



CAMEROON
ECOLOGY



GOVERNING MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES



Project Idea Note (PIN) Plan Vivo

Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in the MANOKA Community Forest (PES-Manoka)



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CONTENTS

1. Project Objectives and Activities.....	5
1.1 Objectives.....	5
2. Description of the project sites	4
2.1 Physical environment.....	4
2.2 Types of forest and land use	5
3. Identification of target groups and communities	7
3.1 Description of target groups and communities	7
3.2 Socio-economic environment	7
4. Carbon ownership and land tenure	7
5. Project activities and intervention method	8
5.1 Intervention methods	8
5.2 Project activities	8
6. Identification of non-eligible activities.....	9
7. Long-term sustainability factors.....	9
8. Project coordination and governance structure	10
8.1 Local governance structure.....	13
8.2 Relevant governance structures in Cameroon.....	14
8.3 Technical support for project implementation	14
8.4 Description of the project implementation structure and future governance structure.....	14
8.5 Communities	11
8.6 Project coordination.....	14
8.7 Description of the role of each team member.....	15
8.8 Social functions	18
8.9 Technical functions.....	18
8.10 Illustration of the governance structure	18
9. Community participation in project design and implementation	14
10. Additionality Analysis and Barrier to Project Implementation	24
11. Regulatory compliance and notification to relevant bodies.....	25
12. Sources of initial funding	25

Summary of the Plan Vivo Project Idea Note

Project title	Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in the MANOKA Community Forest (PES-Manoka)
Location of the project	Cameroon/Littoral/Manoka
Project Coordinator and contacts	<p>Cameroon Ecology Mrs Ndjebet Cécile Email: cecilendjebet28@gmail.com</p> <p>Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR-Cameroon) Dr Abdon Awono Email : a.awono@cgiar.org Dr Denis Sonwa Email: d.sonwa@cgiar.org</p>
Summary of proposed activities	The project promotes the sustainable management of the 2700 ha Manoka CF, made up of terra firma forest and mangroves, through a payment for environmental services mechanism, in 9 villages.
Summary of target groups	The project is managed locally by the legal entity of FC La Mangrove, supported by the CIFOR focal point in Manoka. The main beneficiaries at local level are AFFUMA (Association des Femmes Fumeuses de Poissons), and 9 villages/camps that depend on fuel wood cut in the CF for fish smoking. The project will benefit about 1400 people on the island of Manoka (Douala 6 th)

A. Project Objectives and Activities

A.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to promote the sustainable management of forest and mangrove resources in the Manoka community forest through a payment for environmental services mechanism guided by a collaboration with Association La Mangrove (the community forest entity) to develop the project, the villages and their participants, Cam-Eco and CIFOR as the coordinators. It is a REDD+ project because it aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation caused by unsustainable fuel wood harvesting. Carbon benefits will be calculated considering unsustainable fuelwood harvesting as the main driver of deforestation. Agroforestry will be promoted to diversify livelihood and enable to reduce pressure on mangrove forest for fuelwood used for smoking fish. Regeneration will contribute to restoring ecological functionalities of the mangrove in the degraded area. creation of alternative livelihood programs. More specifically, it will entail to:

Conserve carbon stocks and biodiversity through:

the protection of forest cover and spawning grounds,

Technology aimed at efficiently managing fuel wood through low-cost smokehouses using mangrove wood and thus limiting deforestation while promoting agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration activities

- REDD+ protection of terra firma forests
- REDD+ protection of mangroves
- Conserve carbon stocks and biodiversity through the protection of forest cover, protect spawning grounds, consolidate the provision of environmental goods and services, and combat coastal erosion by:
 - Improving forest carbon sinks through agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration activities;
 - Developing alternative livelihood options for communities that rely on fuel wood for fish smoking to reduce degradation of the CF and restore forest cover
 - Implementing a REDD+ program for the mangrove and terra firma forests

Develop technologies aimed at

- efficiently managing fuel wood through low-cost smokehouses using mangrove wood and thus limiting deforestation; Establishing a functional and effective forest cover monitoring system;
- Strengthen initiatives developed by other actors to foster the sustainable management of mangroves in Cameroon, especially building the capacities of the communities of the area concerned by
 - Developing modules and conduct training on mangrove regeneration techniques for local communities
 - Capitalize, document and disseminate lessons for future REDD+ initiatives at community level, required for the REDD+ process at national and international level
 - Improving local governance of Association La Mangrove in terms of management of resources generated by the CF with a focus on capacity building of members of the Executive Bureau and sharing lessons learned

B. Description of the project sites

B1 Physical environment

The Manoka Community Forest is located in Manoka or Douala 6th district, Wouri Division, Littoral Region. It spans over the island's mangrove and terra firma forests. Located in the northern part of Manoka Island, it is bordered to the south by the Douala-Edéa National Park and to the north by residential areas. It covers an area of 2700 hectares. A particularity of this CF is that few people are settled inside.

- This forest is found in a maritime equatorial climate zone. It has two seasons: a very long rainy season of nine months (March-November) and a dry season of three months (December-February). Rainfall varies between 4000 and 5000 mm per year. The average temperature is 24.5°C. The annual thermal amplitude is very low.

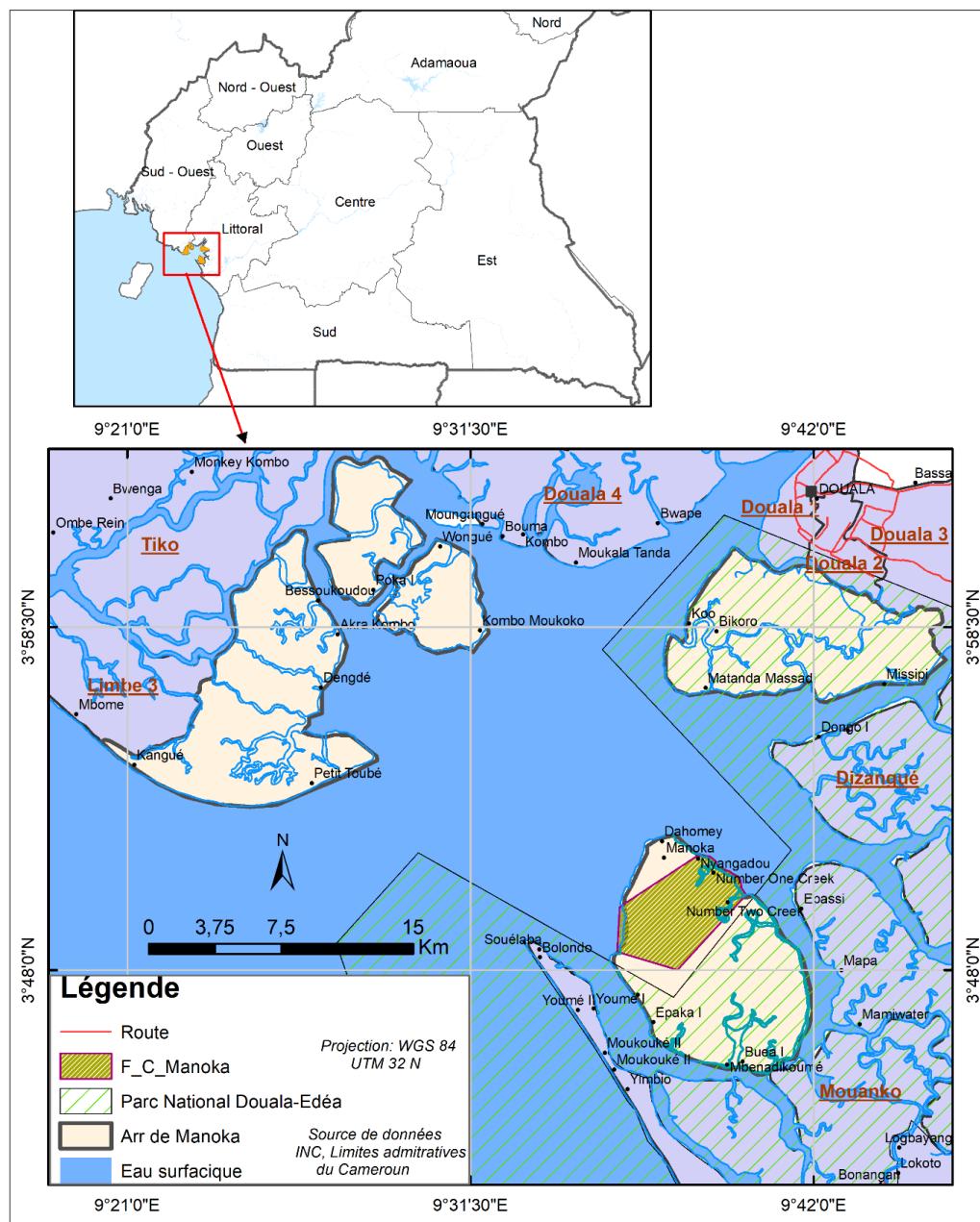


Figure 1: Location of Manoka Community Forest

B2 Description of Socio-Economic Context (PV requirements 7.2.2-7.2.5)

In the Manoka community forest, there are two main forest types depending on the altitude of the landforms: terra firma forest and mangrove forest. There are other types of vegetation cover or land use depending on the level of human activities: degraded mangrove and degraded forest. Fuel wood harvesting constitutes the main threat to mangrove while illegal logging is the main threat to terra firma forest. In fact, women cut trees in mangrove to smoke fish fished in the sea by their husbands. Illegal logging is generally practiced by community members in complicity with timber merchants.

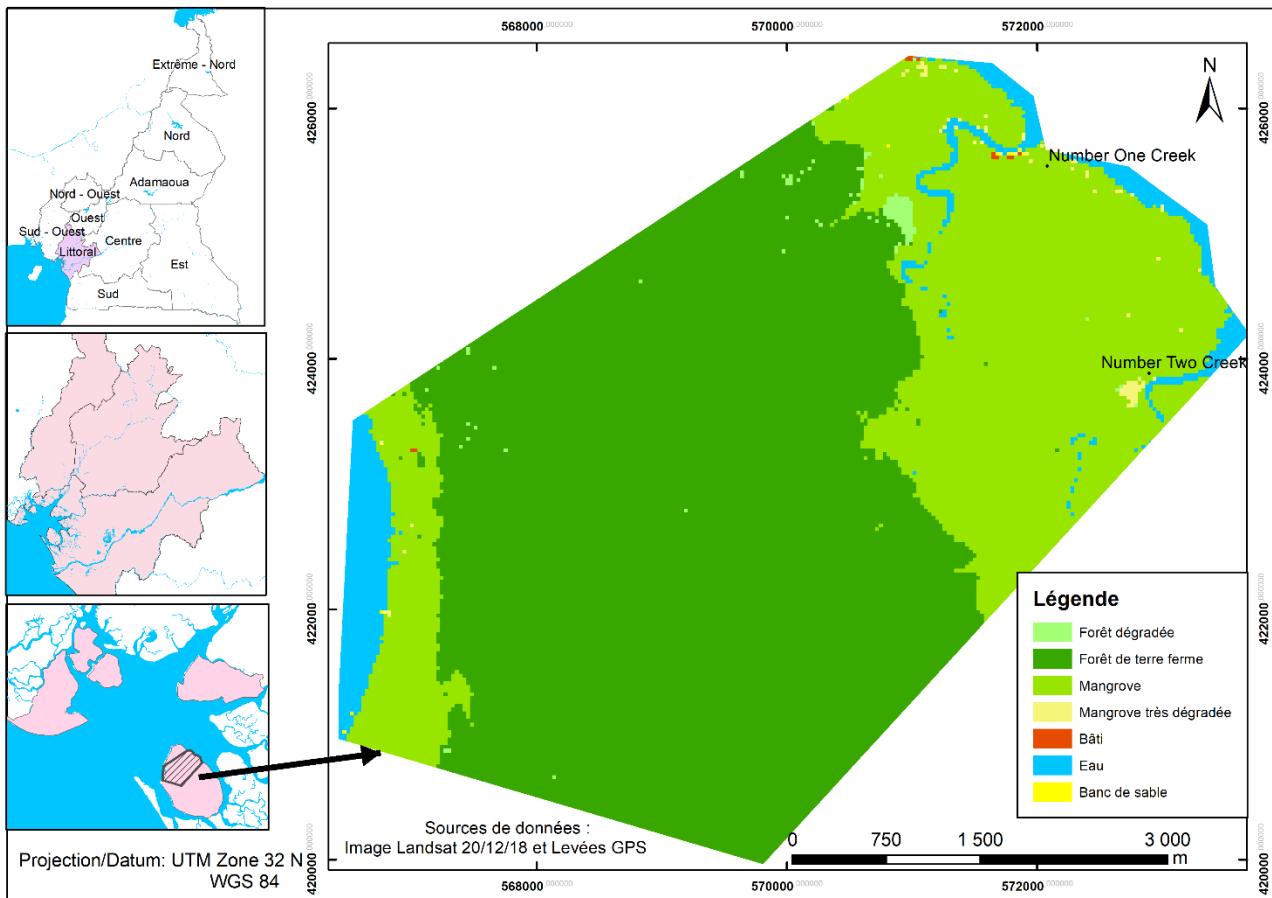


Figure 2: Land use types in Manoka Community Forest

Various types of land use and forest cover that have been identified in the project site are:

The CF is composed of two types of forest (Mangrove forest and terra firma forests) and each type undergoes anthropic pressure characterized by artisanal logging for terra firma forest and woodfuel for mangrove. These activities have generated two other types of forest, namely degraded terra firma forests and degraded mangrove. See the table below for more information on threats, see Table 2 for more information on the interventions.

Table 1: Various types of land use and forest cover identified in the project site.

Type of stratum	Surface Area	Description	Threat	Intervention
Terra firma forests	1940 ha	This is the vegetation found on areas with high altitude of more than 10 m. It covers the greater part of the CF. The tree species most represented in this forest are Azobé, Ozouga, Bahia, Eveuss and Niové. In general, these forests are not very degraded because the CF is far from areas of expanding settlement and agricultural activities.	The legal entity, in charge of managing CF practices artisanal logging in the terra firma forest. This activity is legal, but it is often unsustainably. Illegal logging is also practiced by community in complicity with timber merchants. It constitutes the main threat to terra firma forest.	REDD+ is the intervention chosen to reduce the pressure on the terra firma forests in Manoka. The reason is that the pressure on this forest will increase with the increase of the population in Manoka, and Douala. In fact, Douala is the economic capital of Cameroon and it is not far to Manoka. It is about 2 hours on sea. The increasing demand of lumber and wood for furniture in Douala enhance the pressure on the CF.
Mangrove	760 ha	Forest under the permanent influence of salt water. Mangroves are the second largest dominant forest formation in the CF. They are characterized by high density of large trees of Rhizophoras sp. and Avecennia, which are the dominant and main species on the island. The height of these trees reaches 25 meters. This forest is inaccessible in some places because it is surrounded by water and the soil is muddy	This part of mangrove is not threatened yet, because it is not easily accessible. It is far from the coast. However, it could be threatened with the increase demand of fuelwood in Manoka, and the increase demand of fuelwood in Douala.	REDD+ is the intervention chosen to reduce the pressure on the Magrove in Manoka. The reason is that the pressure on the mangrove will increase with the increase of the population in Manoka, and Douala. The increasing demand of fuelwood in Douala will enhance the pressure on the mangrove.
Degraded mangrove	Unknown	An area where people regularly exploit poles for smoking fish. The vegetation is light green and dense and the grasses (invasive ferns) are thick and difficult to penetrate.	The fuelwood exploitation for smoking fish is the main threat. Fishing is being intensified due to the population increase. Therefore, fuel wood harvesting for smoking fish is increasing causing the increase of deforestation and forest degradation.	Energy management by way of improved cookhouses and improved cook stoves.

Type of stratum	Surface Area	Description	Threat	Intervention
Degraded terra firma forest	Unknown (negligible)	Forest more or less exploited by the populations through agricultural activities. The vegetation is made up of trees that have been reconstituted over the years.	Agriculture is weakly practiced by local communities and constitutes the threat to the forest. It could be highly practiced with the population increase in Manoka..	Agriculture and forest land management

Part C: Identification of Target Groups & Communities

C1 Summary of information for the participating communities/groups/individuals expected to benefit from the project (PV requirements 1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.7 & 7.2.8)

Within the framework of this PES project, the target community is the population of Manoka Island. They occupy the neighborhoods of the island such as Nyangadou, Dahomey, Plateau and Sandjé, and 5 islets transformed into fishing villages/camps. These include Sio Sio 1, Sio Sio 2, Galambery, Epassi and MBengué Dikoumé. It is cosmopolitan and was estimated to host 1399 inhabitants in 2005.

The island's indigenous ethnic groups are the Malimba and Yakalak belonging to the Elog Mpoo, known as the Bakokos. Nationals from the northern and North-West regions are also present. Cameroonians represent only 10% of the population of the Manoka Sub-Division. Foreigners from West Africa, including Nigerians, Ghanaians, Beninese, Chadians and Malians, are numerous on the island because they are attracted by fishing activities that they carry out in the mangrove area and along the coast. Nigerians make up 80% of the fishing community on the island. Cohabitation is smooth; but these foreigners are the first actors of degradation of the mangroves and are not very ready to adopt practices that do not consume mangrove wood. Hence the need to increase awareness (see Table 1 for more information on threats). Foreigners do represent the majority in the island and most have lived in Manoka for decades. Many grow older in the island and their children go to school there. Some even claim that they are in their country and they won't go back. So, they are considered vulnerable and living at a similar level to indigenous groups. The island's land belongs to the indigenous ethnic groups and foreigners must have their authorization to do farming and pay taxes for access to the fishing grounds. Biological resources (fish, wood and wildlife) are accessible to all.

The level of dependence of the populations on the CF for their livelihoods is relative. In fact, fishing is the main activity. Communities or populations involved in the PES initiative depend essentially on the forest to collect fuel wood used for the preservation of fishery products. However, they have a CF whose resources they are officially recognized to exploit. These communities are involved in all activities and capacity building workshops, organized under this initiative. They will play a key role in protecting the forest cover and monitoring project activities if alternative sources of mangrove wood or economic smokehouses that are being tested are widely adopted.

Population censuses have not been conducted on the island in recent years. The one published in 2010 by BUCREP put the total population of the island at 1,400, with 725 men and 675 women. As shown above, this population is very cosmopolitan and predominantly foreign. Cameroonian represent only about 10% of the island's population. The livelihoods of the population are not very diversified. Fishing is the main activity of the population. It occupies 100% of the population.

A study carried out by Cameroon Ecology in 2016 shows that household income is mainly from the sale of fishing products. During the high fishing season, which can last from December to July, each household can count on an average of at least 25,000 CFA Francs per week, i.e., almost 100,000 CFA Francs per month. In the low fishing season, the average income often does not exceed 50,000 CFAF/month. Project participants are richest in the project area and marginalised portions of the community will be consulted with and encouraged to join the project by way of income generating activities relating to sustainable forest management. In Cameroon, the monetary poverty line is FCFA 339,715 per adult equivalent per year, or FCFA 28,310 per month, or 931 FCFA per day. This amount represents the minimum income necessary to meet the individual basic needs. In Manoka, Cam-Eco study says that the monthly income is around FCFA 25,000 FCFA, or FCFA 806 per day making it below the poverty line. Agriculture is the second most important activity for the population. But it is of very little importance and the products are intended for self-consumption. Other subsistence activities are the harvesting of NTFPs, trade, livestock breeding and hunting.

The women have created an association called AFFUMA (Association of Fish Smoking Women of Manoka). It brings together women who smoke fish and are concerned about reducing the impact of their activities on the mangrove. These women cut wood in the CF and particularly in the mangrove to smoke their fish. They will play an important role in the preservation of the mangrove.

Part D: Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

D1 Description of the land tenure context and current understanding of carbon/ES rights for the project area(s) (PV requirements 1.1 & 1.2)

One of the innovations of the 1994 Forestry Law is the involvement of the population in the management of forest resources through the creation of Community Forests. A community forest is a forest in the non-permanent forest estate (DFNP) that is the subject of a management agreement between a village community and the forestry administration. The management of this forest (which must be less than 5,000 ha) is the responsibility of the village community concerned, with the support or technical assistance of the forestry administration. The management agreement is for 25 years and renewable, and is accompanied by a simple management plan (SMP) which is reviewed after every five years. The area of the Manoka CF, which is 2,700 ha, is largely satisfactory with all the rights that are granted to the community.

SMP is the legal document required by the administration for managing CF. It further details social, economic and environmental context of CF and inform about activities and community projects which will be carried out over the five years period. It also divides CF into five sectors and indicates how artisanal logging will be achieved in those sectors. SMP will be revised for integrating additional project activities. The project will contribute to reducing pressure on mangrove and the terra firma by

improving fish smoking and fighting against illegal logging. It will also generate co-benefits for communities including biodiversity, employment, capacity building.

Artisanal logging is a legal activity carried out by CF communities when it is done in accordance with the SMP. However, the 1994 law does not provide for the new mechanisms related to 'Payment for Environmental Services' (carbon, watershed protection, biodiversity), even though they are fundamentally part of the economic income that a forest can produce. If the felling and sale of timber (as recognized by the law) is one of the components of activities from which the populations in a CF can benefit, it can be considered that its conservation for carbon storage with a view to commercialization is not prohibited because it is only one component of environmental services. On this basis, communities on the island can be urged to participate in projects for the conservation and sale of carbon generated by their activities, if these are beneficial to them.

The legal existence of the CF involved in the PES initiative, as well as the recognition by the State of the communities' rights to manage forest resources, is not contested. All actors present in the area recognize the boundaries of the CF. MINEPDED, the relevant legal authority, has recognized the project and correspondence is in annex 1.

Part D: Project Activities and Intervention Method

D1 Describe the land tenure context and current understanding of carbon/ES rights for the project area(s) (PV requirements 1.1 & 1.2)

The type of land use that will generate Plan Vivo certificates is maintenance of carbon stocks and non-deforestation (REDD). To reduce the threats of forest degradation and deforestation, it is necessary to build the capacity of the people of Manoka in general and the members of the Forêt Communautaire La Mangrove. Particularly, in the effective and sustainable management of their forest. The main activity of the island's populations is fishing and the local processing of these products is one of the most important drivers of forest degradation. There is a need to focus on sustainable energy consumption patterns, conservation of forest cover and promotion of alternative income-generating activities with low impact on forests such as sustainable agriculture, NTFP domestication, agroforestry practices, but also initiatives to support and train artisans in setting up smokehouses and improved stoves.

Table 2: Threats to forest cover and intervention methods

	Intervention name	Drivers of deforestation addressed	Intervention category	Included in Project Calculations (Y/N)
1	Efficient energy consumption	Fuel wood harvesting	Energy management by way of improved cookhouses/cook stoves	N – will be monitored to ensure that the REDD activity is happening and as a co-benefit
2	Conservation of forest cover	Illegal logging	Forestry management by way of avoided	Y – baselines and calculations will be

	Intervention name	Drivers of deforestation addressed	Intervention category	Included in Project Calculations (Y/N)
	(mangrove and terra)		deforestation using patrolling, improved cookstoves, etc	based on avoided deforestation
3	Sustainable agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture and forest land management	N – will be monitored to ensure that the REDD activity is happening but will not be counted in the calculations, is considered a co-benefit

Part E Project Interventions & Activities

E1 Describe the types of interventions included in the project and envisaged to generate PV Certificates (PV requirements 2.1.1-2.1.4)

The project will be assessed using an activity-based monitoring plan. The successful implementation of the following activities will be the indicators of the reduced deforestation. The assumption of success of the project will be tested through forest cover analysis.

Efficient energy consumption

Within the framework of the promotion of sustainable energy consumption, the following activities will be carried out:

- Raising more awareness of the threats to the mangrove ecosystem, so that female fish smokers accept and adopt low-cost smokehouses;
- Construction of low-cost smokehouses that use very little mangrove wood for efficient energy management and with low health impacts on female fish smokers.

Conservation of forest cover

The following activities will be developed:

- Re-demarcating the Community Forest boundaries and zoning;
- Raising awareness of communities on the need to protect forests;
- Reforestation of degraded areas in the CF
- Monitoring and patrolling.

Sustainable agriculture

The following activities will be developed:

- Intense farming (promoting improved agricultural varieties by increasing yields on small areas) in already degraded lands;
- Agroforestry (introduction of useful trees in food crop farms);

The outcome of the project intervention will be the forest potential maintained (structure and cover), rehabilitation of degraded lands and improvement of people's livelihoods.

Part F Identification of Any Non-Eligible Activities

F1 Describe any additional activities to be supported or implemented by the project

These are activities that will enable the socio-economic objectives of the project to be achieved, especially improving on the people's livelihoods. They are made up essentially of income-generating activities. They are:

- NTFP harvesting
- Cattle and snail breeding
- Market gardening
- Development and professionalization of fishing
- Collecting dead wood

Part G Long-Term Sustainability Drivers

G1 Description of project design that will ensure the project is self-sustaining after carbon/PES revenues cease

Awareness-raising and information meetings during the CLIP research process will remind communities that the activities identified should continue after the project. Emission reduction will extend over a period of 30 years and beyond. This period corresponds to the life of the project. However, the benefits of the project will have to outlive the project. In other words, 30 years later, the project will have to continue to generate benefits. Communities will be urged to continue the activities that enabled them to generate Plan Vivo certificates beyond the project period. This will be a challenge, as they will no longer have payments from the sale of carbon. To achieve this, the project will need to:

- Make permanent raising awareness of women and other stakeholders on the importance of mangroves and the need to use improved smokehouses to preserve their health;
- Develop a code of conduct for sustainable CF management that will remain in force beyond the project period;
- Develop alternative livelihoods (listed above);
- Develop a benefit-sharing mechanism that enables communities to create and sustain social investments;
- Involve communities, from start to finish, in project development and implementation processes by:
 - Building their capacity in self-management and monitoring of projects;
 - Improving the capacity of local governance structures to enable them to manage in a way that reduces the harvesting of fuel wood and increases carbon stock in the CF;
 - Ensuring safeguards for transparency in benefit sharing, conflict management, or any other issue that may negatively impact the sustainable management of FC La Mangrove.

Part H Applicant Organisation & Proposed Governance Structure

H.1 Local governance structure

The entity that manages the Manoka Community Forest is the Association "LA MANGROVE". It was created on 08 July 2016 under No. 599/2013/RDA/C19/SAAJP and is functional. Its Executive Bureau is made up of 9 persons of which there are 3 women and 6 men. It is an institution that was set up during the creation of the CF. Its main mission is to ensure that the implementation of the simple management plan, which is a reference document for the sustainable management of natural resources in the CF in general, is respected. Specifically, as the first mangrove CF in Cameroon, it is intended

for conservation in its flooded part. It is also accountable to the administration for the sustainable management of the terra firma forest resources. This community entity will play an important role in the monitoring of activities that contribute to the reduction of forest degradation, and also in the benefit sharing mechanism generated by the PES initiative and the fight against poverty.

H.2 Relevant governance structures in Cameroon.

The three main governance structures of importance to the PES project are:

- The Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC): the main authority responsible for decision-making and coordination of sub-regional actions and initiatives related to the preservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin forests.
- Cameroon's Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOR): responsible for the evaluation and implementation of government policies concerning national forests and wildlife. It is responsible for the management and protection of national forests.
- Cameroon's Ministry of the Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED): responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of national environmental policies.
- The National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC), whose mission is to monitor and evaluate the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change and to propose measures for prevention, mitigation and/or adaptation to the harmful effects and risks associated with these changes. These missions can be summarized in two axes which are anchored in the 361 program "Combating Desertification and Climate Change" of the Ministry of the Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED).

H.3 Technical support for project implementation

Depending on needs, experts will be recruited for capacity building. They should have very good experience working on community-based projects and using the Plan Vivo Standard. They will be involved in capacity building of the project team (Cam-Eco, La Mangrove) and also in the implementation of some project activities.

H.4 Description of the project implementation structure and future governance structure

The Manoka PES initiative will be carried out on Manoka Island in the CF with the participation of the local population. It will receive technical and financial support from CIFOR. In addition to CIFOR, other partners are being approached to provide multifaceted support to the project. The project is coordinated and implemented by Cam-Eco, which has extensive experience of working with communities, particularly in the field of sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity protection and community development. At local level, it works with associations such as La Mangrove.

H.5 Project coordination

Cameroon Ecology was created in 2000. The organization mobilizes its resources through partner-funded projects, donations, members' contributions and provision of services. Cam-Eco's mission is to strengthen the capacities of development actors, local and regional authorities and populations in the sustainable management of natural resources, local governance and the development of the local

economy, considering gender and environmental protection aspects. This is done through its programs, which are:

- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources "SMNR" Program;
- Support to Local and Regional Authorities Program (PACTD)
- Environment Program 'PEN';
- Local Economy Program (LEP);
- Gender and Development Support-Advocacy Program.

Its SMNR program in which the PES-Manoka is fully integrated, aims at:

- Supporting Community and Council Forestry;
- Sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems;
- Forest governance;
- Community land and forest tenure.

Table 3: Composition of the Cam-Eco PES Manoka project team

Name	Expertise	Duty in the implementation of the project
Ms. Cécile NDJEBET	Gender Expert, Social Forester	Coordinator, Strategic Project Manager
Ms. Rose Pélagie MASSO	Expert in Economic Policy Management	Deputy Project Coordinator; Project Technical Supervisor
Mr. Dominique NTJA	Expert in wetland management and fragile ecology	Project Manager, REDD Advisor
Ms. Iris Flore N. NKEN	Expert in socio-economics and value chain development	Socio-Economic Studies Officer; Livelihoods Advisor
Mr. Jean Calvin SAHMO	Senior Forestry Technician	Senior Staff and Field Facilitator; GIS Officer
Mr. Prosper MENGUE	Computer Engineer, Renewable Energy Technician	Senior Staff and Field Facilitator; IGA Officer
Mr. Emmanuel Michel NOUNGA	Environmental Advisor	Senior Staff and Field Facilitator
Ms. Nathalie Colombe BAYIHA	Executive Secretary	Administrative and Financial Officer
Mr. Paul NTAMACK	Accountant	Accountant

H.6 Description of the role of each team member

Table 4: Description of the role of each team member

Titles	Roles
Project coordinator	<p>Coordinate all project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the institutional management of the project; - Amends and validates the various terms of reference and reports submitted; - Ensures compliance with the annual work plan and amends the weekly work plan submitted;

Titles	Roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Works with partners to select project sites; - Participates in the recruitment of project staff. - Participates in conflict management at community level; - Responsible for the sale of Plan Vivo certificates
REDD Advisor	<p>Technical lead for the implementation of community PES initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops and executes, in collaboration with project team members, the terms of reference of activities on the implementation of the project; - Ensures that the Plan vivo approach is respected in the implementation of the project; - Raises awareness and prepares communities for community PES activities and various trainings; - Writes the project's technical reports and documents; - Organizes and monitors the involvement of various partners in the implementation of the project.
Livelihoods Advisor	<p>Responsible for socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizes and carries out socio-economic studies in the project area with project team members; - Evaluates the impact of the project on the beneficiary populations (monitoring/evaluation); - Participates in the implementation of the project at all stages and ensures that community members have a good understanding of the activities taking place; - Supervises the activities of the Income Generating Activities Manager.
GIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produces baseline maps at the beginning of the project following an analysis of the forest cover data collected after participatory mapping - Monitors forest cover maps; - Analyses satellite images to better represent forest cover
IGA Officer	<p>Working closely with the Livelihoods Advisor, he/she will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the identification of threats to the forest cover, and project activities with the community and the REDD+ advisor; - Provide technical support to the community during the implementation of project activities; - Facilitate the creation of activity groups if necessary; - Monitor project activities developed in the community;
Administration and Accounting Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate all deployments of project staff in the field and provide all necessary logistics; - Keep all reports and databases created as part of the project; - Check all payments made to the community under the PES initiative; - Manage financial resources at the level of Cam-Eco - Oversee the creation and management of the bank account opened for the community to disburse payments
La Mangrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the equitable sharing of payments received and the effective implementation of project activities - Produce semi-annual and annual activity reports for the various

Titles	Roles
	groups of activities that will receive the payments
Activity groups	Use the payments made available to them to develop activities that contribute to emissions reduction and poverty alleviation

Table 5: Role of different target groups in protecting the mangrove

N°	Group/Target Communities	Role	Intervention categories
1.	La Mangrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of activities to contribute to the reduction of forest degradation - Sharing of the benefits generated by the PES initiative. - Implementing the code of conduct for the sustainable management of the mangrove - Implementing the Simple Management plan 	Local governance
2.	AFFUMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of local communities - Mangrove protection - Use the available payment to develop activities which contribute to reducing emissions and poverty 	Energy management
3.	Local populations of the following quarters: Nyangadou, Dahomey, Plateau and Sandjé	Mangrove protection	Agriculture and forest management
4.	Local populations of the following villages/camps: sio sio 1, Sio Sio 2, Galamberg, Epassi et MBengué Dikoumé.	Mangrove protection	Forest land management
5.	Communities from the northern and northwestern regions.	Mangrove protection	Forest land management
6.	Foreign communities (Nigerians, Ghanaians, Beninese, Chadians and Malians)	Adoption of sustainable fishing practices for the preservation of mangroves.	Sustainable management of the fishing areas

H.7 Social functions

Cameroon Ecology has a long experience working with local communities in supporting the population in the creation and participatory management of CFs. Thus, various initiatives have often been developed to enable communities to sustainably manage their resources and improve their livelihoods.

As part of the PES initiative, socio-economic studies were carried out around the CF. These studies made it possible to identify the development problems faced by the communities and also to know their priority needs in order to improve their living conditions. In addition, the project's activities were identified in a participatory manner and implementation has begun for some of them, particularly awareness raising and the testing of low-cost smokehouses. These are essentially activities that will enable communities to change their perception of mangrove forests and cut down the quantities of wood used in order to better protect the forest cover.

Capacity building of members of the executive bureau of the Association La Mangrove which is charged with the management of the CF will be carried out in order to enable good local governance. The focus will be on accounting and reporting. The Association La Mangrove will also be assisted in the process of opening a bank account where their payments will be transferred. Three signatories who are recognized members of the association will be mobilized. Cam-Eco will also support the organization of the population through the creation of activity groups and the revitalization of existing groups for the proper use of resources made available to them.

H.8 Technical functions

Cameroon Ecology coordinates all technical activities within the framework of the PES-Manoka project. It has provided training to community members involved in the collection of socio-economic data in the field and has worked with them on aspects such as: biomass inventories, participatory threat mapping, methods for monitoring forest cover evolution, identification and implementation of project activities. Capacity building of the members of the Association La Mangrove will be regularly provided by Cam-Eco throughout the project.

H.9 Illustration of the governance structure

As described above, all stakeholders play an important role in the implementation of the project, each at their own level. The figure below illustrates the various interactions between these stakeholders.

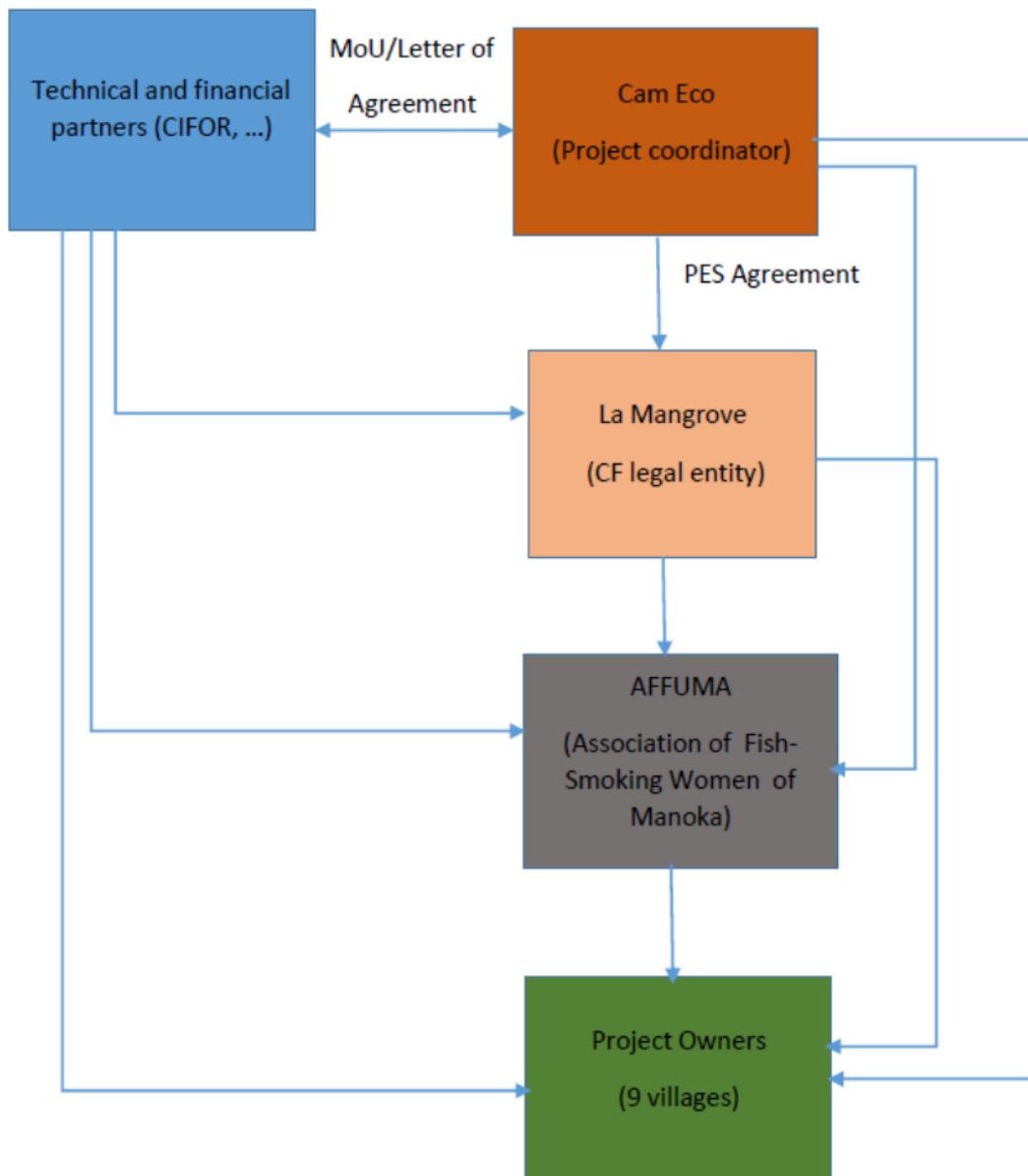


Figure 3: Governance structure of the PES-Manoka project

Table 6: Brief description of organization involved in the governance structure

Organization name: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Role in the project: Bringing financial and technical supports to the project
Legal status: NGO
Long-term objective: Advance human well-being, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries.
History and achievement: Although many link CIFOR's creation to the 1992 Earth Summit because it came into existence the following year, the discussions that led to founding CIFOR predated the Earth Summit by several years. In 1991, the CGIAR appointed the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) as the implementing agency responsible for establishing CIFOR and setting up a Board of Trustees. CIFOR's Establishment Agreement

was signed by [Australia](#), [Sweden](#), [Switzerland](#), and the [United States](#);^[1] the Agreement was lodged with the [United Nations](#) and CIFOR's legal identity as an international organisation was consolidated with a Host Country Agreement between the new Board and the [Government of Indonesia](#) in May 1993.

The **Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)** is a non-profit scientific research organization that conducts research on the use and management of forests with a focus on tropical forests in developing countries. CIFOR is the forestry research center of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a network of 15 research centers around the world that focus on agricultural research for sustainable development, working closely with governments and other partners to help develop evidence-based solutions to problems related to sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.

CIFOR's research contributes to the three CGIAR System-Level Outcomes: reduced poverty, improved food and nutrition security, and improved natural resource systems and ecosystem services. It also contributes to the new United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and commitments made by countries in the Paris agreement and other accords related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Current activities: CIFOR is working on four components such as:

- [Component 1: Smallholder production systems and markets](#)
- [Component 2: Management and conservation of forest and tree resources](#)
- [Component 3: Environmental services and landscape management](#)
- [Component 4: Climate change adaptation and mitigation](#)
- [Component 5: Impacts of trade and investment on forests and people](#)

Key personnel:

Dr Abdou Awono

Email : a.awono@cgiar.org

Dr Denis Sonwa

Email: d.sonwa@cgiar.org

Organization name: CAM-ECO

Role in the project:

- Coordinating the project activities and ensuring the well management of the PES payment in beneficiary communities;
- Raising fund for the project;
- Collaborating with the relevant governing structure for the project registration at national level;
- Doing the follow-up of the project with different partners

Legal status: NGO

Long-term objective

Strengthen the capacities of development actors, decentralized local authorities and local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources, local governance and the development of the local economy, taking into account gender and environmental protection related issues.

History and achievements

Cameroon Ecology is a Cameroonian NGO created in September 2000 by receipt n°00452/RDA/J06/BAPP. Its head office is located in Yaoundé.

The first branch of Cam-Eco was opened in Edéa in January 2002 in order to bring the organization closer to its target groups. On September 7, 2004, the Edéa branch became the National Office of Cameroon Ecology by decision of the Board of Directors.

Some achievements:

- Establishment of Mangrove Platforms on sustainable management of mangroves in the three mangrove areas of Cameroon : Cameroon estuary, Rio Del Rey and Rio Ntem estuaries
- Support mangrove community forests in the Cameroon estuary
Elaboration of Cameroon Mangrove Master Plan
- Development of a draft institutional, policies and regulatory framework (MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT....) on the sustainable management of mangroves
- Development of a mangrove Community forest guidelines and procedures for the creation of mangrove community forests in Bakassi
- Development of a mangrove forest restoration plan in the Bakassi area
- Elaboration of a Mangrove restoration training Manual for communities
- Elaboration of a multistakeholder collaboration guide on mangrove ecosystems management
- Capacity building of local communities on sustainable management of Mangroves
- Restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems in the Rio Del Rey and Cameroon estuaries
- Promotion of improved fish smoking technologies in Manoka in order to reduce the pressure on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon;
- Support to the development of income generating activities for the improvement of the living conditions of local communities

Current activities

Ongoing activities:

- Development of a institutional, policies and regulatory framework (MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT....)
- Restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems in the Rio Del Rey, Rio Ntem and Cameroon estuaries
- Elaboration of the Communal Development Plan of the Douala VI subdivision
- Support for the establishment of mangrove community forests in the Cameroon estuary
- Capacity building of local communities on sustainable management of Mangroves
- Promotion of improved fish smoking technologies in Manoka in order to reduce the pressure on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon

<p>Key personnel Ms. Cécile NDJEBET Email: cecilendjebet28@gmail.com</p> <p>Ms. Rose Pélagie MASSO Email: rosymass1@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Mr. NTJA Dominique Email: dominikntja@yahoo.fr</p>
<p>Organization name: AFFUMA</p> <p>Role in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of local communities on using improved methods for smoking fish - Mangrove protection - Use the available payment to develop activities which contribute to reducing emissions and poverty
<p>Legal status: Association</p> <p>Long-term objective:</p> <p>Reducing the consumption of mangrove fuel wood and improving the living conditions of women fish smokers who depend on it.</p>
<p>History and achievement:</p> <p>AFUMA is the Association of Women Fish Smokers of Manoka, created on September 10, 2019 with the aim of reducing the consumption of mangrove fuel wood and improving the living conditions of women fish smokers who depend on it.</p> <p>Under this project, the members of this association will be the main beneficiaries of the payments that will be provided and will play a key role in the preservation of the forest cover and the monitoring of the project activities.</p>
<p>Current activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributing to reducing fuel wood harvesting in the mangroves forest through promoting the use of improved smokehouses at local level.
<p>Key personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Présidente : INYONG Marie Thérèse. - Secrétaire: EDIMO Emma - Trésorière: MBEN Jeanne <p>Organization name: La Mangrove</p> <p>The creation of this legal entity was facilitated by the NGO, Cameroon Ecology (CAM-ECO). It carried out activities necessary to draft SMP. This includes forest zoning, fauna</p>

<p>and flora inventory and the drafting of the SMP. La Mangrove practices legal artisanal logging and uses the money generated by this activity to achieve community needs.</p>
<p>Role in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of activities that contribute to the reduction of forest degradation - - Sharing of the benefits generated by the PES initiative. - Implementing the code of conduct for the sustainable management of the mangrove - Implementing the Simple Management plan
<p>Legal status: Association</p>
<p>Long-term objective:</p> <p>Their main objective is to promote the sustainable development and equitable management of the Manoka Community Forest</p>
<p>History and achievement</p> <p>"La Mangrove" is an association created on January 08, 2014 under n°599/2013/RDA/C19/SAAJP. Their main objective is to promote the sustainable development and equitable management of the Manoka Community Forest. La Mangrove community forest is located in the Littoral Region, Wouri Division and Douala VI Subdivision. La Mangrove will serve as an umbrella organization representing local communities, including women and youth to facilitate effective implementation of the project activities, as well as benefit sharing.</p>
<p>Current activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing the follow-up of the signature of the SMP at the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
<p>Key personnel</p> <p>Dr Eugène MANGA</p> <p>Email: eugeneyomanga@gmail.com</p>

Part I: Community Led Design Plan

I1 Plan for achieving community participation in the project, including a mechanism for ongoing consultation with target groups and producers

(PV requirement 4.1)

Participation of the population is crucial for this project to succeed. It is an aspect that is encouraged and well respected; from project development to implementation. After several consultation and awareness-raising sessions, the community agreed to have the project implemented in the CF. It was involved in all project activities (participatory mapping, socio-economic study, biomass inventory, etc.) and participated in identifying project activities.

The participatory identification of threats to the forest cover enabled the population to better understand all the aspects of the project and also to realize the pivotal role they have to play in the project. The populations have understood that the success of the project will not only depend on the coordination provided by Cam-Eco, but much more on the uses they will decide to make of their forests and on the involvement of community members in the groups of activities they will be able to put up.

Part J Additionality Analysis and Barrier to Project Implementation

The community of Manoka needs financial, technical and institutional support for the sustainable management of their forest. The latter will have a direct impact on the protection of the forest cover, with the corollary of perpetuating environmental services and the payments that flow from them. The proper use of these payments will contribute to improved livelihoods. However, the continuation of current practices or those to which communities are most inclined to will contribute to forest cover loss.

The table below highlights current practices in the absence of the project, obstacles to project implementation and actions to be taken to successfully implement and manage the project.

Table 5: Additionality test

Additionality test	Initial scenario	Action
Regulatory surplus	Legally, the community forest must be managed sustainably and on the basis of a simple management plan approved by the State. Moreover, the part covered by mangroves is only intended for conservation according to the annex attached to the CF allocation guide. However, the practices observed very often contribute to the <u>fraudulent exploitation</u> of wood products outside of the SMP.	<p>Develop forest protection activities and incentives through the PES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training/awareness raising on CF and sustainable management - Monitoring the implementation of SMPs in the context of PES with the community
Common practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excessive harvesting of poles in mangrove forests - Illegal logging and harvesting in mangrove forests - Agricultural practices close to the community forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find alternative species to mangrove wood or systematically use improved smokehouses - Implement sustainable management in the CF, taking into account the specificities of the forests and in strict compliance with the SMP.

Additionality test	Initial scenario	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor the implementation of the SMP, ensure the integrity of the CF. - Practice agroforestry and intensify agriculture on fallow lands
Barriers or obstacles to the implementation of the project		
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unavailability of funds for project development - Lack of partners to provide the necessary funding to make the system of payments for environmental services work 	Funding available for initial project development, ongoing project management and transaction costs, and payments for community environmental services (provided by CIFOR)
Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project team to be completed - Communities inexperienced in governance and development and in monitoring project activities. 	Recruitment and capacity building of the project team with a focus on skills transfer in all areas (project coordination, administrative and financial management, database management, carbon quantification, carbon stock monitoring, carbon market, etc.) Capacity building of the community in fund management, implementation and monitoring of project activities
Institutional	Mixed relations with some organizations and institutions (private, administration, civil society, etc.). Perception of mangroves by outsiders and adoption of low-cost smokehouses by women fish smokers. Non-existent or non-dynamic grouping structures	Awareness raising and continuous education on the impacts of mangrove degradation. Facilitating the grouping of communities into activity groups and building the capacity of these groups to manage the resources at their disposal rationally.

Part K Regulatory compliance and notification to relevant bodies

The PES project will comply with all national and international regulations. Local administrations in charge of the environment, forestry and wildlife as well as the national REDD+ coordination will be involved. It is in line with the national REDD+ strategy which makes PES projects one of its strategic axes.

Information and discussion workshops with the national REDD+ coordination, local administrations in charge of the environment, forestry and wildlife on the implementation of the Manoka community PES project will be organized.

Part L Sources of initial funding

Cameroon Ecology has not yet secured significant funding for the implementation of the PES-Manoka. It continues to identify potential sources of funding and develop partnerships with some international institutions present on the national territory. This is the case with CIFOR, which is both a technical

and financial partner in this project. CIFOR, within the framework of Governing Multifunctional Landscapes (GML), supports Cameroon Ecology through the recruitment of consultants to carry out field activities.

Cameroon Ecology will consolidate the partnership with CIFOR through a MoU, in the framework of this project. In addition, it will continue to seek additional sources of funding for the implementation of the project.

Annex 1 – Notification of relevant ministries

