



Cameron Wildlife
Conservation Society

**Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project
Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve**

Report of Activities: 2006



**CWCS Project
Douala - Edea Wildlife Reserve
BP 54 Mouanko, Littoral Province
Cameroon**

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January, 2007



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I. INTRODUCTION

CWCS Douala–Edea Forest Project

Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS) has been working in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MINEF) towards the development of a long-term conservation program for Douala-Edea forest reserve (DER). The program is aimed at putting in place a management system:

- To protect ecological diversity of the area
- Support sustainable natural resource exploitation especially by surrounding local populations
- Promote activities to achieve economic development and improved livelihood of local communities

One of the main objectives of the program is developing a management plan for the area to provide broad guidelines in management of natural resources and integration of local communities and other stakeholders in overall management process.

Mainly NOVIB and partner institutions have successfully funded two project phases

- Between April 1997 and March 1999 with financial assistance of Netherlands Committee of IUCN baseline socio-economic and biological data was collected to assess biodiversity in the region. Local institutional frameworks were developed amongst government services, conservation partners and local communities to facilitate program coordination and implementation
- The second phase of the project was from January 2000 to December 2004 and was funded by Dutch Development Organisation (NOVIB). The main objectives of the second phase were: i) Facilitate establishment of consultative platforms amongst conservation partners, the private sector and local communities ii) Expand socio-economic program to address poverty alleviation issues iii) Develop a national and regional network with other partners and institutions on protection of mangrove ecosystems iv) Establish infrastructure to support field operations v) Lobby for changes and improvement in national policies on gender integration and participatory management vi) Establish a monitoring system to measure conservation impacts and trends in natural resource utilisation vii) Promote gender activities and local collaborative management initiatives through creation of community based organisations

The present Novib phase (January 2005 – December 2007) drawing from the lessons learnt from the previous phases mainly focuses on the gazettment process that provides a framework for resolving the ambiguous land tenure system, access to resources and conservation problems plaguing the protected area through a well defined micro zoning process backed with the establishment of stakeholders' consultative platforms. This is a win-win scenario which is expected to offer many opportunities for local population to secured access to land and natural resources to improve on their living conditions and developmental endeavours also through development of ecotourism potentials while conservation authorities gain from secured biodiversity conservation.

To facilitate field operations and the integration of gender issues within the project personnel structure (**Table 1**), the project was structured into two main components namely technical and support components.

- The Site Coordinator (Project Coordinator, PC) is responsible for the day-to- day management of the Project. Senior technicians do coordination and implementation of activities under technical component notably: Community Development Officer (CDO), responsible for the socio-economic programme, Forest Officer (FO) responsible for the forestry programme, Conservation Biologist

(PB) responsible for the ecological monitoring programme, a female Gender Officer/Adviser (GO) for the mainstreaming of gender issues into the overall programme and female Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Officer responsible for the management of the GIS data base. The senior technicians are assisted by four project Field Assistants (FA).

- The Support unit comprises a female Administrator/Accountant, a Bookkeeper/Cashier, a Secretary (female) and an office Assistant (female). They handle all finances, purchases, maintenance and the day- to- day running of the Project office in Mouanko. The Project also employs a boat pilot, a female receptionist/day guard, night-watch man and other support staffs in the villages.

Table 1: Personnel of CWCS Project

No	Designation	Name	Qualification	Period From
1	National Programme Co-ordinator	Dr. Leonard USONGO	B.Sc, M.Sc, Ph.D (Wildlife Ecology & Management)	1997
2	Project Co-ordinator	Gordon N. AJONINA	B.Sc.F, M.Sc.F (Forest Resources Management)	Sept 1999
3	Community Development	MEKONGO Fidèle	Maitrise, DESS (Sciences Sociales, Gestion des Projets)	Aug 2000
4	Forest/Agroforestry Officer	Gordon N. AJONINA	B.Sc.F, M.Sc.F (Forest Resources Management)	May, 1998
5	Biologist	Isidore AYISSI	Maitrise, DESS (Sciences Environnementales)	April 2000
6	Gender officer	Mme Lem Shu AKONGWI	B.Sc. (Women & Gender Studies/Journalism & Mass Communication), M.Sc.(Women &	March 2005
7	Administrative & Financial Officer	Mme Diba EKOUBE Henriette	D.U.T (Informatique de Gestion)	March 2005
8	Assistant Forest/Agroforestry	Dogmo Minkem Merlin	Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts	March 2005
9	Community Development Assistant	Diyouke Eugene	2 ^{eme} Année Universitaires en Science	May 2001
10	Research Assistant	Robert Mbakwa	Technical Certificate	1997
11	Secretary	Kinne DJOUDA Carine	BTS (Secretariat de Direction)	November 2005
12	Cahier/Bookkeeper	Mme NKAN Gilbertine	Probatoire G	February 2002
13	Driver 1	Bruno Laisin	F.S.L.C.	Nov 1999
14	Driver 2	NDIBI Elector Akombum	F.S.L.C.	August 2003
15	Boat Driver	Timba Martin	B.E.P.C.	February 2002
16	Secretariat/Office Assistant	Mlle Essopi Fidèle	Professional training for Office Personnel	February 2002
17	Night Watch/Gardener	IGRI Jean	B.E.P.C.	March 2005
18	Receptionist	Mme EKANGA Frieda	C.A.P.	February 2002

Scope of the report

This report covers the period January to December 2006. It summarises project achievements, field challenges and recommendations drawn from lessons learned. The report also describes progress per milestones for expected outputs (**Annexe 1**) and risks (**Annexe 2**) associated with project implementation.

Work plan

An annual work plan was developed from current project logical framework (**Annexe 3**). The FY07 work plan was developed following a technical meeting involving project technical staffs and National Program Coordinator. The annual work plan is presented in **Table 2** below. **Table 3** presents segmentation of project area into zones of project implementation.

Table 2-Work plan for 2006

Component /Activity	Months												Responsibility
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
1. Institutional Linkages and Capacity Building Component													
1.1 Provide technical and logistic assistance to the conservator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
1.2 Provide technical and logistic assistance to other Govt services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	PC/PA
1.3 Site visits and workshops	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	PC/PA
1.4 Project participation and net working activities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	PC/PA/CDO/PB/GO
1.5 Support national student and volunteer work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2. Community Development Component													
<i>Improved techniques of fish processing vulgarised</i>													
2.1 Identification of pilot individual local smoke houses for improv	x	x	x	x	x								CDO/GO
2.2 Reinforcement of individual local fish smoking platforms		x	x	x	x								CDO/GO
<i>Strengthen capacities of local institutions in natural resources mgt</i>													
2.4 Assist in the establishment of functional women groups(CIGs)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	GO
2.5 Assist in the legalisation of VRMCs/CIGs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CDO/GO
2.6 Assist in legal attribution of community forests													CDO/GO/PFO
2.7 Technical training workshops in mgt & conservation activities							x						CDO/GO/PFO
2.8 Training seminars in community forest management													CDO/GO/PFO
2.9 Training seminars in modern fish smoking techniques						x							CDO/GO/PFO
2.10 Training seminars in processing & marketing of crop/NTFPs	x												CDO/GO/PFO
2.11 Training seminars in micro project development											x		CDO/GO/PFO
2.12 Training seminars in small livestock production									x				CDO/GO/PFO
2.13 Support group exchange visit programmes					x	x				x			CDO/GO
2.14 Develop appropriation strategies for agricultural initiatives	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CDO/GO/PFO
2.15 Micro-project revolving fund													CDO/GO/PFO
<i>General comm education & sensitisation campaigns</i>													
2.16 Dev'pt of comm education & sensitisation materials	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CDO/GO/PFO
2.17 Organise meetings with community leaders	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	PC/CDO/GO/PFO
2.18 Material support to comm enviro groups	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CDO/GO/PFO
2.19 Support to school environmental clubs	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	CDO/GO/PFO
3. Research and Monitoring Component													
<i>Targeted biological research</i>													
3.1 Study on hunting/pop distribution of manatees													PB
3.2 Megafaunal surveys & monitoring	x			x			x			x			PB
3.3 Fisheries surveys & monitoring													PB
3.4 Reinforcement of ecological monitoring system				x									PB/CDO/GO/PFO/GIS
<i>Basic socio-economic studies & monitoring</i>													
3.5 NTFPs surveys & target species for marketing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	PFO/PB
3.6 Agro-forestry research & monitoring	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	PFO
3.7 Mangrove human impact studies	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	PFO
4. Management component													
<i>Regazettement process</i>													
4.1 Organisation of stakeholder meetings for est of platforms	x									x			PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
4.2 Zoning plan meetings		x					x					x	PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
4.3 Mapping of multiple use zones and impt resource use areas	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	PB/PFO/GIS
4.4 Dev'pt of strategies for stakeholders involvement in res. mgt	x												PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
4.5 Organisation of local and national workshops					x								PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
4.6 Boundary demarcation studies	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	PB/PFO/GIS
4.7 GIS data base dev'pt for map production													PB/PFO/GIS
4.8 Writing and submission of gazettement doc													PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
4.9 Local mgt plan validation meetings with all stakeholders													PC/CDO/GO/PB/PFO
<i>Capacity building of project staff</i>													
4.10 Field Project Co-ordinator													
a-Management and project development course (South/east Africa)													PC
b-Strategic planning, project monitoring/evaluation etc (in-country)		x											PC
4.11 Biologist													
a-Inventory work, statistical data analyses, GIS etc (in-country)										x			PB/PC
b-Ecological monitoring training session (Central Africa)						x							PB/PC
4.12 Community Development Officers (2)													
a-PRA, GI training (in-country)			x										CDO/GO/PC
b-Collaborative management approaches (South/east Africa)											x		CDO/GO/PC
4.13 Project Finance/Administrative Officer													
a- Budget planning, personnel mgt, auditing skills etc (in country)	x												PC/PA

PC-Project Coordinator; PA-Project Administrator; CDO-Community Development Officer; GO-Gender Officer;

PB-Project Biologist; PFO-Project Forest Officer, GIS Officer

Table 3: Zoning plan for project implementation

Zone	Villages	Focal Points
1. Upper coastal area and Manoka Island	Manoka, Youmé I & II, Moukoulé I & II, Suelaba, Mbenadikumé	a) Manoka b) Youmé II c) Mbenadikumé
2. Lower Sanaga and lower coastal area	Yoyo I & II, Mbiako, Malimba villages including Nsah area	a) Yoyo II b) Moulongo c) Nsah area
3. Lower Sanaga left bank and Kwakwa	The Kwakwa region, Mouanko, Yatou, Yavi	a) Elogotot b) Mouanko c) Yatou
4. Upper Sanaga left bank	Pongo Songo, Tissongo, Olombé villages	a) Pongo Songo b) Tissongo c) Olombé
5. Eastern and the Nyong	The Yassoukou area and River Nyong area	a) Ekoth b) Abée c) Embouchure de Nyong
6 Lower Nyong and Atlantic coast	The Badangué fishing villages	a) Stand

II. REPORT OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A summary of progress activities is presented in a logical framework matrix in **Annexe 3**.

1.0. Institutional linkages and capacity building component

1.1. Provide technical and logistic assistance to the conservator

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The project has continued with technical and material assistance to the Conservator of DER. This has significantly improved his operational capacity in the field. The Conservator has participated in several local and national meetings to forge ahead gazettement process of the forest reserve. The conservation service has continued dialogue with petroleum company PERENCO currently exploring forest areas in the southeast region of the reserve. This particular area is a corridor that connects to Chad-Cameroon pipeline forest areas in Kribi. There are planned meetings with multi-national agro-industrial companies operating around the forest reserve. The stakeholders meetings are to facilitate dialogue that would help in conflict resolution and more importantly developing an integrated approach in natural resource management. Implementation of these activities contributed to organisation of a workshop bringing together key stakeholders in November 2006. The main objective of this workshop was to launch Gazettement process of the reserve. The project has also funded several anti-poaching operations involving local gendarmerie and police services.

1.2. Provide technical and logistic assistance to other government services

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The project has provided assistance local services of Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Education. Most of the assistance is to reinforce operational capacity of local government services in related conservation and environment activities. For example, assistance was given to local services of ministry of agriculture to organise training sessions on improved farming techniques with farming groups, distribution of high quality seedlings to women groups, fruit tree domestication/nursery techniques and establishment of community/peasant orchards. Local services of the ministry of education carried out several environmental education and outreach programs within primary and secondary schools in the region. The project also provided technical and material assistance to nature clubs of primary and secondary schools in Mouanko, Dizangue and Edea sub divisions. Regular meetings were also organised by local services of the ministry of fisheries to promote use of less energy consuming improved smoking houses in major fishing camps in the area.

1.3. Site visits and workshops

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Project staffs participated in several national and regional workshops and training seminars. CWCS, World Conservation Union (IUCN) Central African Office-Yaounde and French based NGO Planete

d'Urgence signed an MOU in March 2005 as part of an initiative to strengthen technical and operational capacities of staffs of protected areas. As part of the agreement Planete volunteers participated in project activities notably ecological monitoring, initiation and management of micro projects and development of website, www.cwcs-cameroon.org to brand project activities to a wider network. The project also facilitated technical exchange visits from other national and sub regional NGOs. For example, visit of Nigerian Conservation NGO, Rainforest Resource and Development Centre (RRDC) to learn from CWCS experiences in agro-forestry projects and improved smokehouse techniques



Plate 1: Visit of CWCS tree propagation plant by members of the Nigerian NGO Rainforest Development Centre on 04-06 November 2006

1.4. Project participation and networking activities

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

CWCS has continued to play a lead role in building local, national and sub regional networks for sustainable management of mangroves and wetlands. CWCS has created a national network known as Cameroon Mangrove Network (CMN). The network consists of over 30 member organisations mainly grassroots NGOs and community based organisations active within the mangrove ecosystem. The network has maintained good working relations with mangrove projects in the country. The CMN has played a big role in lobbying government and raising environmental issues on petroleum and gas exploitation along Cameroon coast. It is also working with Cameroon Parliamentary Caucus for Environment to influence environmental policy issues in parliament. An agreement was signed with the Canadian Embassy in August 2006 to support implementation of gender oriented activities to build capacities and empowerment of local women in Douala-Edea.

1.5. Support national student and volunteer work

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The Project has supported field research work for degree requirements of five national students. Research topics covered regeneration of mangrove ecosystem, water pollution and Non Timber Forest Product (NTFPs).

2.0 Socio-economic and Community Development component

Improved techniques of fish processing vulgarised

2.1. Identification of pilot individual local smokehouses for improvement

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

There is ongoing monitoring of efficient smoking houses that were constructed in 2005. The project has also helped to set up management committees for use of these smoke houses. Additional 30 smoke houses would be renovated in next phase of the project. About 90 women are using improved smoking houses in the area.

2.2. Reinforcement of individual local fish smoking platforms

Planned start date: February 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Available funds from NOVIB could not finance the improvement of identified individual fish smoking platforms. But contacts established with various partners are expected to boost this activity in 2007.

Strengthen capacities of local institutions in natural resource management

2.4. Assist in the establishment of functional women groups (CIGs)

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Problems identified in existing groups pushed CWCS to revamp group capacity building endeavours especially in group dynamism / management, women entrepreneurship, natural resource management strategies, crops and NTFPs processing, activity planning and income generating activities. Only 2 new women groups were established with 8 and 13 members respectively.

2.5. Assist in the legalisation of Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRNC) and CIGs

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Due to organisational and restructuring process within the Provincial Delegation of Agriculture it was not possible to legalise groups constituted in 2005. This will be done as soon as the process is completed.

2.6. Assist in legal attribution of community forests

Planned start date: January 2006

This is expected to be integrated with ongoing gazettelement process since it is an important component in the multiple land use zone.

2.7. Technical training workshops in management and conservation activities

Planned start date: July 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Three working sessions were held in Mouanko, Edea and Douala involving CWCS, MINFOF staff and Territorial Authorities on key topics and strategies to be adopted during Gazettement process.

2.8. Training seminars in community forest management

Planned start date: June 2006

2.9. Training seminars in modern fish smoking techniques

Planned start date: June 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

One training session was organised in one fishing camp (Yoyo 2) and twenty (20) women received explanations on the functioning of the two types of improved smokehouses already available (improved smokehouse and traditional smokehouse improved). They also practiced by going through the various steps of the fish smoking process.

2.10. Training seminars in processing and marketing of crops /NTFPs

Planned start date: January 2006

Status: *Ongoing*

Two training seminars involving 40 participants were organised.

2.11. Training seminars in micro project development

Planned start date: December 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

CWCS staff and twelve members of four CIGs of Mouanko took part in training seminars monitoring and evaluation of micro projects organised by Planete Urgence .

2.12. Training seminars in small livestock production

Planned start date: September 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

One training session was held with local services of Fisheries and Livestock on poultry and piggery management.

2.13. Support group exchange visit programmes

Planned start date: May 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

In view of the vulgarisation of improved fish smoking techniques, two exchange visits were organised between groups that mastered this new technique and those that had problems with it. These exchange visits involved 24 women from two groups.

2.14. Develop appropriation strategies for agricultural initiatives

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

As part of exit strategies on agricultural activities being implemented with local services of ministry of agricultural, the project is gradually phasing out on direct financing and purchase of agric tools. There is more emphasis on technical assistance in agro forestry and improved farming methods to discourage

ongoing slash-and-burn practices. So many communities have fruiting orchards established with technical assistance from local agric department.

2.15. Micro-project revolving fund

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *suspended*

The conditions required to carry out the activity have not yet been met (well organised groups and poor mentality in loan repayment). The project will continue with awareness raising activities to sensitize communities on importance of such financing schemes.

General community education and sensitisation campaigns

2.16. Development of Community education and sensitisation materials

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Over 2000 pamphlets, flyers, calendars, posters and 200 T-shirts were produced as part of awareness raising in Douala-Edea reserve. The project also supported production of two editions of quarterly journal *Le Djaga* (the local name for the flagship species manatee) by a college nature club. The project contributed to other internationally celebrated events as World Environment Day.

2.17. Organise meetings with community leaders

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Four consultative meetings were organised with local community leaders and resource persons. The meetings focused on ongoing Gazettement process of the forest reserve.

2.18. Material support to community environment groups

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The project has provided material and technical assistance to nature clubs of the colleges in the area. The project has also supported youth animation programs aimed at raising environmental awareness within the locality. The awareness raising programs usually targets youths in colleges and primary schools of the region. Four college students from nature clubs carried out a one month holiday internship

2.19. Support to school environmental clubs

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

See above sections on environmental education and awareness raising with schools and in the communities.

3.0. Research and Monitoring component

Targeted biological research

3.1. Study on hunting/population distribution of manatees

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Not planned for 2006*

3.2. Mega-faunal surveys and monitoring

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

More than 14km of permanent transects were cut in Olumbe north east ridge of the reserve with diverse vegetation types for monitoring purposes. This particular area is rich in wildlife species such as chimpanzees, crocodiles, sitatungas, water chevrotains and mona monkeys.

3.3. Fisheries surveys and monitoring

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Not planned for 2006*

3.4. Reinforcement of ecological monitoring system

Planned start date: May 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The project has been implementing the ecological monitoring system put in place in 2005. The ecological monitoring program has set of measurable indicators to assess threats, trends in resource use and human driven environmental impacts.

Basic socio-economic studies and monitoring

3.5. NTFPs surveys and target species for marketing

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Regular NTFP market surveys have been carried out in local markets of the project area. The project also carried out a survey of market chains for NTFP trade in rural and urban areas that may be useful to improve trade networks and local economies.

3.6. Agroforestry research and monitoring

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The Project has been working with the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) for extension techniques to domesticate local fruit tree with high economic value. These techniques have been

adopted already by four common initiative groups (CIGs) with 46 farmers and 12 women. The local orchards created covering 7 ha are closely monitored by local agric services.



Plate 2: Field training sessions of community groups in modern tree propagation methods

3.7. Mangrove human impact studies

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The project has completed a second re-measurement of permanent sample plots in two pilot sites. Re-measurement is done at an interval of 2 years to evaluate growth and other parameters of forest dynamics in different exploitation regimes. Results from this study would be used to determine harvesting quotas and sustainable management of mangroves. There are studies being carried out to assess industrial pollution of mangrove ecosystems and impact on species population dynamics.



Plate 3: Community mangrove regeneration site

4.0. Management Component

Gazettement process

The gazettement process of forest reserve into a national park has been officially launched with a stakeholders workshop organised in November 2006. The Gazettement will address land tenure issues including development of a landuse plan for entire protected area and surrounding multiple use zones. Some parts of present reserve will be degazetted whilst others notably marine ecosystem would be integrated as part of proposed national park.

4.1. Organisation of stakeholders' meeting for establishment of platforms

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The activity was carried out in two sessions involving 24 local representatives, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife, territorial administration, CWCS, agro-industrial companies and other NGOs. The meetings facilitated need assessments of various stakeholders.

4.2. Zoning plan meetings

Planned start date: February 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Forty nine planning and sensitisation meetings have organised during this phase of the Gazettement process. Campaigns were established in view of the gazettement process. Those meetings involved 977 persons from 74 villages and fishing camps. The local community expressed satisfaction that the established process will resolve the ambiguous land tenure system, access to resources and conservation problems plaguing the reserve.

4.3. Mapping of multiple use zones and important resource use areas

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

This is expected to be done as soon as the new boundaries of the national park are defined. The local community has been sensitised on the importance of such an exercise in resolving the ambiguous land tenure system, access to resources and conservation problems plaguing the reserve.

4.4. Development of strategies for stakeholders' involvement in resources management

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The launching of gazettement process facilitated definition of mechanisms to involve different stakeholders in the natural resource management process. This is line with government's policy to address development and poverty alleviation issues.

4.5. Organisation of local and national workshops

Planned start date: May 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

Under the supervision of the Governor of Littoral Province and a cross section of the local population and other stakeholders, a session was organised to validate the re-gazettement process and launch the work of contact groups that will dialogue with village communities on the process. Over 75 people representing public services, NGOs, local population, logging and agro-industrial companies met and were trained on the strategies to develop during field trips and negotiations with communities.

4.6. Boundary demarcation studies

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

The boundaries of the mangrove extension zone of the national park were surveyed and later on materialised with the administrative authorities and local technical partners of forestry, wildlife and fisheries of the new district. Over 40 000 ha of pristine mangrove vegetation was included into the proposed terrestrial and marine national park and is expected to be a compensation zone for the degraded areas in the reserve.

4.7. GIS data base development for map production

Planned start date: January 2005

Status: *Ongoing*

A GIS data base is been developed or updated by the hired GIS Officer. A situation map of the reserve has been produced and will be subsequently updated that will constituted a basis for stakeholders meetings on the re-gazettement process.

4.8. Writing and submission of gazettement document

Planned start date: June 2006

Status: *Ongoing*

The document initially developed following stakeholders consultation process facilitated by a consultant last year was updated and validated during the stakeholder's workshop launching the gazettement process.

4.9. Local management plan validation meetings with all stakeholders

Planned start date: August 2006

Status: *Ongoing*

Under the supervision of the Governor of Littoral, a session was organised to validate gazettement process and launch the work of contact groups in the field. Over 75 people representing government services, NGOs, local population, logging and agro-industrial companies met and were trained on the strategies to develop during field trips and negotiations with communities.

Capacity building of Project Staff

Project staffs participated in various capacity building programs in collaboration with conservation partners as WWF, IUCN, ICRAF, Wetlands International and other international partners:

- The Project Coordinator participated in various wetlands management workshops and programmes in Gabon, Kenya, Senegal and Tunisia also under the auspices of the African Development Bank leading to the production a manual on Wetlands Assessment, Planning, Management and Monitoring in Africa. He also participated in several national mangrove conservation workshops including a training course in Senegal on negotiation for regional sustainability supported by Regional Marine Conservation Programme (PRCM), Sustainable Challenge Foundation as well as Nature and Poverty programmes of WWF-NL, FoE-NL and IUCN-NL.
- The project biologist participated in an ecological monitoring training program in a sea turtle symposium in Greece
- Forestry, Socioeconomic and Gender Assistants participated in respective national workshops on mangrove conservations and group dynamics and leadership skills.
- The Project Administrator also underwent relevant national training in accounting and financial management
- The Secretary also underwent one month training on infographical softwares.

5.0 Financial report

Summary income and expenditure statement for the period (fiscal year 2006) is presented in Table 3 while Annex 4 contains the details.

5.1. Income

During FY06, one hundred and thirteen million two hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and sixty eight (113 248 768) francs was received as against ninety million six hundred and forty thousand (90 640 000) francs budgeted from Novib's budget, giving a surplus of twenty two million six hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and sixty eight (22 608 768) francs coming mainly from:

- Support from other donors (partners) especially Canadian Cooperation (10 678 000 F) for the sensitization of the community about gazettment program, needs assessment and identification of female opinion leaders.
- Support from other Technical partners: IUCN with a donation of some office furniture; Planète Urgence who realised many activities (development of web site, training seminars in micro project development, mangrove regeneration)
- Other sources including bank interest (305 971 F) and balance brought forward 2005 (6 714 556 F).

5.2. Expenditures

From 90 640 000 francs budgeted from Novib, one hundred and seven million seven hundred and fifty nine thousand and thirty three (107 759 033) francs (118,89%) was spent with a deficit of seventeen million one hundred and nineteen thousand and thirty three (-17 119 033) francs.

However, most of activities, including Institutional linkages & capacity building (129,35%); General community education & sensitisation campaigns (118,46%); Targeted biological research (129,88%); Basic socio-economic studies & monitoring (193,36%); Re-gazettment process (177,62%); Capacity building of Project staff (202,05%) and field running costs (150,39%) well exceeded the percentage as indicated. This can be explained by large mobilisation of various institutional and community structures and networks for the gazettment process, most activities in the conservation of mangrove ecosystem, capacity building of Project staff and the increase of personal social and fiscal charges. Socioeconomic activities representing low expenditures rates were due to support from the above mentioned partners.

Globally from the budgeted, total expenditures of one hundred and six million ninety six thousand two hundred and fifty five (106 096 255) francs, one hundred and sixteen million eight hundred and ninety three thousand seven hundred and thirteen (116 893 713) francs was consumed with a negative variance of ten million seven hundred and ninety seven thousand four hundred and fifty eight (-10 797 458) francs (110,18%).

5.3. Balance

The annual balance carried forward for the fiscal year 2007 is thus less three million six hundred and forty four thousand nine hundred and forty five (-3 644 945) francs, about -5 565 Euros (1 Euro =655 francs cfa). Measures to redress this deficit include absorption from funds from the Canadian AID to implement gender activities in the project area.

Table 3: CWCS Douala-Edea Forest Project Financial Report for the fiscal year 2006**A/ INCOME**

DESCRIPTION	BUDGETED	RECEIVED	VARIANCE
a) Opening balance	0	6 714 556	-6 714 556
b) Income from donors			
i) NOVIB OXFAM	90 640 000	90 771 986	-131 986
ii) Coopération Canadienne		10 678 000	-10 678 000
d) Other Technical Partners			
i) Planète Urgence		4 328 255	-4 328 255
ii) IUCN		450 000	-450 000
c) Interest income			
i) Bank interest	0	305 971	-305 971
TOTAL INCOME	90 640 000	113 248 768	-22 608 768

B/ EXPENDITURES**B1- NOVIB BUDGET**

DESCRIPTION	BUDGETED	CONSUMED	VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
1. Institutional Linkages and Capacity Building Component	6 877 000	8 895 145	-2 018 145	129,35%
2. Community Development Component				
a) Improved techniques of fish processing vulgarised	2 000 000	144 950	1 855 050	7,25%
b) Strengthen capacities of local institutions in natural resources mgt	5 380 000	1 842 250	3 537 750	34,24%
c) General community education & sensitisation campaigns	1 672 000	1 980 675	-308 675	118,46%
TOTAL 2 (Community Development Component)	9 052 000	3 967 875	5 084 125	43,83%
3. Research and Monitoring Component				
d) Targeted biological research	2 490 000	3 234 050	-744 050	129,88%
e) Basic socio-economic studies & monitoring	3 570 000	6 902 885	-3 332 885	193,36%
TOTAL 3 (Research and Monitoring Component)	6 060 000	10 136 935	-4 076 935	167,28%
4. Management component				
f) Regazettement process	8 850 000	15 719 473	-6 869 473	177,62%
g) Capacity building of project staff	1 170 000	2 363 945	-1 193 945	202,05%
TOTAL 4 (Management Component)	10 020 000	18 083 418	-8 063 418	180,47%
5.0 Investment cost	1 700 000	436 425	1 263 575	25,67%
6.0 Field running cost	14 571 000	21 913 815	-7 342 815	150,39%
7.0 Recurrent cost	42 360 000	44 325 420	-1 965 420	104,64%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (NOVIB) T1	90 640 000	107 759 033	-17 119 033	118,89%
B2- SUB PROJECTS WITH PARTNERS				
a) GAD (Sensitization of the community about gazettement program, needs assessment and identification of female opinion leaders)	10 678 000	4 356 425	6 321 575	40,80%
B3- OTHER TECHNICAL PARTNERS			0	
b) Planète Urgence (Development of Web site, training seminar in micro project development, mangrove regeneration)	4 328 255	4 328 255	0	100,00%
c) IUCN (Purchase of some Office furniture)	450 000	450 000	0	100,00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (SUB-PROJECT BUDGET) = T2	15 456 255	9 134 680	6 321 575	59,10%
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE (T3) = T1 + T2	106 096 255	116 893 713	-10 797 458	110,18%

C/ ANNUAL BALANCE (Total income - Total expenditure)	-3 644 945
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6.0 Constraints

Some of the constraints that have negatively impacted project implementation could be categorised as follows:

Personnel

With the very vast nature of the programme, more technical staffs will be hired.. Additional staff is needed to manage GIS system and implement rural development activities.

Site accessibility and communication

Given relatively enclave nature of most of the project area, there is the need to reinforce current logistics of the project with purchase of motorcycles and another 4WD vehicle. Communication equipment such as VHF radio especially to link local government protected area services (MINEF) and other projects within the network are still needed. Installation of mobile phone system in Mouanko has also facilitated communication especially with the outside world though at a high cost especially given the complex web of institutional links associated with the project be it at the local, national, sub-regional and international levels also emanating from the gazettelement process.

Equipment

More field equipment such as tents and laptop computers including video cameras will be purchased to improve the present operational capacity of the project.

III. CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNT

In the over all, there has been much progress accomplished in the following aspects:

- i) Establishing institutional framework to coordinate project implementation with other stakeholders;
- ii) Integration of local communities in natural resource management processes and the definition of a clear cut gazettelement process with relevant stakeholders that will pave the way for the resolution of the ambiguous access to natural resources and land and biodiversity conservation issues as the reserve has been raised to the highest conservation status of a national park including the marine component.

Other important lessons learnt during present phase include:

- Co-management experiences that have contributed to greater synergies between local government services and local stakeholders.
- Empowerment of local communities that has equally translated to their support to conservation activities.
- Success of innovative participatory management initiatives can only be guaranteed by good national policies to promote benefit sharing.
- Local, national and regional networks have been developed through exchange visits by various stakeholders willing to share experiences in adaptive management through 'learning by doing'.
- Innovative sustainable livelihood and poverty reduction approaches and processes such as, community organisation, provision of grinding mills to improve processing of agricultural and NTFPs, construction of efficient smoking houses to reduce pressure on mangrove forest, backstopping of GICs, gender support combined with basic monitoring have provided useful experiences in linking natural resource management and improve livelihoods of local communities.
- Mainstreaming gender in our programmes have greatly facilitated and reinforced collaborative management of natural resources in the area
- High level of awareness rising in conservation and related aspects of resource management with local communities, administration including sub regional and international influence as a result of CWCS activities enhances collaborative framework in support of program implementation and the eventual signature of the Ramsar Convention of Wetlands by the Cameroon Government
- Active presence in the field with local partners and stakeholders builds confidence and trust required for collaborative management processes.

Next steps

- Develop management and business plans for Douala-Edea forest reserve;
- Continuing implementation of gazettelement process of forest reserve to national park;
- Negotiate and sign collaborative agreements amongst local stakeholders especially private agro-industrial plantation operators;
- Build a local management committee that will include community representatives to coordinate activities;
- Promote development of national policies that favor benefit sharing mechanisms;
- Integrate marine ecosystems in the propose national park and the overall landscape management of the area;
- Build strategic alliances and networks both at national and sub regional levels in specific domains as wetlands, fisheries management;

- Consolidate existing ecological monitoring program to integrate socioeconomic aspects.
- Building strategic alliances including strengthening the capacity of the Cameroon Mangrove and Coastal Network and the newly formed Parliamentary Caucus for Environment to address the oil and gas issues in the sub-region
- The inclusion of the proposed Douala-Edea National Park as a Ramsar Site
- The replication of CWCS Douala-Edea experiences in collaborative management and ecological monitoring of resources within the marine, mangrove and other complex wetland ecosystems to other rich but threatened wetland ecosystems in the country including the Nyong Upper Valley Wetlands, Tchamba Mbabo Savanna Upland watershed systems and Coastal Atlantic Areas of Cameroon.

ANNEXES

Annex 1- Progress on milestones on the achievement of outcomes

CWCS outcome	Direct beneficiaries	Total	Men	Women	Indirect Beneficiaries	Total	Men	Women
i) Improved livelihood conditions of local community as result of rational and efficient methods of natural resource use Achievements Training sessions were carried out with members of some three CIGs in Mouanko, Yoyo and Mbiako to train them on the transformation of fish into pastry products. These trainings had as objectives the improvement of the income level of participants, the provision of alternative forms of generating income so as to reduce pressure on natural resource exploitation.	(a) Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	400	222	178	(a) Douala-Edea local communities	10 092	5 407	4 685
	Achievements	53	3	50		10 092	5407	4685
	%	13.3	1.4	28.1		100	100	100
	(b) Local services of protected area authorities	500	350	150	(b) National Universities	30	20	10
	Achievements	36	26	10		5	2	3
%	7.2	7.4	6.7		16.7	10.0	30.0	
	Achievements				(c) Scientific community	5	3	1
	%							
ii) Empowerment of women groups actively participate in natural resources management through gender activities will increase their involvement in decision making process and benefit sharing. Achievements within the context of the of the Canadian Gender and Devt (GAD) Fund project which has as one of its major objectives the integration of women in decision making within the gazettement program, through the use of female opinion leaders, these opinion leaders were identified in the different villages and fishing camps among whom six per sub division will be selected and trained in 2007. After their training, the opinion leaders will have the task of sensitising their female folk on the importance of the gazettement program as well as encourage them to take part in sustainable exploitation and management of their natural resources. They will equally be integrated as members of the contact group in the ongoing gazettement programme in order that they ensure the integration of women's needs and concerns in the gazettement program for equity in benefit sharing.	Women CBOs			178	(a) Women in Douala-Edea Region	38	4	34
	Achievements			108		0.4	0.1	0.6
	%			60.7				
	(b) National Universities				(b) National Universities	20	15	5
	Achievements					5	2	4
%					25.0	13.3	80.0	
	Achievements				(c) Scientific community	4	3	1
%								

iii) Influence through national and regional policies to promote effective gender integration Achievements A gender mainstreamed strategy for the gazettelement process that was written and proposed to the Gender Fund of the Canadian Cooperation was approved and implementation is underway.	(a) Douala-Edea region women community			4 685	(a) Local communities of Douala-Edea	10 092	5 407	4 685
	Achievements	536	212	324		536	212	324
	%			6.9		5.3	3.9	6.9
	(b) Local services of protected area authorities			150	(b) National, provincial and divisional Protected Area services	3000	2500	500
	Achievements	3	3	0		465	392	73
	%					15.5	15.7	14.6
					(c) Regional networks	500	400	100
					Achievements	97	82	15
					%	19.4	20.5	15.0
iv) More effective ways of managing natural resources through functional community structures Achievements Three natural resource management committees have been put in place in 1 village and 2 fishing camps of the reserve and discussions were held with local authorities of the protected area	(a) CBOs	400	222	178	(a) Douala-Edea local communities	10 092	5 407	4 685
	Achievements	86	49	37		3340	1835	1505
	%					33.1	33.9	32.1
	(b) Local services of protected area authorities	500	350	150				
	Achievements	10	10	0				
	%	2.0	2.9	0.0				
v) Establish and support legalisation of stakeholders platforms to facilitate dialogue and reduce unnecessary conflict with management and amongst stakeholders Achievements Three stakeholders' platforms have been initiated in two fishing camps and one village of the reserve. The agreement is still awaiting signature.	(a) Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	400	222	178	(a) Douala-Edea local communities (30%)	3000	2600	400
	Achievements	75	34	41		769	635	134
	%	18.8	15.3	23.0		25.6	24.4	33.5
	(b) Local services of protected area authorities	500	350	150				
	Achievements	10	10	0				
	%	2.0	2.9	0.0				
	(c) Private sector (palm oil industrial plantations)	5000	4500	500				
	Achievements	1200	1200	0				
	%	24.0	26.7	0.0				
vi) Official gazettelement of Douala-Edea Reserve addresses land use and access right issues with a clear zoning plan based on a participatory process Achievements	(a) Douala-Edea local communities	10 092	5 407	4 685				
	Achievements	10 092	5 407	4 685				
	%	100	100	100				

Government has approved the gazettment process of the reserve into a terrestrial and marine national park, the workshop grouping all major stakeholders was launched with their roles and responsibilities in the process clearly defined. Contact groups already formed in four administrative districts of the park including the extension zone for consultations with local population aimed at integrating their concerns and aspirations for the redefinition of new park boundaries and the management of the park.	(b) Local services of protected area authorities <u>Achievements</u>	500	350	150				
	%	10	10	0				
		2.0	2.9	0				
	(c) Private sector (palm oil industrial plantations) <u>Achievements</u>	5000	4500	500				
	%	835	835	0				
		16.7	18.6	0.0				
vii) Reduction of at least 60% human pressure on mangrove forest for fuel wood through introduction of energy efficient methods for fish smoking and putting in place more organised wood harvesting groups <u>Achievements</u> Mangrove wood harvesting activity is being organised in collaboration with the conservator where registered cutters will be closely monitored with a clear cutting plan.	(a) Mangrove CBOs <u>Achievements</u>	5 698	3 212	2 486	(a) National Universities and Research Institutes	50	35	15
	%	1358	26	1332		14	12	2
		23.8	0.8	53.6		28.0	34.3	13.3
	(a) Douala-Edea region women community <u>Achievements</u>	4685			(a) Local communities of Douala-Edea	10 092	5 407	4 685
	%	636		636		3385	2143	1242
		13.6				33.5	39.6	26.5
Global <u>Achievements</u> Much has been achieved strategically through the approval and launching of the gazettment process of the reserve into a national park status. There has been the initiation of a wide stakeholders' consultative and participatory process with clear definition of roles and responsibilities. This provides a framework for resolving the ambiguous land tenure system, access to resources and conservation problems plaguing the reserve through a well defined micro zoning process backed with ongoing establishment of stakeholders' consultative platforms. This is a win-win scenario which will offer many opportunities for local population to secured access to land and natural resources to improve on their living conditions and developmental endeavours also through development of ecotourism while conservation authorities gained from secured biodiversity conservation.	10 092 That is the generality of the population of communities living within and around the reserve	5 407	4 685		An unestimated number of development/ poverty alleviation and conservation minded public			

Annex 2: Progress on milestones for risk reduction and control

Principal Risks	Milestone of risk reduction or control	Progress and Achievements in 2006	New Milestones for 2007
CWCS does not yet have experience in organising negotiations between several CBO's, private sector, government representatives and stakeholders in the bigger platform on the future of the reserve.	CWCS Mouanko team will visit southeast Cameroon to learn from WWF experiences in setting up multi-stakeholders platforms and relevant institutional framework. Visit will take place by March 2005.	No possibility to organise the visit in southeast Cameroon for practical reasons.	The visit in southeast Cameroon will effectively be organised before July 2007
	Further training in co-management of community development officer (CDO) and Gender Officer (GO) will take place early 2005.	Though special trainings were not organised the socio-economic staff including the CDO and GO were various involved in various co-management national workshops.	The Community Officer will attend a similar training before may 2007
Lack of internal control at the national level	Bylaws will be sent to Novib in 2004.		
	General assembly to be organised by June 2005. Board to be elected and completed.	Board actually selected and in place with a functional secretariat in Yaoundé in a three-room rented apartment	
	Report of the general assembly will be sent to Novib early 2005.		
	If idea of Regional coordinators is accepted at the general assembly, the organigramme will have to be updated and include this post.		
The numerous groups of (sometimes semi-illegal) foreigners are not adequately represented in the multi-stakeholder platform deciding on the future management of the area.	Their interests already taken into the newly signed consultative platform involving stakeholders in the mangrove zone	Several field trips were organised by the socio-economic component with the objective to stimulate the participation of foreigners in the platform signed and the gazettment process	Appropriate activities will continue in 2007 to strengthen foreigners' participation in various natural resource management activities
	Implementation committee with their representatives already put in place and expected to start work by end of Nov 2004 following SNV support for a period up to Feb 2005	Two committees are already available in two fishing camps have their managerial and basic accountancy skills strengthened	More committees will be put in place in the same and other fishing camps of the reserve where foreigners are more than Cameroonians.
	Integration of foreign groups in CBOs with active participation in meetings and decision-making processes at all levels during the 3 years period.	The committees created effectively participate in meetings through their representatives	This participation will be stimulated in 2007 and initiated in the fishing camps that were not involved in the past
	Foreign fishing communities mainly concentrated in the mangrove zone will be officially involved in the process of establishment of the consultative platform.	Various consultative meetings have been held in three fishing camps in the way of looking for means to strengthen foreign groups participation in the platform establishment process	Strategies to involve them will be developed and implemented in 2007.
	Official establishment of consultative platform during the three years period.	Negotiations started in 2005 continued in 2006 in two other fishing camps	Six platforms will be established in the six fishing camps and negotiations will start in the last one.
	Gender. The content of the CWCS programme is rather geared towards	Official recognition of women's CBOs. This is a first step: a precondition for giving them a voice in the decision making process at least 5 women CBOs will be officially recognised each year.	Due to limited funds available at the level of the organisation for 2006, the activities aimed at implementing the gazettment program of the Douala Edea reserve into a national park

income generating activities (with women being target group).		were given priority. As a result, no women CBO was created. However, follow up activities were carried out with the two existing women groups as well as one mixed group that has 98% of its members being women.	as well as the tight schedule of the staff involved. this activity will therefore be carried out in 2007 and at least 5 women CBOs created within the context of the GAD Fund project
	Recognized women's CBO's will be consulted as part of the platform.	Consultation meetings were not carried out with women CBOs. However, during the need identification phase of the Canadian Gender & Devt (GAD) fund project, female opinion leaders were identified in all Sub Divisions within the reserve, with the aim of integrating them in consultative platforms on the gazettement program	Integration of women in consultative platforms will be effective in 2007
	Women will be integrated in NR management committees and them playing active roles in decision-making processes at all levels during the period.	CWCS group policy reforms ensure that women occupy strategic positions in the management of common projects. With regards to this policy, this activity was not carried out because the NR management committees created within the reserve is no longer functional. However during the sensitisation campaign on the gazettement program, the population was sensitised on the importance of integrating women side-by-side men at all levels of NR management within their communities.	Follow up of the NR management committees to establish the reasons for which they are no longer operational, in order to consequently effectively integrate women in their activities will be vigorously pursued with the GAD project
	The gender officer will be included in the organigramme of the CWCS and will function effectively by the end of January 2005.	The gender officer recruited in February 2005 and has been actively contributing to the development of strategies aimed at the empowerment and improvement of the socioeconomic status of women folk.	She will continue to develop strategies to mainstream gender and women issues in the natural resource management process.
	CWCS develops a strategy for making the structural balance of decision making power more favourable for women especially in the management of common micro-projects during the period.	This has been greatly ensured in the management of various micro-projects including the tree orchard, fish smoke houses, grinding mills, etc. Also more capacity building programmes took into consideration the gender balance. This has been further strengthened through the ongoing implementation of Canadian sponsored gender project (GAD).	This is expected to increase in 2007 as the GAD project continues.
<p>Oil exploitation may start in the area.</p> <p><i><u>NB</u></i></p> <p><i>Oil exploitation has actually started in SE region of the reserve area and with connections to the Chad – Cameroon pipeline to the Atlantic coast. The recent oil spillage reported early February</i></p>	CWCS will inform local populations on risks related to oil spills before exploitation by May 2005.	CWCS was instrumental in creation of Cameroon Mangrove and coastal conservation network. This network has been very influential in promoting integrated coastal management issues. It also contributed towards establishment of a parliamentary caucus on environment that will influence environmental policies in parliament especially related to oil and gas exploitation issues.	It will continue in 2006

<p><i>in the area has seriously disrupted fisheries and socioeconomic activities.</i></p>	<p>CWCS will monitor exploitation activities during the period in collaboration with NGOs (such as CED and Oil Watch) having more experience on collaborating with oil companies to reduce social and environmental damage.</p>	<p>The collaboration with the two NGOs started through informal contacts. Moreover, Oil exploitation activities are being monitored. Community organisation and sensitisation campaigns on oil spillage are being carried out. Several national and local NGOs are active in the region especially through existing network of NGOs working on mangrove and petroleum activities.</p>	<p>The activities of Cameroon mangrove and coastal network, other conservation partners and parliamentary caucus on environment will contribute to influencing environmental policies and practical actions on the ground to mitigate environmental impacts from various exploitation activities. Actions will also be taken to ensure petroleum companies and other influential stakeholders integrate conservation and environmental issues in overall management strategies of their concessions.</p>
<p>Resource exploitation by stakeholders may neglect future micro-zoning and subsequent management plan.</p>	<p>All stakeholders to be represented in the platform and the interest represented in the official gazettement committee to pilot gazettement process for the Douala-Edea Reserve due to be in place by the end of Dec 2005.</p>	<p>Much has been achieved strategically through the approval and launching of the gazettement process of the reserve into a national park status. There has been the initiation of a wide stakeholders' consultative and participatory process with clear definition of roles and responsibilities. The gazettement committee has also been established in each sub division in the area. This provides a framework for resolving the ambiguous land tenure system, access to resources and conservation problems plaguing the reserve through a well defined micro zoning process backed with ongoing establishment of stakeholders' consultative platforms. This is a win-win scenario which will offer many opportunities for local population to secured access to land and natural resources to improve on their living conditions and developmental endeavours also through development of ecotourism while conservation authorities gained from secured biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the implementation of the gazettement process, deep field trips will take place in the villages in and around the reserve to guarantee effective participation of all the stakeholders in the process.</p>
<p>While awaiting the validation of the management plan (this takes several years) local populations will live in</p>	<p>Sensitisation and organisation by CWCS of village natural resource management committees will be regularly carried out during the period..</p>	<p>The sensitisation and organisation campaigns have been vigorously pursued in the light of the ongoing gazettement process of the reserve into a national park.</p>	<p>Intensive campaigns will continue in collaboration with the local divisional gazettement committees.</p>

<p>uncertainty as to their rights to local exploitation of natural resources.</p>	<p>CWCS will also facilitate provincial services in monitoring local resource use through existing MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding).</p>	<p>There has been ongoing implementation of the MoU earlier signed with the Ministry of Agriculture through the local representatives who actively take part in capacity building and backstopping activities in the promotion of agro forestry initiatives.</p>	<p>This will continue in 2007</p>
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Annexe 3: Logical framework matrix (indicators, targets, sources of verification and assumptions)

Overall Objective	Specific Objectives	Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Yearly Targets	Output 2006	Comments	Sources of verification	Assumptions
To promote improved livelihood activities that benefit local communities in Douala-Edea by working with them, the gov't and other stakeholders in a co-management system that guarantees rational exploitation of natural resources and conserves biodiversity of the region	1. Strengthen relevant institutions and law enforcement capacity of MINEF and other related gov't service involved in biodiversity conservation	a) Strong institutional links established with all gov't services and conservation partners	1. Institutional Linkages and Capacity Building Component 1.1 Provide technical and logistic assistance to the conservator 1.2 Provide technical and logistic assistance to other Gov't services 1.3 Site visits and workshops 1.4 Project participation and net working activities 1.5 Support national student and volunteer work	Amt.mat.supplied, No missions supported Amt.mat.supplied, No missions supported No.wkxps attended/site visits Networks established No supported	12rams,600fuel,stationry, 24missions 12rams,300fuel,stationry, 12missions 46xetnal visitors,2staff/12wkshp 24visits to MINEF,30 others 3	22rams,800fuel,stationry, 40missions 13rams,250fuel,stationry, 11missions 39xetnal visitors,5staff/12wkshp 27visits to MINEF,34 others 5		Reports/field evaluation Wkshp reports/field inspection No. of participating partners/reports Reports/Student's projects	1. Co-operation with local government 2. Socio-political stability 3. Effective collaboration of relevant partners 4. Funding available
		b) Viable networks developed with related NGOs and conserv partners	2. Community Development Component Improved techniques of fish processing vulgarised 2.1 Identification of pilot individual local smoke houses for improv 2.2 Reinforcement of individual local fish smoking platforms Strengthen capacities of local institutions in natural resources mgt 2.4 Assist in the establishment of functional women groups(CIGs) 2.5 Assist in the legalisation of VRMCs/CIGs 2.6 Assist in legal attribution of community forests 2.7 Technical training workshops in mgt & conservation activities 2.8 Training seminars in community forest management 2.9 Training seminars in modern fish smoking techniques 2.10 Training seminars in processing & marketing of crop/NTFPs 2.11 Training seminars in micro project development 2.12 Training seminars in small livestock production 2.13 Support group exchange visit programmes 2.14 Develop appropriation strategies for agricultural initiatives 2.15 Micro-project revolving fund General comm education & sensitisation campaigns 2.16 Dev'pt of comm education & sensitisation materials 2.17 Organise meetings with community leaders 2.18 Material support to comm enviro groups 2.19 Support to school environmental clubs	No of indiv identified No of platforms constructed No of grps established No of grps legalised No of grps benefited No of grps/indiv. trained No of grps/indiv. trained No of grps/indiv. trained No of grps/indiv. trained No of grps/indiv. trained No of grps/indiv. trained No of visits/grp participated No of meetings held No of grps benefited List/quantity of materials dev'ped No. of meetings org/comms visited List of grps supported/materials given Amt support, no of clubs supported	5 in 2 sites 5 in 2 sites 5 5 5 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 1training,4grps(5per/grp) 2 visits, 4grps (5pers/grp) 6 3 1000 set (leaflets,calends,etc) 3 zonal meetings stationry,sprt equipmt, etc stationry,farm equipmt, etc	30 pilots identified in 5 sites non reinforced 3 women groups established No group legalised Activity not pursued 3 trainings Activity not pursued 1 training, 2 groups, 16 pers/group 1training,3grps(15-20per/grp) 1 training, 4 groups, 12 members 1 training, 2 groups, 3 per grp 2 visits of 2 groups(12per group) 6 sessions Activity suspended 2 editions of Janga & 2500 leaflets 4 zonal meetings held stationery and various materials provided stationery and various materials provided	Available structures are evaluated and vulgarised Available structures are evaluated and vulgarised focus for 2006 was on the gazettelement program The groups are to be legalised in 2007 products and sardine sensitisation material for the gazettelement program	Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports	
	2. Encourage local participation in natural resources management through better community organisation and empowerment and environmentally sustainable approaches aimed at increased income generation and improved livelihoods.	3. An ecological monitoring system integrating socio-economic aspects and local participation established and resource trends and uses effectively monitored	3. Research and Monitoring Component Targeted biological research 3.1 Study on hunting/opp distribution of manatees/monitoring 3.2 Megafaunal surveys & monitoring 3.3 Fisheries surveys & monitoring 3.4 Reinforcement of ecological monitoring system Basic socio-economic studies & monitoring 3.5 NTFPs surveys/monitoring & target species for marketing 3.6 Agro-forestry research & monitoring 3.7 Mangrove human impact studies	Research data available Research data available Research data available Monitoring system established Available data/checklist Available data/quantitative data on CIGs Research data available	off takes, distribution Numbers, distribution species, catch, breeding zones Establishmmt of data base mkt surveys,value added studies monitoring various trials monitoring PSP/reg. Plots			Field reports Field reports Field reports Progress report Project progress reports Project progress reports Field reports	
	3. Carry out targeted ecological and socioeconomic research aimed at providing baseline data for management and establishment of longterm monitoring programme for natural resources and trends.	4. Establish consultative platforms with various stakeholders as a basis for putting in place a management system addressing resource use with a zoning plan	4. A re-gazettelement of the Douala-Edea Reserve addressing landuse and access rights issues with a zoning plan accomplished Mgt plan eventually elaborated for Douala-Edea Reserve Training of national students and reinforcement of technical and managerial skills of project staffs	4. Management component Regazettelement process 4.1 Organisation of stakeholder meetings for est of platforms 4.2 Zoning plan meetings 4.3 Mapping of multiple use zones and impt resource use areas 4.4 Dev'pt of strategies for stakeholders involvement in res. mgt 4.5 Organisation of local and national workshops 4.6 Boundary demarcation studies 4.7 GIS data base dev'pt for map production 4.8 Writing and submission of gazettelement doc 4.9 Local mgt plan validation meetings with all stakeholders Capacity building of project staff 4.10 Field Project Co-ordinator a-Management and project development course (South/east Africa) b-Strategic planning, project monitoring/evaluation etc (in-country) 4.11 Biologist a-Inventary work, statistical data analyses, GIS etc (in-country) b-Ecological monitoring training session (Central Africa) 4.12 Community Development Officers (2) a-PRA, GIS training (in-country) b-Collaborative management approaches (South/east Africa) 4.13 Project Finance/Administrative Officer a- Budget planning, personnel mgt, auditing skills etc (in country)	No. consultative platforms established No. of meetings organised No. of meetings organised Strategies available/applied No. of workshops organised Data available GIS system operational Document available No of meetings organised Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report Training report	2 3 6 village meetings 1consultant 1 field surveys 1 consultant 1 consultant 1 1 international training 1 national training 1 national training 1 international training 1 national training 1 international training 1 national training 1 international training 2 attendd Non 1 national training	Non established 42 meetings Activity delayed 2 consultant hired 1 national workshop organised Boundaries of new park extension made situational map produced Gazettelement doc written 2 national workshop organised not pursued but 5 attendd elsewhere 4 national seminars Non 1 workshop in Central Africa	Progress report Progress report Consultator's reports MINEF reports/project progress reports MINEF reports/project progress reports MINEF reports/project progress reports Field reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports Project progress reports	

