



Supporting Livelihoods & Saving Wildlife



Annual Report 2022

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BNP:	Bakossi National Park
CAD:	Community Action for Development
CBOs:	Community-Based Organizations
CBST:	Community-Based Sustainable Tourism
CCDA:	Cluster Conservation and Development Agreement
CHES:	Community-Based Hunters engagement Strategy
CITES:	Convention on international Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DOPA:	Directorate of Professional Organizations
WEBALEPCO:	Western Bakossi Livestock and Environmental Preservation Cooperative
FORUDEF:	Food and Rural Development Foundation
GA:	General Assembly
GDA:	Green Development Advocate
IPLCs:	Indigenous People and Local Communities
IPs:	Indigenous People
IRUWAFO:	Illuminate Rural Women and Girls' Foundation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LtC:	Leading the Change Project
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAT:	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MINEPIA:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINFOF:	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINTOUL:	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MUDEC-Group:	Municipal Development Counselling Group
NADEV:	Nkong Hill Top Association for Development
NEBF:	New England Biolabs Foundation
NFCU:	Nninong Farmers' Cooperative Union
NTFP :	Non-Timber Forest Product
PES:	Payment for Ecosystem Services
RECODED:	Regional Centre for Conservation and Development
Sida:	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TOCODEC:	Tombel Conservation and Development Cooperative
WWF:	World Wide Fund for Nature

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Besides, we extend very special thanks to Mr. Barro Njamen (CBST Consultant), Mr. Martin Etone (CAD), Mr. Ekpe Inyang (WWF), Mr. Theophilus Ngwene (WWF), Dr. Ettagbor Hans E (Conservator, BNP). and Mr. Mor-Achankap Bakia (WWF) for their technical and editorial support. Their varied experiences and expertise helped to improve on the quality of the feasibility study report and the CBST strategy to standard.

We would also like to extend our deepest appreciation to the following institutions that equally provided their administrative and technical support to our work: The Ministries of Tourism and Leisure (MINTOUL), Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) Territorial Administration MINAT), the Bakossi National Park Services, the Councils of Bangem and Tombel and various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Lastly, we heartily thank the Traditional Authorities, partner CBOs, CAD staff and the local communities for their varied support and active participation in the implementation of the various projects and activities. It is our fervent wish that this collaboration grows and continues over a long time



Picture 1: A reformed hunter going to install hives as alternative to hunting

1 CAD'S ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

1.1 Date of creation and legal status

CAD stands for the Community Action for Development. It is a conservation and development organization 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 to enhance self-sufficiency.

1.3 Thematic and geographical scope

1.3.1 Thematic scope

❖ Biodiversity Conservation

- Hunters engagement
- Wildlife policy dissemination
- Community-based sustainable tourism.

❖ Sustainable Forest Management

- Climate-smart agriculture
- Forest restoration
- Sustainable Management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

❖ Community Livelihoods

- Green enterprise development
- Agro-food value chain development
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Community health care and health rights
- Vocational training.

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 Herpetological Sanctuary (5,252 ha) and the



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Mount Kupe Integral Ecological Reserve (4,676 ha). The Korup-Oban harbours the Korup national park (125,900ha) while the Campo Ma'an 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.

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.



Picture 2: CAD office in Bangem

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;
- Internally Displaced Persons (IPDs);
- 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;
- Partnerships;
- Rights-based approaches;
- Research;
- Exchange visits to facilitate sharing of best practices;
- Passing-over-the-gift and revolving loan schemes;
- Meetings, seminars and workshops.

2 BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

2.1 Hunters' engagement in the Bakossi National Park Area

Together with the Food and Rural Development Foundation (FORUDEF) and WWF-Cameroon, we developed a Community-Based Hunters' Engagement Strategy for the Bakossi-Bayang Mbo landscape. In 2022, CAD began piloting the implementation of the strategy with financial support from WWF Cameroon. Following a hunters' identification and need assessment in the South West, South East and North East clusters of the Bakossi National Park, 79 hunters and 2 women dealing in bush meat pepper soup were identified, 11 of whom (14%) are being engaged in more productive green business initiatives with the aim of diverting their attention away from hunting. They have each constructed a 30m² (capacity of 12 pigs) modern pig pens and 3 bee farms with a capacity of 30 bee hives and one NTFP Nursery. The farms are stocked with 50 piglets; 100 bags of compounded feed; assorted drugs and disinfectants; buckets; 30 beehives, 6 bee suits, 3 smokers, and 10kg of bee wax with a projected income of XAF 6,600,000 (US\$13,200). Based on household census data, the current implementation of the Hunters engagement Strategy directly benefits 11 persons from 10 communities, and 136 persons (32 men, 48 women and 56 children) as indirectly. Benefits are in terms of piglets, training, farm tools and farm infrastructure from the current implementation of the Hunters Engagement Strategy.

Some positive actions being taken by the reformed hunters include:

- Raising community awareness against poaching among other poachers and its legal implication;
- Engaging in forest restoration & preservation via api-forestry and forest farming;
- Participating in conservation meetings and the development and implementation of Cluster Conservation and Development. Agreements (CCDA), Community-Based Hunters' Engagement Strategy (CHES) and signing of protocol agreements to decline from poaching;
- Participating in park boundary demarcation and trap removals within and without the park areas.



Picture 3: A poacher reformed into a bee farmer

2.2 Co-management of protected areas.

CAD is working closely with protected area services in the co-management of the Bakossi National Park and the Banyang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary. Besides participating in the development of Cluster Conservation Agreements (CCDA) and Hunters' Engagement Strategy for the collaborative management of the Bakossi national park, CAD, engages in raising community awareness on their rights and obligations in natural resource management among local populations in and around the protected areas



Picture 4: Raising community awareness on forestry legislation (left) The giant frog in the Muanenguba (right)

2.3 Pangolins conservation

Following a situational analysis on pangolins in the Bakossi National Park area, poaching and the illicit international trade and local people's preferences for pangolin meat for its taste and treatment of traditional ailments are major threats to pangolins in the area. CAD recently developed a pangolin conservation strategy and action for the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape with coaching from Anne Broeksma and Alexis van Erp of Environmental Grants. This strategy will be finalised and launch by April 2023. It should be noted that pangolins have Class A" protection status, included in "Appendix 1" of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and classified under the IUCN Red List as "endangered or vulnerable to extinction".



Picture 5: pangolin in the Bakossi National Park area

In addition, CAD actively participated at festivities marking the 2022 World Pangolin Day organised by the Bakossi National Park Service and the Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural

Resources for the South West in Bangem. The aim was to raise public awareness on the plight of pangolins and the need to conserve them in the Bakossi National Park area.

2.4 Promoting community-based sustainable tourism

After conducting a feasibility study on the natural and cultural tourism potentials of the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape, CAD developed and facilitated the national validation of the Community-Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) strategy for the landscape, the first of its kind in Cameroon, with financial support of WWF Cameroon. The validation workshop included stakeholders from the civil society (IPLCs, CBOs, CSOs, women, youth ...), and the public and private sectors. The strategy, whose implementation begins in 2023, won the commitment of the following duty bearers' stakeholders from the public and private sectors, particularly, the Permanent Secretary of the National Tourism at the Prime Minister office, Divisional Delegates for Tourism and Leisure for Kupe Muanenguba Division, the Mayors of Bangem and Tombel councils, Conservator of the Bakossi National Park (BNP) and Flora Tour, one of the Tour Operators intervening in the landscape.



Picture 6: A cross-section of participants at the validation of the Community-Based Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape

3 SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

3.1 Promoting community-based ecosystem restoration initiatives

CAD is working on promoting community-based restoration of degraded forest ecosystems, through nursery establishment and tree planting. In 2022, CAD facilitated the establishment of demonstration and community-based tree nurseries in Bangem and Muaku with a capacity of 10,000 and 15,000 seedlings respectively. Over 16,000 seedlings, particularly bitter kola (*Kola nitida*) *Prunus africana*, *Persia americana*, *Acacia sp.*, *Calliandra callorthusus*, and *Theobroma cacao*, are being raised in these nurseries. So far, over 9500 trees raised from the nurseries have been planted in the Muaku Community Forest and the Muanyet water catchment the SE cluster of the Bakossi National Park and periphery of the proposed Mount Muanenguba Herpetological Sanctuary.



Furthermore, with the technical support of WWF, CAD joined FORUDEF in facilitating the revision and validation of the Muaku Community Forest Simple Management Plan and forwarded to the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife for approval. However, pending the Minister’s approval, the Muaku Community Forest Management Committee has gone ahead to begin implementing it. So far, they have purchased and distributed 45 bee hives, 1590 bitter cola seedlings and 500 white bush pepper seedlings to 106 persons in 96 households.



Picture 7: community tree nursery in Muaku village (left) Tree planting on degraded areas (right)

3.2 Forest restoration via of agroforestry-based food systems

We continued to assist forest-fringed communities in agroforestry to primary to reduce the impact caused by deforestation on agricultural lands, diversify local food production systems, improve soil fertility, curb deforestation and enhance environmental sustainability. In 2022, CAD supported 35

households in the development of agroforestry systems. Farmers are empowered to integrate food crops with nitrogen-fixing trees, such as *Calliandra sp.* and *Acacia sp.* Over 1700 trees have been planted by local farmers through this technique, causing them to satisfy their food need by cultivating on the same piece of land over the years with clearing new forest areas



Picture 8: Agroforestry farm in Muaku village



Picture 9: CAD donating farm tools to rural farmers in Bangem

4 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

CAD is empowering indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) in climate-resilient livelihood and food systems, such as organic livestock production, food crop production via agroforestry and organic gardening.

4.1 Enhancing local food security

CAD was engaged in supporting and building the capacity of rural farmers in agro-pastoral development to increase food crop production and improve local food and income security. Through our livelihood support project, rural farmers realised an average annual household food production of 3.8 tons as against 2.1 in 2021 with an average annual increase in household food production of 1.7 tons. Meanwhile farmer realized an average annual household income of food crop is XAF 203,759 (approximately US\$407.5) as against the target of XAF 56,667 (approximately US\$111.3) resulting to an increase in the average annual household income of XAF 198,092 (approximately US\$396.2) This could be as a result of the various modern agricultural technologies (agro-forestry, composting, crop rotation, mulching) introduced and farm tools and inputs made available to farmers to facilitate the agricultural activities by the project. In addition, the average annual quantity of food processed by target farmers in 2022 stood at 1.2 tons and an average annual income of XAF 152,486 ((approximately US\$304.9) from food processing.



Picture 10: CAD supporting food processing (left) and organic gardening (right)

4.2 Supporting organic livestock production

4.2.1 Empowering farmers in animal feed compounding

Under the period under review, 81 livestock farmers' group representatives were effectively trained in animal feed compounding. 16 farmers groups are currently compounding their own feed using assorted available local materials such as soya beans and maize to produce their own feed in a cheaper way. However, there is need to for a specialised feed processing unit to facilitate regular and easy access to animal feed by local farmers. In addition, some of these farmers were linked up to various supplement suppliers and technical institutions to facilitate farmers' activities particularly in terms of animal feed,

supply of chicks and piglets as well as technical capacity building in various fields. Some of these institutions include: The Ministries of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), TOCODEC, BELGOCAM and SAVIC.



Picture 11: Empowering local farmers in animal feed compounding (left) and small-scale piggery (right)

4.2.2 Empowering farmers in sustainable beekeeping

167 farmers were actually trained in modern beekeeping. They were trained in aspects, such as hive construction, hive baiting and installation and bee farm management. 90 of the trainees were supported with beekeeping equipment, such as smokers, bee suits, veils and gloves. 15 of the farmers produced 150 litres. Most of it was consumed and the rest sold to the Tombel Conservation and Development Cooperative (TOCODEC) to the tune of XAF 125,000. We could not record much success in this sector due to poor colonization of hives by bees.



Picture 12: Engaging local populations in sustainable bee farming

4.3 Empowering the Indigenous Mbororo people in sustainable agriculture

Based on the trainings on best agricultural practices and the financial support from CAD and WWF, the IPs of the Muanenguba produced 546 buckets of Irish potatoes within a period of 5 months. Out of this production, they sold 443 buckets at XAF 1,772,000 with an average household production and income of 78 buckets and XAF 253,000 respectively. In addition, they consumed 47 buckets to improve their nutrition. 113 IPs (35 men, 31 women and 47 children) from 13 households are benefiting directly and indirectly from CAD and WWF-supported organic vegetable and beekeeping activities.

It is worth noting that during the period under review, the IPs realised an increase in Irish potato production from 70 buckets in late 2021 to 546 buckets in August 2022, thus indicating an increment of 476 buckets (87%).

In addition, the indigenous Mbororo men's group based in the Mbororo community in the Muanenguba massif, Derkejork, has begun extracting white natural honey (the first of its kind in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape and perhaps in the South West Region, as until now, white honey was only known in the Oku area of the North West Region of Cameroon), achieving a capacity of 80 litres within 6 months. With CAD's support, the group will be assisted to identify and map out the areas, in the Muanenguba massif, where the tree species carrying the nectar that produces the white honey are found.



Picture 13: Empowering the indigenous Mbororos in organic vegetable production

4.4 Supporting the implementation of TOCODEC's honey value chain

In a bid to support the strengthening of value chains in the beekeeping sector, CAD is supporting TOCODEC, a specialised cooperative in beekeeping, in the implementation of a honey value chain in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape. In 2022, TOCODEC bought 1,412.75 L of honey and sold 503L to the tune of XAF 1,408,400 (US\$ 2,817) making a profit of XAF 456,000 (US\$912). However, 1229, 75 L of honey are still in stock with a projected income of XAF 3 443 300.

During the course of the year, TOCODEC:

- Bought 200 litres of honey, worth XAF 400,000, from its cooperative members; hence providing ready market for their members' beekeeping products;

- Trained 18 local community members (2 women and 16 men) in beekeeping, based on their demonstrated interest,
- Donated 13 bee hives (already installed in group's apiary), 1 bee suit, 1 veil and 1 smoker to the Mpako Beekeeping Association, having trained them in 2021, as a strategy to support their (TOCODEC) ongoing strategy of boosting honey production within IPLCs but also diversifying green income sources in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape.



Picture 14: Strengthening TOCODEC's Honey value chain in TOCODEC

5 ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

5.1 CAD participating in advocacy processes

With the Green Development Advocate (GDA) as the lead organisation, CAD was among the 38 Cameroonian CSOs that were mobilized and signed a position paper urgently demanding the government of Cameroon to facilitate the validation and implementation of Cameroon’s sustainable oil palm strategy developed since 2014. With coaching from WWF some 13 CSOs (coming from the forest, environment and human rights sector) were again mobilised in 31 August 2022 to discuss on government’s muteness on the issue and addressed a letter to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), which they all signed, reiterating their call for the validation of the strategy but also highlighting the importance of the palm oil sector in the country's economic growth, the major socio-environmental issues generated by the oil palm sector and the sustainability innovations contained in the current draft of the national strategy for the sustainable development of the oil palm value chain, as seen on the link here <http://gdacameroon.org/download/878/>. As a result, the Director of the Directorate of Professional Agricultural Organizations (DOPA), representing the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, held a meeting with the lead organisation, GDA on the 11 October 2022 at the premises of the Ministry, to discuss the barriers related to the publication of the national strategy for the sustainable development of palm oil, which include among others: outdated data, lack of financial means to recruit a consultant or facilitate the setting up of a multi-stakeholder working group to update the strategy, difference of opinion between the technical partners and the state on the content of the document, such as partners advocating for the regeneration of old plantations while the State advocates for the opening of new forest areas for the creation of oil palm plantations in order to fill the palm oil deficit in Cameroon.

5.2 Capacity of CAD

5.2.1 Training in Advocacy and lobbying

The Green Development Advocate facilitated the training of 10 CSOs (Community Action for Development [CAD], Food and Rural Development Foundation [FORUDEF], Youth Development Centre [YDC], AJEMABEBU Self Help [AJESH], Nature Cameroon, Nkong Hill Top Association for Development [NADEV], IRUWAFO, RECODEC, MUDEC, and People Earthwise) belonging to the Coalition for Natural Resource Management-Cameroon in advocacy and lobbying, with focus on problem identification and analysis, mapping of actors and their level of influence, and developing a monitoring and evaluation plan for each advocacy action. Inspired by the knowledge gained from the training, coalition members produced two draft advocacy action plans on the piloting of a compensation scheme that will require upstream watershed local communities to receive compensation from downstream local communities within the framework



of a payment for ecosystem scheme (PES) and land use issues around the Bakossi National Park. Two of our staff benefited from this training

5.2.2 Exchange visits and workshops

CAD participated at the exchange visit of AAFABEN and three partner cooperatives in the in the TRIDOM landscape in the East Region of Cameroon to cooperatives in the Coastal Forest Programme area with focus on CAD and FORUDEF-supported cooperatives, vis, TOCODEC and BANITIFOCOOP in Tombel and Mekom respectively. Experience were share on cooperative structure, governance, benefit sharing and funding mechanisms. A key recommendation was the putting in place of a cooperative platform that will amplify the voice of the local communities at regional and national levels. The visit has motivated some ongoing organizational and operational changes within the 3 cooperatives from TRIDOM in the East Region of Cameroon. For example, ONY has opted to work with NTFP community structures, mostly made up of women’s associations (who are reliable, relative to other groups), rather than working with individuals and unreliable groups, who will henceforth be supplying them with NTFPs.

5.2.3 Lina Gamble’s Visit to CAD and indigenous Mbororos of the Muanenguba

Lina Gamble, WWF Sweden Program Manager for Leading the Change (LtC) project in Cameroon, visited CAD (partner CSO with WWF) and the Indigenous Mbororo people of the Muanenguba in October 2022 to share first-hand information on CAD’s and IPs achievements and challenges within the framework of the “Leading the Change” Program. The visit ended with discussions, reflections and recommendations of the following:

- Identify key NRM issues affecting the IPs and develop and implement policy advocacy actions, including the establishment of a complaint mechanism in the Mbororo community;
- Establish a community basket fund;
- Raise IPs awareness on the link between their culture and the twin lakes for improved income from tourism e.g. through horse riding, dancing, meals, etc.);
- Mainstream gender in all activities and be part of the WWF gender platform;
- Train CSOs in transformational leadership and establishment of staff retention strategies to avert the challenge of staff turnover;
- Clearly capture data from complaint mechanism supported by the Leading the Change project (number of complaints, type of complaints, number of complaints solved, stakeholders involved



Picture 15: Lina Gamble of WWF-Sweden joins the indigenous Mbororo women in traditional way of cow milk processing

5.3 Capacity building of CBOs and IPLCs

- CAD organized a workshop with her partner CBOs in February 2022 that led to updated business plans for 4 cooperatives (WEBALEPCO, NFCU and ALINKUPE for piggery and TOCODEC for beekeeping), including revision of their work plans and project agreements. 7 persons including 6 men and 1 woman participated at the workshop.
- With the training CAD has been offering to her partner CBOs, particularly in financial and administrative procedures and contracting and bookkeeping, six of the CBOs have developed and implementing their administrative and financial procedure manuals. Meanwhile, some three of them are currently using acceptable procurement procedures to carry out huge purchases and negotiating third party contracts, with minimal support. For example, TOCODEC and WEBALEPCO have been observed to obtain proforma invoices, delivery notes and signing contracts with suppliers with no guidance, relative to the past. In this way, they are gradually driving their institutional paths but also taking decisions with relatively limited support. CAD will continue strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of her partner CBOs to become strong agents for change and advocates for green growth.
- Conducted on-site training sessions in piggery, beekeeping and domestication of bitter kola (*Garcinia kola*) with 11 poachers and 23 family members (20 men, 8 women and 6 youths). Aspects of the training activities per thematic area were:

- Farm management, feed composition uses of supplementary feed worm disinfection, and detecting pregnancy period (heating) for piggery.
- Beehive construction, hive baiting, installation of hives, honey harvesting and honey filtration for beekeeping trainings.
- Site selection, layout and levelling, construction, shading and nursery management for tree nursery.



Picture 16: Sensitising local people against illegal hunting (right)

5.3.1 Staff at CAD in 2022

The following persons served in CAD in 2022;

- Martin Etone: He serves as Coordinator.
- Sandio Chamberlain: Serves as the Project Officer
- Tawanrong Leonard: Serves as Cooperative Assistant
- Epote Etame Abel: He serves as the Finance and Administrative Officer
- Kang Boris Andrew: Serves as Forestry Technician (Volunteer)
- Ngabe Lawson: He serves as the Field Assistant (Volunteer)
- Ekwelle Celestine: He is the driver

6 CHALLENGES LESSONS AND PERSPECTIVES

6.1 Key challenges

- The high cost of piglets and animal feed in the market delayed the stocking of reformed poachers' farms with pigs. Piglets now cost XAF 50,000, relative to XAF 25,000 in 2021 while a bag of feed cost XAF 20,000, relative to XAF 12,000 in 2021 due partly to the war in Ukraine. However, we are discussing and working with IPLCs to embrace more cost-effective means of acquiring feed, such as compounding it locally but also to engage with financial institutions to advocate for reduction in the cumbersome procedures involved in obtaining loans for projects of this scale.
- Poor communication network between the CAD office, the field team, and the target communities and poachers due to spotted mobile telephone network and absence of electricity. For instance, the poachers from Mesaka could get to the training venue on time due to poor communication. CAD is reflecting on the purchase of potable solar chargers and materials for field activities.
- Heavy post-harvest losses due to lack of food processing and storage facilities.
- Flooded foot baths during torrential rains that wash away the disinfectant and accumulate mot and the entrance. They have been coached to improve the drainage around the farms.

6.2 Lessons learned

- IPLC participation increases when ongoing project interventions affect their livelihoods. Earlier IPLCs' discussions on ecotourism in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape did not get the full buy-in of the IPLCs because it did not fully cover their interests (community-management and ownership) but with the introduction of CBST the communities have given their full support because it is more community-managed and owned.
- When you allow IPLCs to manage their own destiny in the midst of consistent training and awareness-raising, it impacts more on their behaviour and ways of doing things. The manner in which NFCU managed to recover the money owed by their ex-president since 2020 without any issues, despite his initial recalcitrance in repaying it, shows how good governance practices can become an important factor within the context of increased local ownership.

6.3 Perspectives for 2023

- Scale-up hunters' engagement in and around the Bakossi National Park (BNP)
- Begin the implementation of the Community-Based Sustainable Tourism Strategy (CBST) and action plan for the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape
- Sustain the Co-management approach that is already acceptable by local communities and working on the ground
- Promote climate-resilient food and livelihood systems (climate-smart agriculture, green enterprises and agro-food value chains) among IPLCs
- Monitor poachers' green business activities and attitudes towards hunting
- Promote sharing of best practices via exchange visits (within and outside the landscape)



Picture 17: On-farm tree planting in Muakwe



Picture 18: CAD transporting food processing machines to farmers

7 OUR KEY PARTNERS

CAD receives grant and technical support from national and international organizations, the Cameroon Government, some home-based civil society organizations and the local populations. We continued to sustain partnerships and collaboration with these organisations. Some of these partners include:

- **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
- **New England Biolabs Foundation (NEBF), USA:** They fund our **Environmental Education and Wildlife** management activities since the year 2007 till present date.
- **The People’s Trusts for Endangered Species (PTES), UK:** PTES is pioneer donor. They funded our community-based wildlife management and livelihood activities from 2007 to 2014.
- **MANOS UNIDAS, Spain:** Funded our works on empowering rural women in livestock production and marketing from 2016 to 2017.
- **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.

8 ANNEXES

8.1 Summary of CAD’s strategic plan 2021-2025

Vision: A healthy biodiversity providing adequate standard of living to NR-dependent communities in Cameroon	
Strategic goals	Objectives
<p>Goal 1: By 2030, community-based biodiversity conservation has stabilised or increased elephants and primates’ buffaloes and pangolins populations in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo (BBM) landscape relative to the 2021 baseline.</p>	<p>1.1: By 2025, poaching is reduced by at least 75% in the targeted programme communities in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape relating to 2020 baseline</p>
	<p>2.1: By 2025, at least two of the targeted NTFPs are sustainably managed and valorised due to program intervention relating to the 2020 baseline</p> <p>2.2: By 2025, at least 25% of the targeted communities are practicing climate-smart agriculture relating to the 2020 baseline</p> <p>2.3: By 2025, targeted communities around the watershed (twin lakes of Muanenguba) are practicing sustainable livestock farming with reference to 2020 baseline</p> <p>2.4: By 2025, 20% of the targeted communities and at least 50% of visitors to the watershed and freshwaters are respecting best WASH practices relating to 2020 baseline</p> <p>2.5: By 2025, multi-disciplinary stakeholder dialogue platform is driving biodiversity management agenda in the programme intervention landscape</p>
<p>Goal 3: By 2030, the wellbeing (materials for good life, health, security, freedom and choice) of at least 10% of targeted IPLCs has improved by at least 50% relating to the 2021 baseline.</p>	<p>3.1: By 2025, at least 25% of the targeted communities in the Bakossi-Banyang Mbo landscape are deriving benefits from at least one innovative green businesses initiative relating to the 2020 baseline</p>
	<p>3.2: By 2025, at 40% of targeted IPLCs living in BBML are having access to basic preventive health education, health rights relative to the 2021 baseline.</p>

8.2 Some visitors at CAD in 2022

S/N	Name	Address/tell	Purpose of visit.	Impression about CAD.	Date
1	EKANE David EPIE	NFCU. 677384714	To draw 2022 Action-plan for Derkerjork	Hospitable, welcoming and serviceable	02/03/2022
2	IDRISU ADAMU	Muanenguba. 675525832	To take part in drawing 2022 Action-plan for Derkejork	Good	02/03/2022
3	OBIE James EYAMBE	Bangem, MINADER. 670776330	How it works	Good	10/03/2022
4	EDIAGE Gilbert MESUE	MAYOMBOF S.G 677984387	Book for pay slips	Welcoming	10/03/2022
5	MOSOKE George MUSONGE	DD Tourism and leisure K/M.	Field work on the establishment of green village.	Enjoyed working climate and professionalism of the personnel.	27/04/2022
6	EKOME MWENE Aristotle	Bangem council. 650083914	Participate in green business village establishment.	Hospitable, professional exchange was very good	27/04/2022
7	EKUNGWE Christopher KANG	Bangem council mayor. 678667494	Preparation for green business village site selection.	Familiar with CAD and impressive working with them	27/04/2022
8	ENONGENE valentine NGALLE	United we stand CIG, Long-street. Bangem. 651168299	Need of aid farming equipment.	Good in giving subvention, crop and animal production education.	24/05/2022
9	ZAKI LORKUMBA Timothy	DCSP/MINADER K/M	To obtain information on local production	Finding was not achieved	07/07/2022
10	TALAMBE Oliver ESIH	674664642	Inspection and control visit.	Impressive as the needed information was given.	19/07/2022
11	LINA GAMBLE	linagamble@wust.se.	Field visit	Very serious and valuable organization helping the communities.	
12	Ghislaine YETNA	696787942	Field visit to Mbororo.	Partner very engaged in leading the change activities in their area of implementation.	
13	EKANE NKWELLE	670248708	Follow up advocacy strategy.	Conscious of more work that need to be done to attain the set results.	29/11/2022
14	DIABE Elvis NGANDE	681362366	Advice to Bangem Dynamic Gardeners cooperative.	Good and welcoming	04/01/2023

8.3 CAD financial statement as at 31st December 2022

Currency = XAF		
OHADA CODES	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (FCFA)
	<u>A/. REVENUE:</u>	
	Brought Forward from 2021	26,957,864
	WWF-Cameroon	72,904,972
701	CAD (sale of honey, seedlings, consultancy)	19,725,000
	TOTAL REVENUE	119,587,836
	<u>B/. EXPENSES:</u>	
6047	Office stationeries	543,400
6181	Transport expenses	8,192,490
6228	Office rents	600,000
6241	Maintenance of transport equipment	3,310,840
6252	Vehicle Insurance	459,000
6265	General documentation	260,375
6277	Meetings and workshop expenses (trainings)	33,924,150
6281	Telephone expenses	322,000
6312	Electricity bill	92,100
6318	Bank charges	103,946
6324	Audit fee	3,367,144
6325	Consultancy Fee	6,192,000
6381	Personnel recruitment expense	1,835,550
6611	Wages and salaries	9,390,500
6641	Social security expense	2,100,935
6813	Depreciation of Transport equipment(7470000x12.5%)	933,750
6813	Depreciation of office equipment (2876761 x 12.5%)	359,595
6351	Support to community development (green business enterprise development, hunters' engagement, CBST strategy, honey value chain, mapping of activities, etc.)	37,215,020
	TOTAL EXPENSES (TAX EXCLUSIVE)	109,202,795
	NET BALANCE BEFORE TAXES	10,385,041
6413	INCOME TAX	2,596,917
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (TAX INCLUSIVE)	111,799,712
	NET BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	<u>7,788,124</u>