities, livestock breeders' associations, politicians and other players. The legal structure, statutes and rules of procedure were discussed during the various meetings. The drafts of these different documents were proposed in a general assembly for the establishment of this management structure, and FODER ensured that gender and minorities were taken into account throughout the process.



²⁵ These trainings focused on several topics, including: (i) the right of use, (ii) the subdivision of Cameroon's territory into permanent and non-permanent forest areas, (iii) the conditions for obtaining a hunting permit, (iv) the types of hunting permits, (v) the rights and duties relating to each hunting permit, (vi) categories of wildlife protection, (vii) what a protected area is (viii) types of protected areas, as well as constraints and advantages of a protected area.

²⁶ The need for FPIC, its definition, conditions for obtaining FPIC, as well as stakeholders involvement.

Providing updated data on the Tchabal Mbabo biodiversity, as well as the threats and opportunities of the forest massif

The process of updating data on the mammalian, herpetological and ornithological fauna, as well as on the Tchabal Mbabo forest flora, which began in 2020, was completed in 2021 as the results were finalised and published. Dating back to 2004, this information needed to be updated and improved in order to enable efficient management decision-making, to map-out the various resources of the area and to sustainably plan their exploitation. These updated data are therefore summarised in the following box:

- 1,791 evidence of large and medium-sized mammal presence recorded, i.e. an average KAI of 10.81 per kilometre for a total of 25 species. Most observations are made up of animals seen directly. **Baboons have the greatest abundance index (2.73), followed by bush pigs (1.84) and bushbucks (1.39). The defassa waterbuck, the oribi and the giant pangolins are known as the rarest species, each with a KAI lower than a 0.1.** Only four primate species, including one nocturnal primate, have been identified in the area.
- The Tchabal Mbabo fauna is more concentrated in the central eastern part of the forest, near Mount Pinko. In terms of habitats, the greatest number of species indices were listed in shrub savannahs (1224 indices, 68.34%). Of all anthropogenic activities, human habitations are the most abundant (57.79%) and include farming and cattle breeding. During the early rainy season survey, **288 bird species from 55 families and 18 orders were identified.** In addition to this figure, **49 bird species were recorded in the dry season only, bringing to 337 the total number of bird species recorded in the massif.**
- **26 species of amphibians from nine families and eight genera have been identified in Mt Tchabal Mbabo.** Of the 195 specimens identified, **Hyperolius riggenbanchi and Sclerophis maculatus are the most abundant with 119 and 13 specimens respectively.** All amphibian species identified during this survey belong to class C according to the Ministry of Forests and Fauna (MINFOF). **The Hyperolius riggenbanchi is the only species classified as Vulnerable (Vu) and featuring in the IUCN red list of threatened species.**
- **14 reptile species belonging to eight families and 10 genera have been recorded.** According to MINFOF, species such as *Crocodylus niloticus* and *Trioceros wickershami wickershami* belong to «Class A» and are listed in CITES Appendix I. Species such as *Naja nigricollis nigricollis*, *Lacertaspis chriswildii*, *Chameleo gracilis gracillis* and *Varanus niloticus* belong to CITES Appendix II and «class B» according to the MINFOF categorisation. However, *Crocodylus niloticus* is considered Least Concern (LC). *Trioceros wickershami wickershami* is known as Critically Endangered (CR), while *Varanus niloticus* belongs to the vulnerable category (Vu) according to the IUCN classification.
- **118 plant species**, including 90 woody plant species and 28 grass species divided into 93 genera and 48 botanical families, have been identified. The most abundant species belong to the Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae, and Mimosaceae families. Plant formations are dominated by grassy savannahs, shrubs, trees and forest galleries. As regards distribution, the heavily anthropised areas are much more populated by herbaceous species to the detriment of shrubs and trees, which are subject to strong human pressure.
- The total biomass of the forest massif was estimated at 171,671.664 t, corresponding to an 80,685.68 t carbon stock and a 295,847.502 CO₂ mass.

Concerning the threats to the Tchabal Mbabo forest, data updating has made it possible to list five major threats:

1. OVERGRAZING

Pastoralism is known to be the biggest threat to the Tchabal Mbabo massif, since it hinders the natural regeneration of woody species. Indeed, cattle, well known for their appetite for young plant shoots, usually feed on regenerating stems, thus preventing them from growing. Moreover, as these regenerating stems are generally small, they are crushed when the herds pass by, which partly leads to their destruction. In addition, some plant species such as the *Azelia africana* (Doussier de savanne in French) are pruned for cattle feed. Overgrazing is risky not only for large and medium-sized mammals likely to be contaminated by livestock in times of zoonoses, but also for ground-nesting birds such as the Brown Nightjar (*Caprimulgus binotatus*), the Long-tailed Nightjar (*Caprimulgus climacurus*), the Black-shouldered Nightjar (*Caprimulgus nigriscapularis*), and the Freckled Nightjar (*Caprimulgus tristigma*).

2. POACHING

In the Tchabal Mbabo Forest, poaching is a real threat to wildlife resources. Indeed, several signs of poaching have been detected, such as camps, casings, traps and tracks. This illegal activity is commonly performed by both local populations living in and around the forest massif and transhumant herders. Poachers put pressure on forest and wildlife resources in carrying out various activities, as they cut wood for to build camps, and firewood for cooking and smoking meat, etc. Illegal activities by people and herders living in the massif could also be directed towards large birds in periods of meat scarcity. The poachers are mainly people from other territories, particularly from neighbouring Nigeria.

3. FOREST FIRES

Forest fires are regarded as a threat that strongly contributes to forest and wildlife destruction in the Tchabal Mbabo Forest. Indeed, in order to facilitate the regeneration of grass used as fodder, local people, especially herders and hunters, set uncontrolled fires in the massif, causing damage to regenerating stems (which are generally fragile) as well as to large ones, thus hindering their growth in height and diameter (especially). Forest galleries with *P. africana* stems are often subjected to bush fires. These fires partly lead not only to soil degradation, but also loss of the habitat and nesting areas of birds in the massif.

4. UNREGULATED EXPLOITATION OF FLORAL RESOURCES

Floral resources are exploited in an anarchic manner in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif, and there is no management policy for them. People enter the forest according to their needs and take all kinds of resources without distinction and without regard for their sustainability. Plants are used for various purposes (firewood, medicinal plants, etc.). Trees located on steep slopes or on watersheds are felled, leading to soil erosion and leaching during the passage of water, and loss of forests' capacity to recycle water. Since the Adamaoua region is called the water tower of Cameroon, this could lead to a decrease in river flow.

5. AGRICULTURE AND GALLERY FOREST DESTRUCTION

In the Tchabal Mbabo massif, agricultural expansion is reflected through the deforestation of gallery forests known as fertile areas. By converting forest land into agricultural land around the mayo, local people seriously harm the amphibian populations as they destroy their habitat. On the other hand, the use of pesticides (agriculture) is said to be the cause of contamination of running water and wetlands, known as the preferred habitat for amphibians.

To increase the knowledge of the Tchabal forest resource management stakeholders in 2021, FODER carried out an extensive awareness-raising programme on the potential of the massif's biodiversity, as well as its threats and conservation/protection measures. Overall, 72 awareness-raising meetings were organised in 40 localities bordering the Tchabal Mbabo forest. During these meetings, 2,916 people were sensitised (40% were women) and 1,278 pupils (37% were girls) from 9 schools who took part to these environmental education and sensitisation sessions. The following actors took part to the discus-

sions: (i) pupils, (ii) men, (iii) women, (iv) authorities, (v) traditional authorities, (vi) NTFP collectors, (vii) herders, (viii) teachers, (ix) sectoral representatives and (x) local authorities. These discussions provided all social strata and professionals a better understanding of biodiversity, as well as its value and opportunities. A total of 11 publications, including 4 press articles on birds, 3 on amphibians, 2 on reptiles and a project newsletter were disseminated on social media and visited by 13,313 people. 3 awareness-raising videos were also produced.

Conducting a micro-zonal analysis

In order to provide communities with the tools enabling them to better understand and manage their traditional land, our organisation resorted to mapping the traditional land and natural resources of the village. This mapping also aimed to provide decision-makers with updated information on land use dynamics in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif over the past few decades. Thus, participatory mapping was carried out in 18 villages of the massif, while 18 maps on traditional land and 18 maps on natural resource exploitation were produced. 40 local cartographers were trained and a land use map was produced. Mastering the traditional land through natural resource and land maps used as management-support tool coupled with community codes will undoubtedly increase local ownership of

natural resource management, and thus local communities' involvement in reducing threats to biodiversity. As future challenge, there is a need to strengthen communities' central position through greater support to local natural resource management initiatives and entities, and to empower local management mechanisms (CLGRN) through easier information sharing. Furthermore, it would be important to coordinate and federate the conservation actions of all actors involved in the massif.

THEIR OPINION ON FODER'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE TCHABAL MBABO FOREST MANAGEMENT

His Majesty ISSA BELLO, Lamido of Lompta «...With FODER, a substantive work has been achieved with communities in Tchabal, particularly in terms of awareness raising and structuring communities to monitor the forest massif. Currently, no single bushfire can be reported, as monitoring is now ensured by communities themselves. If smoke is inadvertently seen, the whole population will go out to extinguish the fire and bring the person responsible to the chieftaincy to have them punished for this crime... »²⁷

His Majesty SOULEYMANOU BAHMANGA, Lamido of Dodéo «...FODER's projects have significantly enlightened and made us understand that as local communities, we should rather work hand-in-hand with the State, and not as opponents. It is clear that together, we will be able to better protect the Tchabal Mbabo forest ... »²⁸



²⁷ Remarks made during the workshop on the validation of management codes and support for the creation of a legal entity for the management of the massif held on 22 and 23 December 2021 at Lamida de Galim.

²⁸ Remarks made during the capacity building workshop held in N'Gaoundéré on 8 and 9 September 2021, on the sustainable exploitation and management of *prunus africana*.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES



- **1488853** registered visitors to FODER's website(www.forest4dev.org)
- **168411** registered visitors to the IEO Coordination website run by FODER, Coordination Secretariat
- **+ 160, 000** people reached by our social media posts
- **+30, 000** downloads of OIE reports and briefing notes by national and international/European stakeholders
- **5** quality IOE report briefs (reports N°13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) released on-line on the IO coordination website and other platforms, then shared via mailing list
- **+ 100** press articles on the results of our activities in international media such as France24, TF1, Voice of America, BBC, Africanews, as well as in the major national news channels based in Cameroon²⁹
- **+ 10** journalists have received technical support for the production of reports and investigations on topics related to natural resource management.
- **22** studies and books posted on the FODER website (www.forest4dev.org) with more than **80, 000 downloads.**
- **27** blogs produced, 21 published on FODER's website (6000 views) and 06 articles published on the OIE website (1000 views)
- **27 27 video capsules to sensitise communities on**, among other issues, the threats to the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif³⁰, the potential of the Tchabal Mbabo flora³¹, threatened species of Tchabal Mbabo (mammals), mining sites, threats to hippopotamuses in Cameroon, the disadvantages of chemical fertilisers³², and the importance of improved stoves³³.
- **- 02 newsletters produced**, one for the ProMESS Project³⁴ and the other for the COGESPA Tchabal Mbabo project³⁵

²⁹ CRTV, Canal2, Equinoxe Télévision, RTS, Kalak FM, Magic FM, Le Messenger, La Nouvelle Expression, Le financier d'Afrique, Le quotidien de l'Economique, Mutations, Cameroon Tribune, Le Jour...

³⁰ <https://youtu.be/n9i0stXd-LE>

³¹ <https://youtu.be/TjRiM0o9Zy4>

³² <https://youtu.be/KC2e56DIW2I>

³³ <https://youtu.be/bXUvNtzBtHI>

³⁴ French version: <https://forest4dev.org/download/3470/>, English version: <https://forest4dev.org/download/3475/>

³⁵ <https://forest4dev.org/download/3283/>

OUR PUBLICATIONS IN 2021

Documents				
Title	publication date	Number of downloads	Link	Website
COGESPA leaflet	3 February 2021	125	https://forest4dev.org/download/3060/	FODER
Fact Sheet N°1: The COGESPA-Tchabal Mbabo project obtains the consent of local communities	3 February 2021	131	https://forest4dev.org/download/3066/	FODER
Xenopus eysoole: Amphibian species seen for the very first time in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (Adamaoua region)	31 March 2021	457	https://forest4dev.org/download/3236/	FODER
Four morphs of the genus Petropedetes amphibian identified for the first time in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif (Adamaoua)	06 April 2021	299	https://forest4dev.org/download/3239/	FODER
BIODIV-03_Hyperolius riggenbachi-Tchabal_Mbabo	12 April 2021	334	https://forest4dev.org/download/3243/	FODER
BIODIV-04_Ploceus bannermani-Tchabal_Mbabo	13 April 2021	438	https://forest4dev.org/download/3246/	FODER
BIODIV-05_Trioceros wiedersehimi wiedersehimi-Tchabal Mbabo	19 April 2021	358	https://forest4dev.org/download/3273/	FODER
Newsletter N°2 COGESPA	21 April 2021	685	https://forest4dev.org/download/3283/	FODER
BIODIV-06_The Nile Monitor Varanus niloticus is a bioindicator species of reptile found at Mount Tchabal Mbabo in the Adamaoua Region of Cameroon	11 May 2021	400	https://forest4dev.org/download/3325/	FODER
SNOIE and ISO certification: an innovative approach ensures the reliability of information.	28 May 2021	97	https://forest4dev.org/download/3345/	FODER
Arizelocichla montana is a Near Threatened (NT) species found in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif of Adamawa-Cameroon	10 June 2021	545	https://forest4dev.org/download/3381/	FODER
Phyllastrephus poliocephalus (Reichenow,1892) is a Near Threatened (NT)species found on the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif Adamawa-Cameroon.	10 June 2021	450	https://forest4dev.org/download/3385/	FODER
Forest sector accountability in Cameroon and Ghana. Exploring the impact of transparency and participation	11 June 2021	88 79	VF : https://forest4dev.org/download/3397/ VA : https://forest4dev.org/download/3403/	FODER

La richesse floristique de Tchabal Mbabo	9th August 2021	283 79	VF : https://forest4dev.org/download/3440/ VA : https://forest4dev.org/download/3449/	FODER
Menaces sur le massif forestier Tchabal Mbabo	9th August 2021	309 94	VF : https://forest4dev.org/download/3451/ VA : https://forest4dev.org/download/3455/	FODER
Newsletter N°2 ProMESS 2	11 August 2021	548 276	VF : https://forest4dev.org/download/3470/ VA : https://forest4dev.org/download/3475/	FODER
Les communautés face à l'exploitation forestière illégale (EFI)	5th October 2021	79	https://forest4dev.org/download/3562/	FODER
2020 ANNUAL REPORT	27th October 2021	40	https://forest4dev.org/download/3571/	FODER
Restitution workshop on IO-DDF feasibility study and presentation (Report)	19th November 2021	35	https://forest4dev.org/download/3594/	FODER
Rapport sur l'Etat des lieux des réserves forestières et autres espaces protégés du régime de la flore du CAMEROUN	December 2, 2021	50	https://forest4dev.org/download/3615/	FODER
NEWS BULLETIN: Comprendre le Standard des Zones clés pour la Biodiversité (ZCB) d'A à Z	December 13, 2021	113 99	VF : https://forest4dev.org/download/3626/ VA : https://forest4dev.org/download/3631/	FODER
Technical sheet: NATIONAL COORDINATION GROUP FOR KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBA)	December 13, 2021	110 168	VF: https://forest4dev.org/download/3642/ VA: https://forest4dev.org/download/3638/	FODER
rapport de mission d'observation indépendante externe effectuée dans les villages Makak et Komba Tida	January 8, 2021	182	http://oiecameroun.org/download/1599/	OIE
Mission de vérification des alertes communautaires d'activités forestières présumées illégales aux environs des villages Belaye, Ekomo et Adjane	January 8, 2021	172	http://oiecameroun.org/download/1587/	OIE
Rapport de mission vérification des alertes communautaires d'activités d'exploitation forestière présumées illégales dans la forêt communale de Lomie	February 19, 2021	274	https://oiecameroun.org/download/1622/	OIE
Rapport de mission de vérification des allégations d'exploitation forestière illégale effectuée dans les villages Minkeng, Mansouley, Gah, Woue et Ina	February 19, 2021	133	https://oiecameroun.org/download/1629/	OIE

Mission d'observation des alertes Forest Link d'activités forestières présumées illégales aux environs du village Ngwei 2	June 30, 2021	111	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2800/	OIE
Mission d'observation indépendante des allégations d'exploitation forestière illégale, effectuée dans les villages Ikonde – Mapoubi et Ngwei 1	June 30, 2021	96	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2804/	OIE
Rapport de mission d'observation indépendante externe des allégations d'exploitation forestière présumée illégale dans les villages Ndjabilobe, Fenda, Nyabitande et leurs environs	June 30, 2021	144	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2808/	OIE
Rapport de mission d'observation indépendante externe effectuée dans le village tien et ses environs	August 5, 2021	96	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2838/	OIE
Rapport de mission d'observation des allégations d'exploitation forestière illégale effectuées dans les villages Kounde & Lena et leurs environs	August 5, 2021	83	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2832/	OIE
Rapport de mission d'observation indépendante externe des allégations d'exploitation forestière illégales dans le village Ebimimbang et environs	November 6, 2021	36	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2879/	OIE
Rapport de mission vérification des alertes communautaires d'activités d'exploitation forestière présumées illégales dans les forêts communales de Doume et Lomié et dans la forêt du domaine national autour du village Missoume	November 5, 2021	62	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2872/	OIE
rapport de mission d'observation des allégations d'exploitation forestière illégale Effectuée dans les villages Medjanvouni et Yoko village, Arrondissement de Yoko, Département du Mbam et Kim Région du Centre	November 5, 2021	53	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2865/	OIE
Rapport de mission vérification des alertes communautaires d'activités d'exploitation forestière présumées illégales dans la forêt du domaine national autour du village Nkoulkoua	December 20, 2021	25	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2911/	OIE

Mission de vérification des alertes Forest Link d'activités forestières présumées illégales dans les village ngwei2 et Mapoubi	December 20, 2021	21	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2919/	OIE
Synthèses des rapports d'observation indépendante externe – Cameroun [Rapports produits en Novembre 2020]	January 21, 2021	114	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2756/	OIE
Rapport de la coordination de l'OI 2020	May 27, 2021	220	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2770/	OIE
SNOIE certifié ISO : L'innovation qui assure la fiabilité des informations	May 28, 2021	72	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2778/	OIE
SYNTHESES DES RAPPORTS D'OBSERVATION INDEPENDANTE EXTERNE – CAMEROUN [Rapports produits en Novembre – Décembre 2020]	July 1, 2021	153	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2818/	OIE
Synthèses des rapports d'observation indépendante externe – Cameroun [Rapports produits en Juin 2021]	August 5, 2021	214	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2845/	OIE
Synthèses des rapports d'observation indépendante externe – Cameroun [Rapports produits en Juillet et Septembre 2021]	November 8, 2021	29	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2889/	OIE
Synthèses des rapports d'observation indépendante externe – Cameroun [Rapports produits en Octobre 2021]	December 20, 2021	12	https://oiecameroun.org/download/2926/	OIE
Articles				
Title	publication date	Number of views	Link	Website
Le Cameroun, vers une cacaoculture Zéro Déforestation	January 15, 2021	187	https://forest4dev.org/le-cameroun-vers-une-cacaoculture-zero-deforestation/	FODER
Collecteur 2.0.58, l'application qui dénonce	January 22, 2021	176	https://forest4dev.org/collecteur-2-0-58-l-application-qui-denonce-foder-deploie-au-cameroun-le-systeme-forestlink-depuis-2016-compose-dune-application-qui-a-permis-aux-populations-vivant-dans-les-zones-f/	FODER
Extension des terres du groupe Socfin : le FODER tire la sonnette d'alarme	January 22, 2021	354	https://forest4dev.org/extension-des-terres-du-groupe-socfin-le-foder-tire-la-sonnette-dalarme/	FODER
Exploitation forestière illégale: A qui la faute ?	January 26, 2021	246	https://forest4dev.org/la-filiere-pfnl-mise-en-mal-par-la-covid-19-dans-la-region-de-lest-cameroun/	FODER
La filière PFNL mise en mal par la COVID 19 dans la région de l'EST Cameroun	January 26, 2021	246	https://forest4dev.org/la-filiere-pfnl-mise-en-mal-par-la-covid-19-dans-la-region-de-lest-cameroun/	FODER

Inclusion des femmes dans la surveillance forestière à travers Forestlink	January 27, 2021	204	https://forest4dev.org/inclusion-des-femmes-dans-la-surveillance-forestiere-a-travers-forestlink/	FODER
Les hippopotames du site touristique de LALA (région de l'Est) tués par les activités d'exploitation minière artisanale et à petite échelle dans la région de l'Est	February 12, 2021	373	https://forest4dev.org/les-hippopotames-du-site-touristique-de-lala-region-de-lest-tues-par-les-activites-dexploitation-mini-ere-artisanale-et-a-petite-echelle-dans-la-region-de-lest/	FODER
REVENUS FORESTIERS ET DEVELOPPEMENT LOCAL: 30 % des revenus issus de l'exploitation de la forêt communale d'Abong-Mbang en 2018 : quelle gestion pour quel impact sur le développement local et pour quel niveau d'inclusion ?	March 1, 2021	343	https://forest4dev.org/revenus-forestiers-et-developpement-local-30-des-revenus-issus-de-lexploitation-de-la-foret-communale-dabong-mbang-en-2018-quelle-gestion-pour-quel-impact-sur-le-developpement-local-et-pour-quel-niveau-dinclusion-?	FODER
Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER) obtient un Mémoire d'entente (MoU) avec le Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune pour une collaboration formelle et fructueuse	April 27, 2021	264	https://forest4dev.org/forets-et-developpement-rural-foder-obtient-un-memorandum-dentente-mou-avec-le-ministere-des-forets-et-de-la-faune-pour-une-collaboration-formelle-et-fructueuse/	FODER
Les Comités de Veille Citoyenne (CVC) dans la gestion des ressources minières se partagent les expériences	April 28, 2021	388	https://forest4dev.org/les-comites-de-veille-citoyenne-cvc-dans-la-gestion-des-ressources-mini-eres-se-partagent-les-experiences/	FODER
World Migratory Birds Day	11 May 2021	170	https://forest4dev.org/world-migratory-birds-day/	FODER
FODER promeut la restauration des écosystèmes à travers les bambous au Cameroun	June 4, 2021	736	https://forest4dev.org/foder-promeut-la-restauration-des-ecosystemes-a-travers-les-bambous-au-cameroun/	FODER
Organisation des artisans miniers en coopératives : Opportunités et défis	June 7, 2021	289	https://forest4dev.org/organisation-des-artisans-miniers-en-cooperatives-opportunités-et-defis/	FODER
Quand la résilience s'écrit au féminin dans la région du Nord Cameroun ...	August 9, 2021	206	https://forest4dev.org/quand-la-resilience-sécrit-au-feminin-dans-la-region-du-nord-cameroun/	
L'exploitation artisanale de l'Or (Au) : une activité qui mobilise toutes les catégories sociales (Hommes, Femmes et enfants) du village KAMBELE, arrondissement de Batouri (Département de la Kadey, Région de l'Est).	August 13, 2021	155	https://forest4dev.org/lexploitation-artisanale-de-lor-au-une-activite-qui-mobilise-toutes-les-categories-sociales-hommes-femmes-et-enfants-du-village-kambele-arrondissement-de-batouri-departement/	FODER

FODER au secours des terres dégradées au Cameroun, à travers le bambou et les PFNLs	August 25, 2021	339	https://forest4dev.org/foder-au-secours-des-terres-degradees-au-cameroun-a-travers-le-bambou-et-les-pfnls/	FODER
L'agriculture, un pilier pour les besoins nutritionnels et économique des populations du Nord Cameroun	August 31, 2021	327	https://forest4dev.org/lagriculture-un-pilier-pour-les-besoins-nutritionnels-et-economique-des-populations-du-nord-cameroun/	FODER
Fin du travail des enfants dans les sites d'exploitation minières: FODER salue la décision du ministre	September 7, 2021	149	https://forest4dev.org/fin-du-travail-des-enfants-dans-les-sites-dexploitation-mini-eres-foder-salue-la-decision-du-ministre/	FODER
Les feux de brousse: Un véritable calvaire pour les agriculteurs de l'arrondissement de Ngambe-Tikar	September 13, 2021	412	https://forest4dev.org/les-feux-de-brousse-un-veritable-calvaire-pour-les-agriculteurs-de-larrondissement-de-ngambe-tikar/	FODER
FODER Développe en côte d'Ivoire une Observation Indépendante de la Déforestation et de la Dégradation des Forêts (OI-DDF)	November 5, 2021	181	https://forest4dev.org/foder-developpe-en-cote-divoire-une-observation-independante-de-la-deforestation-et-de-la-degradation-des-forets-oi-ddf/	FODER
Femmes minières au cœur du développement local : la coopérative minière de Gbanam appuyée par le ProMESS 2 en plein essor	December 1, 2021	129	https://forest4dev.org/femmes-mini-eres-au-coeur-du-developpement-local-la-cooperative-mini-ere-de-gbanam-appuyee-par-le-promess-2-en-plein-essor/	FODER
Autonomisation des femmes pour une gestion durable des forêts	January 20, 2021	180	https://oiecameroun.org/autonomisation-des-femmes-pour-une-gestion-durable-des-forets/	OIE
Implication des communautés de Fifinda dans la gestion durable de leur forêt et amélioration de leur condition de vie par ASD	January 20, 2021	270	https://oiecameroun.org/implication-des-communautés-de-fifinda-dans-la-gestion-durable-de-leur-foret-et-amélioration-de-leur-condition-de-vie-par-asd/	OIE
Suspension de l'agrément à la profession forestière de la SMK pour exploitation forestière illégale de bois dans l'arrondissement de Ngambé-Tikar (région du Centre)	February 16, 2021	640	https://oiecameroun.org/suspension-de-lagrément-a-la-profession-forestieres-de-la-smk-pour-exploitation-forestiere-illegale-de-bois-dans-larrondissement-de-ngambe-tikar-region-du-centre/	OIE
Jeunesse et Agriculture urbaine	June 6, 2021	122	https://oiecameroun.org/jeunesse-et-agriculture-urbaine/	OIE
Initiation des élèves à l'agriculture urbaine	June 8, 2021	112	https://oiecameroun.org/initiation-des-élèves-a-lagriculture-urbaine/	OIE
Le Système Normalisé d'Observation Indépendante Externe (SNOIE) conserve pour une seconde fois son certificat ISO 9001 : 2015	June 8, 2021	332	https://oiecameroun.org/le-système-normalise-dobservation-independante-externe-snoie-conserve-pour-une-seconde-fois-son-certificat-iso-9001-2015/	OIE

Plus de 2 millions de FCFA d'amendes infligées à un GIC dénoncé pour exploitation forestière illégale par le SNOIE	June 22, 2021	660	https://oiecameroun.org/plus-de-2-millions-de-fcfa-damendes-infligees-a-un-gic-de-nonce-pour-exploitation-forestiere-illegale-par-le-snoie/	OIE
La commune de Nieté et les chefs traditionnels d'Akom II soupçonnés de complicité pour exploitation forestière présumée illégale dans leur localité	July 6, 2021	392	https://oiecameroun.org/la-commune-de-niete-et-les-chefs-traditionnels-dakom-ii-soupconnes-de-complicite-pour-exploitation-forestiere-presumee-illegale-dans-leur-localite/	OIE
Exploitation forestière illégale à Tien : les auteurs présumés convoqués par l'administration forestière	August 19, 2021	285	https://oiecameroun.org/exploitation-forestiere-illegale-a-tien-les-auteurs-attendus/	OIE
Les forêts communales de Doumé, Lomié et la forêt du domaine national de Missoumé en proie à l'exploitation forestière illégale.	December 1, 2021	70	https://oiecameroun.org/les-forets-communales-de-doume-lomie-et-la-foret-du-domaine-national-de-missoume-en-proie-a-l-exploitation-forestiere-illegale/	OIE

Videos

Title	publication date	Number of views	Link	
FODER accompagne les femmes dans l'agriculture de subsistance dans les zones minières	January 12, 2021	33	https://youtu.be/e6DEW3LTGMs	
Les communautés riveraines donnent leur consentement pour la mise en œuvre du projet COGESPA	February 1, 2021	40	https://youtu.be/nk9lztaxdzg	
Un hippopotame coincé dans un trou abandonné par les exploitants d'or	March 3, 2021	52	https://youtu.be/frP4RaoByyE	
Capitalisation des résultats obtenus dans la promotion de la filière bambou au Cameroun	May 10, 2021	39	https://youtu.be/XdOxliruk_M	
Inventaire multi ressources du massif forestier de Tchabal Mbabo	May 13, 2021	60	https://youtu.be/kpJZuBmbbO0	
Les femmes au cœur des activités du projet COGESPA Tchabal Mbabo	May 25, 2021	40	https://youtu.be/-ajPCa_ml4U	
PROMESS 2 Ecole des parents de Yassa, Est Cameroun	May 25, 2021	16	https://youtu.be/5PpiKtjTXGY	
ProMESS 2: 6 raisons d'éviter l'utilisation du mercure dans la mine en langue GBAYA	July 9, 2021	14	https://youtu.be/QbtiVS7iclw	
Les menaces qui pèsent sur le massif forestier de Tchabal Mbabo	August 05, 2021	26	https://youtu.be/n9i0stXd-LE	

La richesse floristique de Tchabal Mbabo	August 2021	05,	08	https://youtu.be/TjRiM0o9Zy4	
Floral species richness of Tchabal Mbabo	August 2021	05,	17	https://youtu.be/6SJU13n5_6c	
Threats to biodiversity in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif	August 2021	05,	20	https://youtu.be/Cem6RRauDw0	
The threatened species of Tchabal Mbabo (Birds)	August 9, 2021		27	https://youtu.be/h4FkQy3CAm4	
Les espèces menacées de Tchabal Mbabo (mammifères)	August 17, 2021		18	https://youtu.be/KgbmjUcUep8	
Les sites miniers, menaces pour les hippopotames au Cameroun	August 24, 2021		71	https://youtu.be/yUnspFHkyrs	
The batrachians species of Tchabal Mbabo (COGESPA)	September 29, 2021		16	https://youtu.be/f9upy9ombAs	
EcoNorCam: les inconvénients des engrais chimiques	January 6, 2022		20	https://youtu.be/KC2e56DIW2I	
EcoNorCam: l'importance des foyers améliorés	January 6, 2022		12	https://youtu.be/bXUvNtzBtHI	



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT AT DECEMBER 31, 2021



MOBILISED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The financial resources raised by FODER throughout the 2021 financial year consist exclusively of operating subsidies.

Partners/ Projects	Amount (CFA)	Amount (Euro)
WCS/EcoNorCam	164 663 765	251 028
UE /ProMESS 2	77 257 363	117 778
RFUK/RTM	58 282 455	88 851
CIDT/PASCOF-SNOIE CONGO	19 647 224	29 952
CIDT/FGMC	9 772 365	14 898
CEPF/COGESPA	80 002 435	121 963
INBAR/Tri &Inter-Africa	22 191 458	33 831
CEPF/KBA	10 739 028	16 372
Total 1	442 556 093	674 672

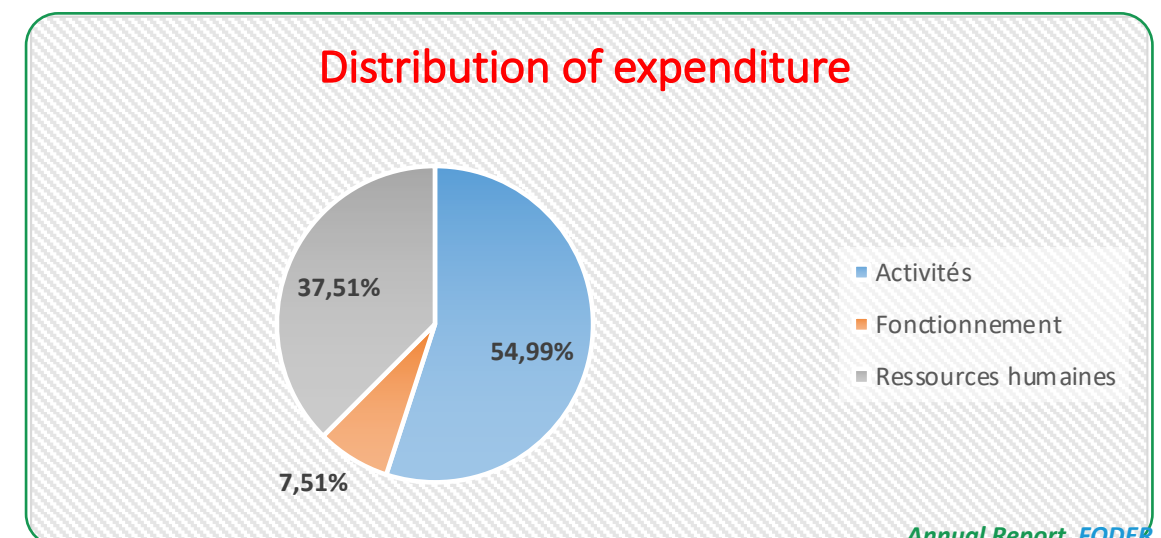
INCOME STATEMENT

The revenue for year 2021 amounts to **CFAF 442,556,093** and is **100%** made up of operating grants.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

The total expenses amount to **CFAF 414,908,812** and comprise **54.99%** of expenses related to the implementation of FODER's activities.

Chart 2: Distribution of expenditure



BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE

The expenditures incurred during the 2021 financial year breaks down as follows:

Expenditures	Amount (CFA)	Amount (Euro)
1-Personnel		
Staff	144 753 198	220 674,83
Personal Accident & Health Insurance	8 875 319	13 530,34
Staff bonuses	1 984 301	3 025,05
Total 1	155 612 818	237 230
2-Materials and Equipment		0,00
Rolling stock	2 067 800	3 152,34
Computer Equipment	10 579 533	16 128,39
Small Equipment	1 744 456	2 659,41
Total 2	14 391 789	21 940,14
3-Operating Expenses		0,00
Rent and similar expenses	18 240 000	27 806,70
Water / Electricity / Maintenance	900 000	1 372,04
Consumables and Office Supplies	3 420 000	5 213,76
Communication	2 100 000	3 201,43
Other Websites	6 496 215	9 903,42
Total 3	31 156 215	47 497,34
4- FODER activities based on strategic priorities		0,00
Natural resource governance		0,00
Forestry	97 776 907	149 059,93
Mining	49 390 649	75 295,56
Trade and Agriculture	0	0,00
Land tenure	0	0,00
Rural entrepreneurship		0,00
Forestry	0	0,00
Mining	8 185 320	12 478,44
Trade and Agriculture	4 125 685	6 289,57
Land tenure	0	0,00
Biodiversity and environment		0,00
Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources	54 269 429	82 733,21
Technological Development	0	0,00
Waste management	0	0,00
Climate change	0	0,00
Total 4	213 747 990	325 856,71
Total expenditure	414 908 812	632 524



Ce projet est financé par l'Union européenne

EcoNorCam

Ecosystème du Nord Cameroun : Vers une Approche Intégrée du Paysage



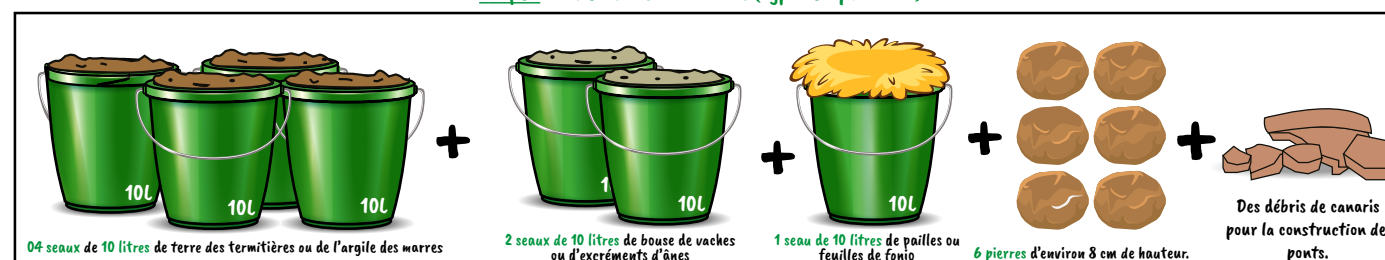
Forêts et Développement Rural
Pour un Monde meilleur



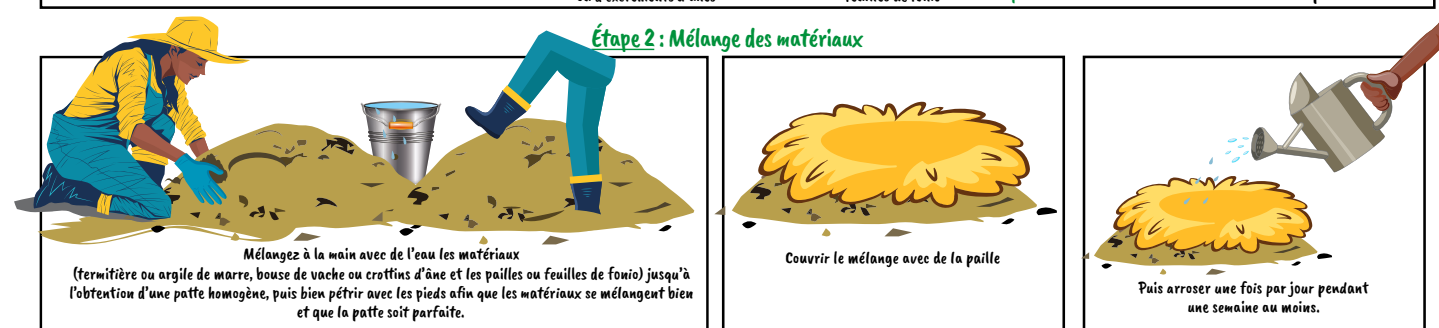
LES ÉTAPES DE FABRICATION ARTISANALE DU FOYER AMÉLIORÉ EN TERRE

Les foyers améliorés (FA), sont des solutions qui permettent d'économiser du bois pendant la cuisson et de prévenir contre les maladies pulmonaires liées à la fumée. Ils aident à réduire d'environ 60% la quantité de bois ou de charbon utilisée pour la cuisine.

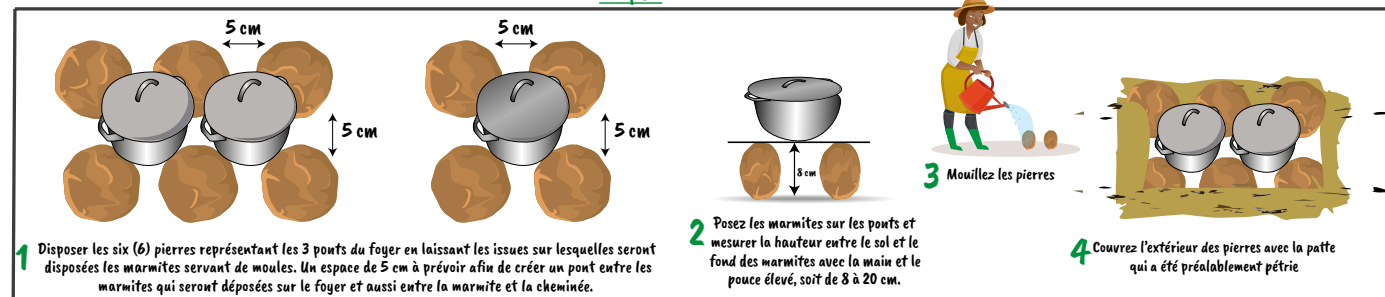
Étape 1: Collecte des matériaux (Types et quantités)



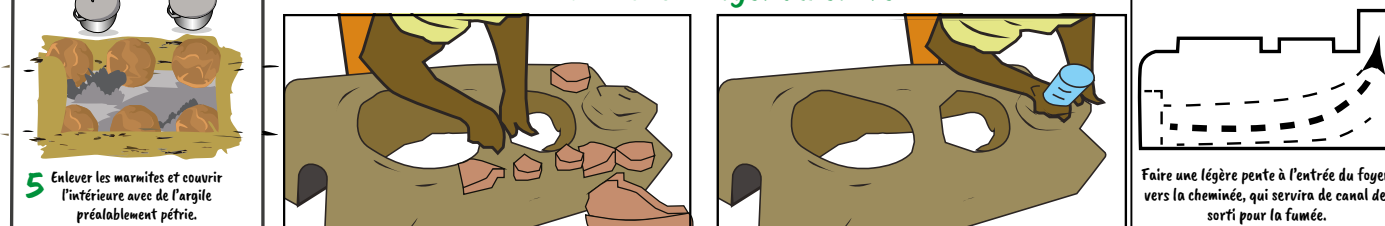
Étape 2: Mélange des matériaux



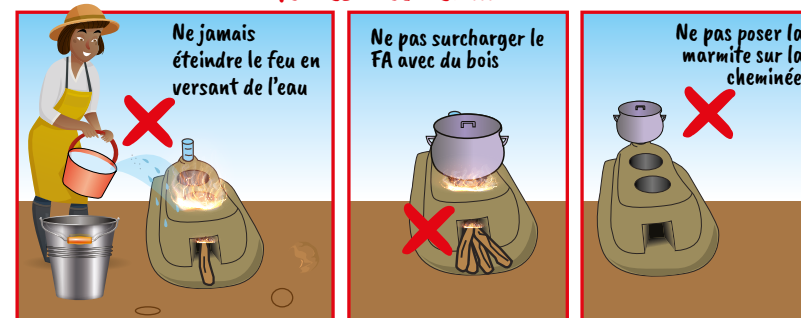
Étape 3: La Construction



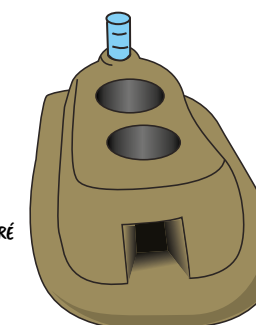
Finitions du Foyer amélioré



Gestes à éviter !!!



*FA : FOYER AMÉLIORÉ





Ce projet est financé par l'Union européenne

EcoNorCam

Ecosystème du Nord Cameroun : Vers une Approche Intégrée du Paysage



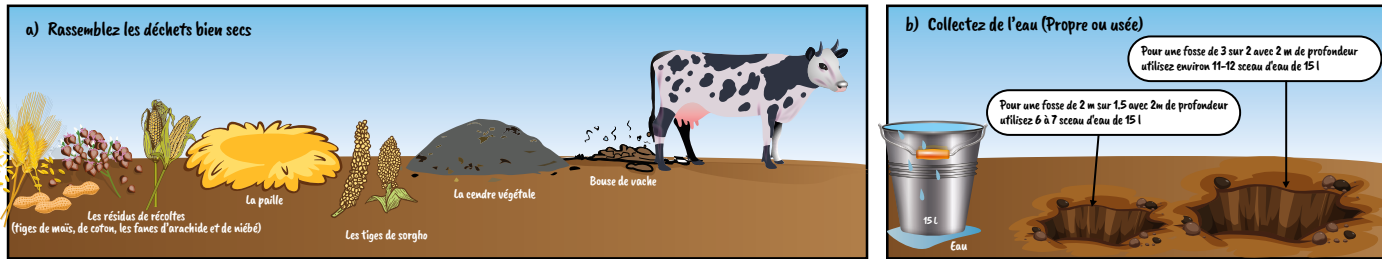
Forêts et Développement Rural
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APPRENDRE À FABRIQUER LES ENGRAIS ORGANIQUES (COMPOST) DE A À Z

Le compostage est un système de valorisation des déchets tels que les résidus de culture, les déjections animales, les déchets ménagers. Ce geste écologique, permet à l'agriculteur de favoriser la vie du sol en améliorant sa fertilité et sa teneur. Le compost, contribue à limiter l'achat des engrais chimiques qui appauvrissent le sol. Cinq étapes clés pour la fabrication du compost :

Étape 1 : Collecte et stockage des matériaux

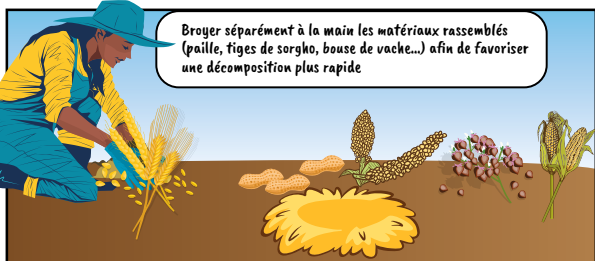


NB : Si vos déchets sont frais bien les sécher au préalable avant utilisation. La quantité des matériaux et de l'eau dépendent de la dimension de la fosse.

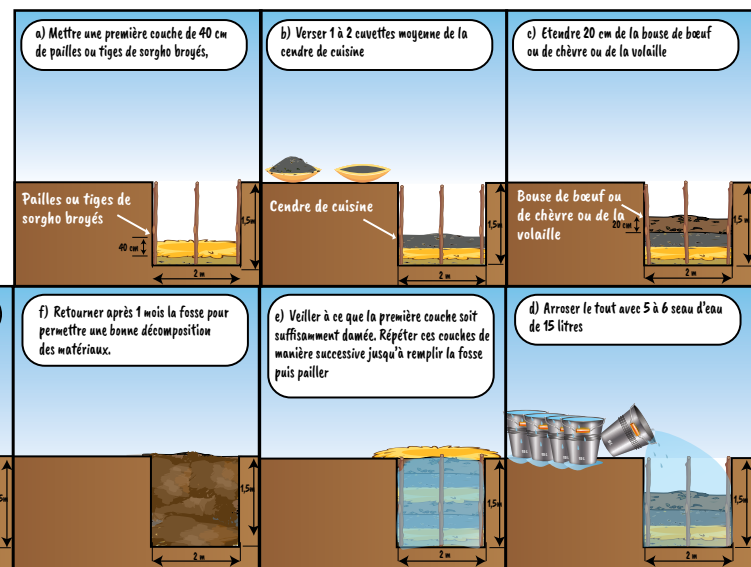
Étape 2 : Préparation de la fosse compostière



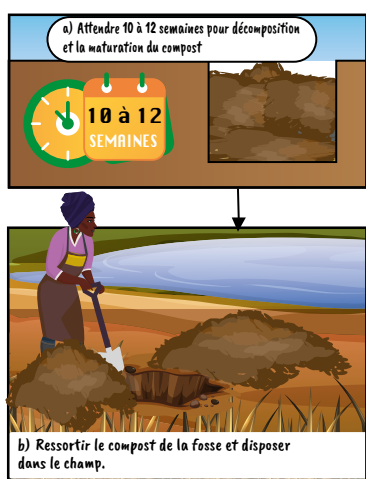
Étape 3 : Le broyage



Étape 4 : La mise en fosse



Étape 5 : Décomposition et maturation



Les déchets interdits pour le compostage !!!



Bonus : Le stockage

- a) Stockez le compost pendant 2 mois après sa maturation. Dépassé ces délais le compost pourrait perdre ses propriétés bénéfiques
- b) Utilisez un sac sur lequel vous percé des petits trous pour aération afin de stocker votre compost
- c) N'oubliez pas de surveiller régulièrement l'humidité du Compost

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*Le contenu de cette affiche relève de la seule responsabilité de FODER et ne peut en aucun cas refléter l'avis de l'Union Européenne et des partenaires de mise en oeuvre du projet EcoNorCam.



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