



ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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1 KNOWING CAD

1.1 Date of creation and legal status

CAD stands for the Community Action for Development. It is a conservation and development organization, recognized under the laws governing non-profit making associations in Cameroon. It was created and legally registered in October 2003 by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization via Prefectural Order No. 480/A/G.42/162/PS as a non-political and non-profit making civil society organization.

1.2 Vision and mission

Vision: A healthy biodiversity providing adequate standards of living to natural resource dependent communities in Cameroon.

Mission: To promote sustainable natural resources management and community development.

1.3 Thematic and geographical Scope

1.3.1 Thematic Scope

❖ Biodiversity Conservation

- Anti-poaching (primates, elephants, buffaloes and pangolins);
- Sustainable Management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

❖ Sustainable Forest Management

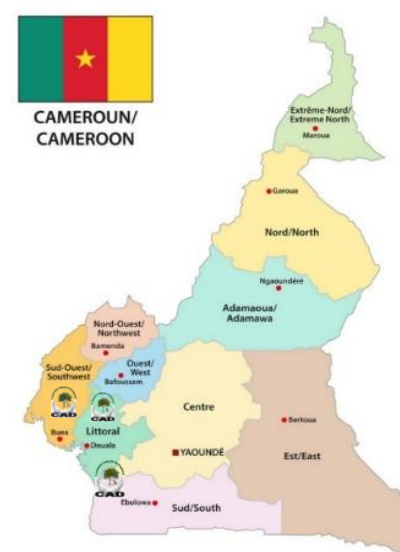
- Climate-smart agriculture;
- Water catchment protection
- Green enterprise development;
- Agro-food value chain development.

❖ Community Wellbeing

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH);
- Community health care and health rights

1.3.2 Geographical scope

CAD's geographical scope of work is national, covering the Biafran forests, a low altitude coastal forest along the Gulf of Guinea, and the Congo Basin forests in Cameroon's south and southeast. The scope prioritizes the following landscapes: The Bakossi-Banyang Mbo (626,150ha) and Korup-Oban in the south west region and the Campo Ma'an and its peripheral zone (700,000ha) in the south region. The Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape comprises of the Bakossi national park (29,320 ha), Banyang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary (64, 220 ha), the proposed Mount Muanenguba Integral Ecological Reserve ((5,252 ha)) and the Mount Kupe Integral Ecological Reserve (4,676 ha). The Korup-Oban harbours the Korup national park (125,900ha) while the Campo Ma'an landscape hosts the Campo Ma'an national park (264,064ha). The scope also falls within the mono-modal equatorial agro-ecological zone of the South and South West Regions of Cameroon.



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Figure 1: Geographical scope of CAD

1.4 Organisational set up

CAD constitutes of the General Assembly (GA) which is the main decision-making body, a Board of Directors (BOD) that makes policies and directs the affairs of the organisation, the Coordination that is charged with the execution of decisions of the Board and General Assembly (GA) and oversees the projects and program implementation. CAD also has technical and administrative units that ensure the field implementation of activities and organisational policies/procedures respectively.

1.5 Target groups

CAD is working with over 4,416 beneficiaries from 736 household families. Our targets include:

- Women and youths;
- Peasant farmers;
- Hunters and NTFP collectors;
- Indigenous Mbororos;
- Students and pupils;
- Cooperatives and Common Initiative Groups;
- Village Forest Management Committees
- Councils.

1.6 Our Approaches

Our approaches in working with target groups to impact and influence their work in the short- and long term include:

- Capacity building and awareness raising;
- Extension work
- Rights-based approaches
- Research;
- Exchange visits to facilitate sharing of best practices;
- Passing-over-the-gift and revolving loan schemes
- On-farm and result demonstration, meetings and workshops



Figure 2:Partial view of the Bakossi National Park

2 BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

In 2020, CAD and WWF continued to work in partnership for the implementation of the green business component of the Sida-funded WWF's project, Leading the Change; Civil society Rights and Environment with local communities in the Bakossi National Park area with the financial and technical support of WWF Cameroon. Within the framework of this project, we recorded the following key achievements:

2.1 Promoting women's participation in natural resources (NR) decision-making processes

CAD completed a study on Women's barriers to participate in natural resources (NR) decision making processes across four protected areas in Cameroon namely; The Bakossi, Mount Cameroon, Bouba-Bek and the Campo Ma'an national parks. Based on this study, key resources of interest to women were identified and measures to enhance their participation in NR decision making within the context of protected area management in Cameroon were elaborated. The insuring action plan will be rolled out in the coming years.



Figure 3: Promoting women's participation in natural resources (NR) decision-making processes

2.2 Promoting community-based sustainable tourism (CBST)

The Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape is endowed with enormous natural and cultural resources that make it's a haven for ecotourism. However, this sector is poorly developed and local communities do not derive any benefits. Within the framework of the CAD-WWF partnership, the former is in the process of developing a community-based sustainable strategy and action plan for the Bakossi segment of the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo-Muemodani (BBMM) landscape. With the coaching of WWF, CAD, through a consultant, held elaborate meetings with different stakeholders intervening in the tourism sector (Mayors of Councils, officials of relevant ministries and institutions, including tourism, universities, hotels, tour operations...). Training was also organized for eight local resource persons (7 men and 1 woman) on tools and techniques of data collection. As a result of the meetings and training, and based on its application in the field, a draft report describing ecotourism potentials in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape, has been developed, pending inputs from different stakeholders, for eventual validation in an enlarged stakeholder workshop. The report, together with other relevant data to be collected within and outside the landscape, will contribute to informing the development of a community-based sustainable tourism strategy and action plan in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape.



Figure 4: Promoting community-based sustainable tourism (CBST)

2.3 Supporting cooperatives' green business initiatives

With funding from WWF, CAD provided XAF 9,358,328 to five eco-cooperatives (SOCOO.EPEDDL, WEBALEPCO, ALINKUPE, TOCODEC and NFCU) in the Bakossi National Park area as grant support. Business initiatives being promoted include, Poultry, piggyery and beekeeping. Thanks to the grant support,

- 134 community members (95 identified hunters, 22 bush meat vendors, 6 widows, 1 student and 10 male farmers from 37 communities were trained in green business ventures and sensitised against illegal hunting of wildlife.



Figure 5: Supporting cooperatives' green business initiatives

- 95 hunters were actively engaging in alternative livelihood activities, 45 of whom have become ex-hunters. Some of these ex-hunters are today active members of Village Forest Management Committees (VFMCs) representing the four clusters of the Bakossi National Park. VFMCs are legally constituted local structures involved in the sustainable management of natural resources at community level.
- 29 persons (21 hunters, 8 bush meat vendors) were involved in the Passing-over-the-gift scheme. They received 29 project piglets in 2019, generated 255 piglets in 2020 to the tune of XAF 6,375,000. Twenty-four (24) of these piglets were passed over to the cooperatives for onward transmission to others within the communities.
- In 2020, we identified 363 households, 133 (37%) of which actually received project support in terms of piglets, animal feeds equipment and training. They collectively raised an income of XAF 9,067,000, approximately US\$18,134. This income is used to satisfy basic needs, such as payment of school fees, farm inputs, and medical bills. An example is the case of Ebouge Carlet of ALINKUPE whose wife's hospital bills were paid using money from the sales of piglets.



Table 1: Analysis of the passing-over-the-gift scheme

Cooperatives	Hunters that benefited	Bush meat Vendors	No of piglets donated in 2019	Number of piglets generated in 2020	Number Passed over in 2020	Revenue	Communities
NFCU	5	2	7	73	7	1,825,000	Muetan-Aku, Muebah. Ngolo and Muaku
ALINKUPE	2	0	2	18	0	45,0000	Nyassoso 1 and 2
WEBALEPCO	14	6	20	164	17	4,100,000	Mesake, Nyalle 1. Mekom, Menyom. Muahumzum.Eboko- Bajoh, Nyandong 1 and 2, Menge
Total	21	8	29	255	24	6,375,000	16

2.4 Supporting TOCODEC's honey value chain and revolving loan scheme

CAD has been supporting the strengthening of the TOCODEC's honey value chain with the objective to generate income for its members and chain actors as well as contribute to addressing issues of unsustainable management natural resources such as traditional honey and illegal wildlife hunting. So far TOCODEC;

- Produced 1486.75L valued at XAF 4,460,250 in 2020. Sold 281.5L at XAF 799,000 with 1,205.25L as left over stocked in the cooperative production room with a projected income of XAF 3,420,920.
- Trained 52 persons (46 hunters and 6 women bush meat sellers) from 13 communities (Etam, Ngusi, Mbulle, Ehom, Mwambong, Ebonji, Nyasosso I, II, III, Bendume, Mpako, Ngombo) on modern bee farming and supported them with beekeeping equipment worth XAF 656,000 through a beekeeping revolving loan scheme. Two of the beneficiaries of the scheme repaid their loan in terms of honey to the tune of XAF 20,000.
- Through the honey value chain green jobs have been created for women and youths as smoker, bee suits and hive producers.



Figure 6: Supporting TOCODEC's honey value chain and revolving loan scheme

2.5 Co-management of protected areas (PA)

CAD has been actively involved in important government processes such as Village Forest Management Committee (VFMC) Cluster Platform consultations and signing of Cluster Conservation Agreements (CCDA) for the collaborative management of the Bakossi national park and the creation of the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo-Muemodani Technical Operational Unit (TOU). This is as a result of the increasing recognition of CAD's works by government departments such as the South West Regional Delegation of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Divisional Delegation of MINFOF and the Bakossi National Park service. In addition, CAD has been selected as one of the statutory members of the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo-Muemodani Technical Operational Unit, a multi-stakeholder platform for addressing issues of the management of natural resources in the landscape. So far, CAD participated in five consultation meetings (3-Bakossi and 2-Banyang Mbo) and a series of meetings on the updating and validation of the technical note for the creation of BBMM TOU.



Figure 7: Co-management of protected areas (PA)

2.6 Pangolin Conservation in the Bakossi Landscape

In late 2020, CAD developed a strategic plan for 2021-2025. One of key aspect of this plan is pangolins conservation. Due to the threats faced by these mammals in the Bakossi National Park area, CAD shall be launching the first ever pangolin conservation project in early 2021. This is intended to be achieved through the implementation of a hunters' engagement strategy geared towards public awareness, community engagement, law enforcement and research determine pangolin hotspots, distribution, abundance and threats. Due to the conservation threats face by these small mammals, all pangolin species in Cameroon are protected under national and international laws.



Figure 8: Pangolin Conservation

2.7 Community wildlife management in off-park peripheral zones

In 2020 we continued to implement a hunter's engagement strategy to address the plight of endangered species in off Bakossi National Park peripheral zones. Focus was on hunters' identification and empowerment in alternatives livelihood options (piggery, poultry and bee farming) and raising local people's awareness on the on the forestry and wildlife legislation and the legal implication of illegal hunting of wildlife. 38 key hunters from 2 hunting communities were identified and being empowered in alternatives livelihood options to hunting within the core conservation zones (CCZ) of the Bakossi National Park. Furthermore, hunters were able to identify other communities where unsustainable hunting practices is ongoing for rapid intervention.



Figure 9: Community wildlife management in off-park peripheral zones

3. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

3.1 Supporting rural farmers with farm tools and equipment



Figure 10: Supporting rural farmers with farm tools and equipment

CAD supported 10 farmers' associations' and two farmers' field schools with assorted farm tools and equipment to ease farm preparation, management and harvesting of crops. These tools included: hand-pushed trucks, wheel barrows cutlasses, hoes, shovels, spades, diggers, watering cans and spraying machines. Testimonies from some farmers reveal that these tools are facilitating farmers' activities. For instance, the hand-push trucks and wheelbarrows have facilitated the transportation of produce from the farm to homes and local markets.

3.2 Enhancing forest restoration via agroforestry systems

We continued to support farmers to integrate both agroforestry and fruit trees into established food crop farms. 2,392 trees of *Acacia sp*, *Calliandria sp* and *Inga edulis* have been planted on 8 farms. This has increased the number of trees surviving in the field from 405 to 2,797 trees. These trees are intended to enhance soil fertility, boost crop yields and restore degraded agro-ecosystems. The table below shows the list of groups, type of agro-forestry technology applied and the estimated number of trees planted in each of the group farms.



Figure 11: Enhancing forest restoration via agroforestry systems

3.2 Food production and income generation

With funding support from the Addax & Oryx Foundation in Switzerland, CAD has been empowering rural farmers in the development of sustainable food production systems and restoration of degraded forests and agro-ecosystems. So far 477 farmers, (243 men and 234 women) from 10 farmers associations benefited from this project. These farmers collectively produced 248.2 tons of food, consumed 100.9 tons and marketed 147.3 tons at XAF 42,695,225, approximately or US\$ 85,391. The average household production and income stood at 0.6 tons with an income of XAF 104,900 or US\$209.8. The main types of food produced include: vegetables, plantains, maize and cassava. The farmers used the income generated for savings and provision of micro-loans to members, payment of children's school fees, ploughed



back into project activities or share among members as proceeds. However, it should be noted that most of the cassava and plantains that take at least two years to mature were not fully harvested at the time of reporting. By using the food processing facilities donated by CAD, rural farmers are beginning to add value to their farm produce for better income and reduced post-harvest losses. 8 village communities with an estimated population of 3,650 inhabitants are directly or indirectly benefiting from these food processing facilities. During this reporting period, 46 households, the majority of whom were women (71%) processed 1.3 tons of food and generated XAF 95,750 (US\$1,915). These food processing machines remarkably reduced women's workload who formerly used mortars and pestles to pound cassava into *garri* and *water fufu* and *Kumkum*. The main types of food processed are maize and cassava that form the main staple food for the people.



Figure 12: Food production and income generated

Crop type	Quantity produced (tons)	Income generated
Tomato	104.1	30,775,560
Irish potato	21.8	1,526,925
Plantain	50.4	4,959,140
Cocoyam 248.2	1.2	325,200
Pop corn	0.2	79,800
Cassava	21.0	1,215,700
Maize (fresh)	18.0	1,240,500
Garlic/carrots	0.9	304,400
Onion	28.0	2,025,000
Beans	2.8	243,000
Total	248.2	42,695,225

Table 2: Food crop production and income per crop category

Name of group	Quantity of food produced (tons)	Quantity consumed	Income generated (FCFA)
New Bell youths	84.2	48.9	24,551,660
Derkejo Muanenguba	24.6	8	6,223,900
Struggling Hands Muekan	29.9	11.1	4,014,950
Struggling Hands Nkack	20.4	6.7	2,312,600
Nkack Young Farmer	23.3	5.1	3,633,740
Ndibse hard working	14.2	7.5	358,720
Ntehoh young couples	23.7	7.8	648,520
Muaku Agroforestry (MAFCA)	16.3	2.5	358,000
Mboku Women and Daughters	0.8	00	21,000
Ndibse widows	7.4	2.5	306,755
Nkack Farmers' Field School	1.1	0.6	104,880
Muekan Farmers' Field School	1.9	00	136,500
Muaku Famers' Field School	0.5	0.2	24,000
Total	248.2	100.9	42,695,225

Table 3: Food crop production and income per farmers group supported

3.3 Tree nursery establishment and management

In 2020, CAD established a tree nursery with a capacity of 10,000 seedlings at Mbuh in Bangem for afforestation and reafforestation purposes. Out of the 8, 100 different tree species nursed (*Prunus africana*, *Persia americana*, *Acacia*, *Calliandra callorthusus*, *Kola nitida*, *Theobroma cacao*, *Dacryodes edulis*, *Swire* and *Eucalyptus sp*), 7, 974 were planted on community farms, degraded forest, family forest and sacred forest pending 126 plants. Furthermore, CAD's demonstration nursery served as a learning and training centre for students, farmers, visitors, funders, researchers and the entire communities in zone of interventions.



Figure 13: Tree nursery establishment and management

3.4 Restoring degraded water catchments and family forests

We continued supporting community tree planting at the Nyan and Muanyet water catchments that have been subject to anthropogenic pressure over the years. A total of 1,628 trees of *Prunus africana*, were planted to restore the water catchments and demarcate their boundaries to prevent future encroachments as well as enhance local water security. Target village administration placed a ban on further encroachment into these sensitive and important ecosystems. In addition, CAD facilitated the establishment of two additional family forests in Ebonemin and Muekan (the Keh and Esambe family forests) and the Muakwe farmers' Association *Prunus* woodlot. A total of 747 trees of *Kola nitida*, *Prunus africana*, *Persia americana* and *Eucalyptus sp* were planted in these degraded areas. However, we faced a series of challenges. These include: food crop damage by diseases and pests, post-harvest losses, inadequate skills of farmers to keep farm records, many requests than we can support and the Cameroon Anglophone crises that slowed down project execution.



Figure 14: Restoring degraded water catchments and family forests

4 INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

4.1 Staff Training

During the period under review, much emphasis was laid on the capacity building of CAD as an institution. Staff were trained in organisational budgeting and leadership, ICT and website management, CSOs and CBOs assessment and commitment tools, cost benefit analysis and negotiation skill, internal control, office procedures, institutional governance, contracting, financial management, time management, financial sustainability planning, reporting and the development of term of references. Seven staff including, 5 men and 2 women had improved skills and knowledge in one or more of the above topics. The results of these trainings include, improved staff data collection, analytical and reporting skills, and respect of institutional policies and procedures.



Figure 15: Staff Training

4.2 Staff at CAD in 2020

The following persons served in CAD in 2020;

- Martin Etone: He serves as Coordinator.
- Che Lambert: Serves as the Project officer
- Gana Ruth: She serves as the Financial and Administration officer
- Ngabe Lawson: He serves as the Field Assistant
- Ekwelle Celestine: He is the driver
- Kwene Randy: Serves as a volunteer
- Gana Elizabeth: She serves as a volunteer
- Ngalle John Bosco: Volunteer.

4.3 CAD's Research and information unit

Within the framework of information dissemination, research and documentation, CAD set up a small resource unit with over 1000 copies of assorted books and newsletters in various domains. The unit is currently serving as an information and research centre for staffs, volunteers, students, and staff of other institutions such as MINADER, MINEPIA, other CSOs and Councils, thus enriching themselves with knowledge of biodiversity conservation, community development and sustainable management of natural resources.

4.4 CADs Participation in workshops and seminars

In order to continue to commit in build strategic partnerships with other conservation and development agencies, CAD took active part in the following important workshops and meetings:

- The International Forum on community-based conservation of great apes in the Congo Basin in Yaoundé,
- the 2020 review planning and grant development workshop organised by WWF, WWF/CSO 2019 audit process,
- Workshop for the elaboration of an advocacy strategy on the validation of the National Oil Palm Strategy and simplification of the process for the acquisition of licences/permits for the collection and commercialisation of NTFPs by local communities.

4.5 Building the capacity of community-based organisations (CBOs)

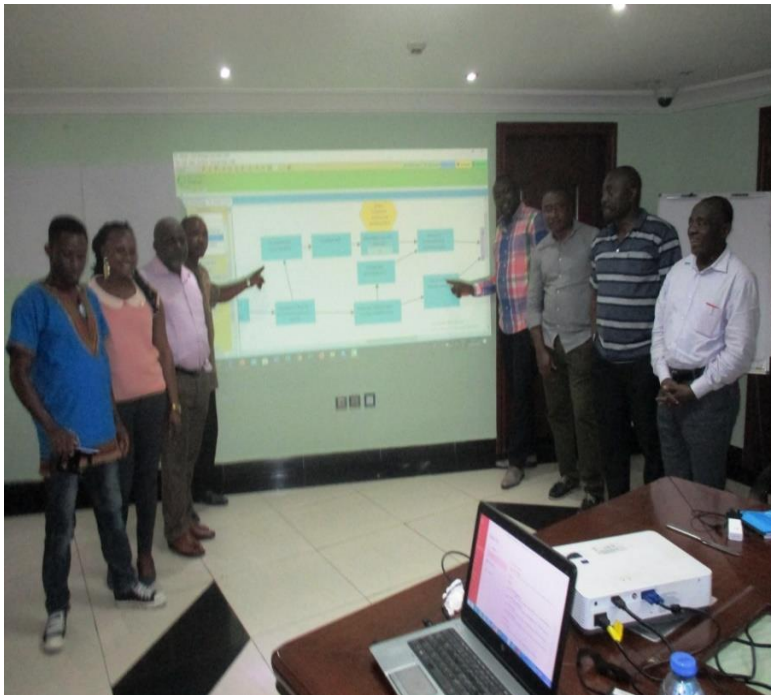


Figure 16: Building the capacity of community-based organisations (CBOs)

Five eco-cooperatives (SOCO.EPDDL ALINKUPE, NFCU, TOCODEC, and WEBALEPCO) were trained in record keeping, market analysis, cost benefit analysis, negotiation, contracting, internal control and reporting. 10 person (2 persons per cooperatives) gained knowledge and skills in one or more of the aforementioned topics. issues highlighted. Thanks to this training, CBOs improved their knowledge and skills to best replicate multiplier effect and to reduce unsustainable pressure on biodiversity in the Bakossi landscape.

4.6 Collaboration with other stakeholders

CAD is working in close collaboration with various stakeholders such as the Media, relevant Government Ministries (Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries, Territorial Administration), international conservation and development organizations such as the WWF, and the traditional authorities and entire communities. The media assist in enhancing project visibility by publishing



articles on the project activities while the government Ministries and international organizations provide administrative and technical support for the project. The Traditional Authorities officiate in village meetings and provided land for project activities.

Figure 17: *Divisional Delegate of Agriculture and Rural Development (Left) and CAD Coordinator (right) conducting trainings*

4.7 Lessons Learnt and Challenges.

4.7.1 Lessons learnt

- Local communities in the Bakossi area have cultural and traditional practices that foster natural resource management. This is seen through the creation of traditional protect areas and community forest that are treated as no-go zones with sanctions meted to defaulters.
- Engaging local communities in green business development and other eco-friendly activities is an expensive venture that requires sustainable financial mechanisms if meaningful success has to be achieved when conducting livelihood and conservation initiatives.
- Farmers take a very long time to accept innovations and new ideas, particularly if these are different from their normal traditional ways of doing things. Therefore, need to sustain training and sensitization on the advantages of new technologies and practices geared towards improving food crop production and local food security.
- Due to cultural barriers among the indigenous Mbororo population in the Muanenguba, both men and women cannot sit in the same meeting room for discussion irrespective of how important the topic is. Though we see this as an exclusive and abusive tendency, we decided to be holding separate meetings for both men and women so that their different views can be captured and factored in our socio-economic agenda for them.
- Certain tree species growing in shrine and sacred places are use as indicators of death of notables in some communities. This is when the tree completely dies or a branch of it falls off. Thus, with the gradual erosion of these cultural trees species it will be difficult to forecast the dead of notables in such communities. Therefore, it will be very important for such communities to be involved in the planting of these indicator species around their shrines.

4.7.2. Challenges and mitigation strategies

Challenges	Mitigation strategies
Post-harvest losses of vegetables especially tomatoes due to lack of storage and preserving facilities	CAD is engaging rural farmers in food processing by way of training and provision of food processing machines. We have already planted 4 multi-purpose machines in 3 communities to this effect CAD advised farmers to harvest tomatoes only when it is about to be sold.
Prevalence of insect pest and diseases in some project communities that affected yields such as monkeys, cane rates and diseases such as cassava mosaic virus, cassava root rots, blights,	CAD sought expert advice from local department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on preventive measures For animal pest, farmers place scarecrows on farms to frighten the animals,

Inadequate skills of farmers to keep farm records that could lead to loss in some vital project information in terms achievements and outcomes	Trained farmers on data collection and record keeping, conduct household censuses and regular monitoring of group activities to gather project information.
The Anglophone crises that slowed down project execution and interruption of communication networks and internet by the government.	Regularly obtained official authorization from the administration and traditional authorities prior executing project activities
Many requests from needy and expectant communities than we can support	There is need to upscale the project to reach more needy farmers
Limited access to information due to repeated mobile telephone and internet outages.	We overcome this by going to Mbouasum, Melong, and Nkongsamba to access telephone and internet.
Scarcity of seeds and seedlings of some tree species as a result of off fruiting season	Contacting dealers in relevant tree seeds and seedlings for supply Intensified collection of seeds of existing species
Destruction of crops/seedlings by insect pest and disease (the powdery mildew, variegated grasshoppers, stray goats)	Advise farmers to Fence nurseries and farms in case of stray animals Replacing and protecting damaged seedlings
Limited monitoring and evaluation tools to follow up cooperative activities.	We hire bikes and vehicles for field work. Sometimes we trek to the field.
The COVID-19 pandemic equally slowed down activity implementation	Respected government's preventive measures against the pandemic and social distancing measures

Table 4: Challenges and mitigation strategies

4.8 Our strategic partners

CAD has constantly been receiving grants and supports from national and international organizations, the Cameroon Government, other home-based civil society organizations and the local populations as a whole. In trying to maintain, boost the partnership with these partners CAD does the necessary requirements in order for the objectives to be fully executed and justified by these partners. Some of these partners include;

The People's Trusts for Endangered Species (PTES), UK: PTES is pioneer donor. They funded our community-based wildlife management and livelihood activities.

Worldwide Fund for Nature: Providing programme funding for our green business initiatives with local communities in the Bakossi National Park area since 2014 till date.

MANOS UNIDAS, Spain: Funded our works on empowering rural women in livestock production and marketing.

New England Biolabs Foundation (NEBF), USA: They fund our Environmental Education and Wildlife management activities since the year 2007 till present date.

The Vibrant Village Foundation, USA: Funded our *Rural Farmer's Empowerment Project* from 2015-2016

Addax-Oryx Foundation, Switzerland: Provided financial support for our project on enhancing food production, income and nutrition of unprivileged farmers in the Bakossi National Park area.

EU can Aid Belgium: They supported our work with rural farmers on livelihood production and management.

UNDP-Global Environment Facility's Small Grant Program (GEF)-Cameroon: They supported our community Wildlife management project in the Southern Bakundu Forest Reserve Region in the year 2009 to 2011.

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation, UK: They funded our indigenous illegal hunting ("Bush meat") project in the Muanenguba and Bakossi mountain forest region of Cameroon.

TRAFFIC Central Africa: They supported our project on the anti-poaching in the Muyuka region of Cameroon.

The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife: They give us technical support in the wildlife conservation areas of the Bakossi regions.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: They help us tremendously in drafting out articles of associations for farming groups and legally registering them so as to increase their growth and boost their opportunities to access loans from credit institutions.

5. ANNEXES

5.1 Some visitors of CAD in 2020

Name of Visitor	Address of Visitor	Purpose of Visit	Date of Visit
Zaki Timothy	MINADER	To collect Agricultural Statistics from CAD	17/01/2020
Nzegge Daepia	MINEPIA	To collect weekly reports and cases handled with animals	20/02/2020
Ekungwe Christopher	Mayor, Bangem	Courtesy Visit	30/03/2020
Ngole Emmanuel	SDO's office Bangem	Courtesy Visit	31/03.2020
Kevin Enongene	FORABS, Cameroon	Project Evaluation	9/04/2020
Nsioh Macnight	Independent Consultant	Project Evaluation	9/04/2020
Ekane David	President of NFCU Muaku	To evaluate her field activities by CAD and WWF, Cameroon	9/04/2020
Etebougne Bass	Communication Territorial Surveillance	Courtesy Visit	17/02/2020
Wilon Mbonde	UNHCR=INTEROS	Courtesy Visit	28/04/2020
Waltrude Namundo	UNHCR-INTEROS	Courtesy Visit	28/04/2020
Ewane Mathias	President of Muakwe Farmers Association	To get a date from the office for the planting of trees.	29/04/2020
Efetod Hans	Reach out NGO Buea	To assist CAD on their logistics and their WHO project in Bangem.	6/05/2020
Zaki Timothy	MINADER	To collect support projects data for the division	04/06/2020
Ngonge Joseph	Lake Muanenguba	To Supply NTFP seeds for nursing.	18/06/2020
Ekane David	Muaku	To deposit a request letter for support during their modern pig farming training.	19/06/2020
Njamen Bano	LETAC, Douala	To attend an organization meeting for the study of an action plan and strategy for community based sustainable tourism in the Bakossi Banyang Mbo landscapes.	17/06/2020
Ewane Mathias	Muakwe Famers Association	To appeal for herbicides and to thank CAD for planting trees (Prunus Africana) in their demonstration farm	7/08/2020
Nzegge Deric Epoge	MINEPIA BANGEM	To donate flyers of Zoonotic diseases to humans	26/08/2020

Ngueping Samuel	WWFLO	Visit to Acknowledge the office location	28/08/2020
Tansi Godwin	ECODAS/Coordinator	Visit with PSMNR team	28/08/2020
Ngonde Etembong	C.F Banyue	Visit with PSMNR team	28/08/2020
Anome Joseph	COMSPECIAL K/M	Courtesy Visit	10/09/2020
Ze Ngono	Public Security	Courtesy Visit	10/09/2020
Wandi	Territorial surveillance	Courtesy Visit	10/09/2020
Prince Nasako Daniels	DD Decentralisation/LD Km/D	Courtesy Visit	9/09/2020
Ekane David	President of NFCU Muaku	To justify cooperative expenses and financial reports to the accountant	23/09/2020
Makoge Elungndelle	CHAI (facilitator COVID-19 Training Bangem)	To request for CADs projector	27/10/2020
Mor Achankap Bakia	WWF Landscape adviser Buea	Visit to Cooperative interventions	13/11/2020
Dupuy Julien	PSMNR-SWR MINFOF/RD	Field visit to cooperatives	13/11/2020
Ngalle Clifford	MINADER Bangem	To inquire on eucalyptus seed production	13/11/2020
Chief Same Akang	GHS Kumba-Mbeng	Field Visit	04/12/2020
Ekane David	President of NFCU Muaku	To hand in Justification papers to the accountant and activity reports	08/12/2020

Table 5: Visitors at CAD in 2020