

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-014
Project title	Landscapes and Livelihoods: Participatory Restoration of the Mt Bamboutos Ecosystem
Country/ies	Cameroon
Lead organisation	International Tree Foundation (ITF)
Partner institution(s)	Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF); University of Buea
Darwin grant value	£248,668
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 01/07/2018; End date: 31/03/2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Paul Laird
Project website/blog/social media	http://internationaltreefoundation.org/introducing-mount-bamboutos-initiative/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DIMvolyYk6E
Report author(s) and date	Paul Laird, Asabaimbi Deh Nji, 30 April 2020

1. Project summary

The project location is shown in Annex 4: Base map for MBI and MBI project area map.

Mount Bamboutos lies to the west of the town of Mbouda and straddles the point where three regions of Cameroon meet: the South West, West and North West. The large volcanic complex extends in a NE-SW direction for over 50 km, rising to 2,679 m around the rim of a large caldera with a 10km diameter. It forms part of the Cameroon volcanic line. Mt Bamboutos is one of the major water catchments of Cameroon, and its streams feed the Moungo, Wouri, Dimamba, and Sanaga river drainage basins.

In the 1960s¹ Mt Bamboutos was described as one of West and Central Africa’s biodiversity hotspots; home to a wide range of primates (including Cross River gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), and Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*)), and high numbers of endemic species. Anthropogenic pressures, with poor implementation of regulations and legal protection, have resulted in deforestation and degradation. Parts of Mt Bamboutos have been almost

¹STUART, S. N., Conservation of Cameroon Montane forests: report of the ICBP Cameroon Montane Forest Survey, November 1983-April 1984, International Council for Bird Preservation, 1986

completely deforested and converted to agriculture and settlements (see diachronic maps in Annex 5). The upper slopes and caldera are largely used as pasture, and intensive horticulture is increasingly practiced. As a result of the habitat loss, biodiversity has been severely reduced, with many of the species going to local extinction. What remains of the global biodiversity today is found in piedmont sections and steep gallery forests of the mountain. Broadly, the western slopes of the massif (in SW Region) retain more forest cover. A detailed topographic map produced in the 1940s and 1950s shows that much of the land on the east side of Mt Bamboutos was covered, even then, by grasslands, with areas of lightly wooded savannah, and few areas of forest.

Today, 30,000 rural people depend directly on the Bamboutos ecosystem for their livelihoods. The degradation of the catchments has led to serious water shortages. Demographic pressure on land has resulted in encroachment of marginal sloping areas, causing ongoing soil erosion and regular landslides².

Intensification of agriculture and horticulture is leading to soil erosion, poor soil quality, and food and water contamination, and will result in decreasing yields and reduced incomes. Farmers are using high levels of fertilisers and pesticides for the horticultural crops, and may have a poor understanding of the real economic and environmental costs – hence the high risk of increased soil and agroecosystem degradation and declining crop yields³.

Land use and land cover maps produced by MBI based on satellite imagery from 1980, 2000 and 2018 show rapid urbanisation on the lower slopes of the massif, reductions in forest cover and increase in Eucalyptus plantations (See Annex 5: Diachronic maps and Land use and land cover maps).

The project's baseline survey indicates that households with older heads tend to occupy lower altitudes; devote larger land surface areas for perennial crop cultivation; and keep land fallow for longer periods. Younger households occupy higher altitudes; are more recent inhabitants; and practice shorter fallow periods. This is consistent with the observed trend towards increased use of the upper slopes for intensive horticulture with irrigation during dry seasons⁴.

A Mid-term review was carried out by consultant Tajoacha Alexander, in February and March 2020. The consultant has experience in *organising communities in and around protected areas, and development strategies to improve the lives of rural dwellers* and has carried out consultancies with WWF, Government agencies, CDC and CIFOR. Field work was carried out from 6th to 25th March and included visits to villages in all three regions of Bamboutos. The consultant is constructively critical of MBI, and we plan to make use of his report to revise our approach as necessary at the start of Y3. Draft conclusions of his report are attached in Annex 5.

2. Project partnerships

The partnership between ITF (lead institution) and the main partner (ERuDeF) continues to be strong and collaborative. It is structured mainly around regular monthly minuted implementation group meetings comprising the ITF Programmes Manager, Finance Manager and Communications Officer, and the ERuDeF MBI Project Manager, Chief Finance Officer and Communications Manager. These meetings review progress based on the agreed project activity plan. Where appropriate ITF also has direct contact with two of the implementing partners: COMAID (NW) and members of the Cameroon Mountain Universities Network – CaMUN.

ERuDeF produces quarterly narrative and financial reports. ITF provides advice and formats for reports, and monitors the reports closely to ensure narrative consistency against the project proposal and log frame, consistency between financial and narrative reports, and evidence for expenditure. ITF provides regular feedback on the reports as well as advice on M&E and project communications.

² In 2003, [20 people were killed](#) and in 2017 property valued at £450,000 was destroyed.

³ Based on observations by MBI team and findings of Baseline survey

⁴ Baseline survey draft report

It has not been possible to convene the Project Board as planned. This is primarily because the costs of allowances to participants would be unacceptably high. It was intended to address this gap in project governance during the ITF visit that was planned for March 2020.

ITF has made two project visits since the start of MBI: in June 2018 (ITF Chief Executive and Programmes Manager) and in March 2019 (Programmes Manager). A further visit will be made as soon as possible, under the constraints of the current pandemic.

The first Mt Bamboutos Panel meeting took place on 10 September 2019, bringing together representatives of ERuDeF, ITF, IUCN Cameroon, Rainforest Alliance and Trees for the Future. This meeting explored existing and planned initiatives of the partners around Bamboutos, and the scope and need for long-term collaborative work.

ERuDeF has worked closely with members of the Cameroon Mountains University Network (CaMUN) represented mainly by Dr Christopher Tankou, Professor of Crop Science at the University of Dschang, who prepared and analysed the baseline survey in Y1 (with inputs from ITF and ERuDeF).

ERuDeF has established partnerships with local NGO partners: Community Aid in Development (COMAID) in Santa sub-Division, Mezam Division, NW Region; Green Impact in Nkong-Ni sub-Division, Menoua Division, west Region, the Bamboutos Agroforestry Network in Babajou and Batcham sub-Divisions, Bamboutos Division, West Region; and Operation Green Space in Wabane and Alou sub-Divisions, Lebialem Division, SW Region. ERuDeF also works collaboratively with nine Village Forest Management Committees and with representatives of the pastoralist community across Mt Bamboutos.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

**1. Farming systems diversity, soil fertility and sustainable productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages and the pastoralist community increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021
200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021**

1.1 Sensitization, mobilisation and selection of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages (Bafou, Bangang, Babadjou, Buchi, Menka, Pinyin, Bamumbu, Fossimondi and M'mouckmbie) and the pastoralist community on sustainable diversified farming systems, and identification of tree species to be planted

This process started in Y1 and continued into Y2. In Y1 a total of 1,503 farmers gained awareness on diversified farming systems through sensitization meetings: 543 (36%) were women.

In Y2 a further 420 farmers (242 women – 58%) gained awareness on diversified farming systems through sensitization meetings. This brings the total reached so far to 1,923 farmers including 785 women (41%). 1,380 of the farmers (591 women) are in West and NW (under the Darwin funding) and 543 (191 women) in SW (under TreeSisters funding).

During the meetings farmers identify priority tree species for planting on farm including: *Persea americana* (avocado), *Dacryodes edulis* (safou or bush plum), *Canarium schweinfurthii*, *Kola acuminata* (cola nut), *Prunus africana* and *Mangifera indica* (mango) and other proposed tree beneficial species. Members of the pastoralist community are also engaged and expressed interest in diversified farming systems, especially for improving pasture management.

In Y2 there has been an emphasis on the importance of women and youth involvement in ecosystem management and biodiversity restoration. At specific workshops for women and youth groups volunteer women and youth leaders were selected to continue to sensitise and mobilize women and youths in their villages.

1.2 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) on sustainable diversified farming systems (agroforestry, contour farming, fruits and NTFPs tree growing)

In Y1 training on sustainable diversified farming systems reached 170 farmers in the West and 193 farmers in the SW. Training in the NW was delayed by insecurity but continued into Y2. A further 377 farmers were trained in Y2 bringing the total number of farmers trained to 740, with 267 women (36%). This includes 342 farmers (127 women) in the West and NW, and 193 farmers in the SW (58 women). Farmers requested and received training on contour farming, agroforestry techniques, nursery creation and management techniques, tree planting techniques and vegetative multiplication of NTFPs and fruit trees. Agroforestry techniques included alley cropping, live fencing, contour farming, terrace farming and NTFPs/fruit trees growing.

In Y2 there was progress in engaging members of the pastoralist community with 52 (44% women) gaining knowledge and skills on sustainable diversify farming systems. At the end of the training workshops, two tree nurseries were created in each of the camps, to raise fodder and fruit tree species.

1.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) to establish their own small agroforestry tree nurseries, pegging, grafting, marcotting, composting, harvesting and tree treatment

In Y1 373 farmers were trained to develop their own small agroforestry tree nurseries. A further 403 farmers were trained in Y2, bringing the total to 776 with 279 women (36%). 380 of the farmers (135 women) are in West and NW and 396 are in SW (144 women).

1.4 Collection and purchase of tree seed for agroforestry nurseries

There has been a sustained effort during Y2 to increase the purchase and availability of agroforestry tree seeds to increase the production of tree seedlings in nurseries. The main species purchased included: *Leucaena leucocephala*, Avocado, Red Kola, and *Dacryodes edulis* (plum).

1.5 Conduct baseline surveys on agriculture, food and nutrition in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community

Completed in Y1.

1.6 Establishment / training of local institutions for extension and participatory M&E (Chiefs and traditional authorities, VFMCs, VANs in 9 villages and the pastoralist community)

In Y2, 72 members of Village Forest Management Committees (VFMCs) were trained for extension and participatory M&E: 52 men and 20 women (28%): 48 in West and NW and 24 in SW.

The training focused on how to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of trees planted in degraded community forest, riverine forests, and water catchment areas, data collection, and how to implement the M&E framework for forest monitoring, as well as monitoring of farmers' progress with agroforestry.

1.7 Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site

During the 2019 rains (from April to August 2019) 120 farmers planted 25,607 agroforestry trees on their farms in West and NW, and 180 farmers planted 27,924 trees on farms in SW: a total of 300 farmers planting 53,531 trees on approximately 84 hectares. The tree species included Avocado (*Persea Americana*), *Leucaena glauca* and *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, and the indigenous *Prunus Africana*, *Cola acuminata*, *Canarium schweinfurthii*, and *Entandrophragma angolense*. MBI provided planting tools to priority selected farmers to help in tree planting. The trees are planted within existing crop cultivation fields with the aims of soil restoration and diversification of income.

In the West and NW additional farmers are adopting agroforestry practices, bringing the total number of agroforestry farmers in West and NW to 191. This is a positive indication of interest in agroforestry, and may indicate a gradual spread of existing local agroforestry practices typical of the lower slopes of Mt Bamboutos to the higher slopes in the project area.

See Tree planting summaries in Annex 6, and Maps of tree planting sites in Annex 7.

1.8 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry and sustainable diversified farming systems in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community

1.9 Participatory establishment and monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable farming crop yield plots in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community

Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry was carried by farmers who participated in training on diversified farming systems and agroforestry practices. MBI partners train community resource people who in turn train a wider number of farmers.

In West and NW 191 farmers of those surveyed have adopted agroforestry practices, including alley cropping, live fencing, boundary planting and apiculture with trees. Participatory monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable crop yield plots in SW focused on 180 farmers (41% women) who have adopted agroforestry practices. Thus we are monitoring a total of 371 farmers who have adopted agroforestry across the entire project area, with 39% women.

In West and NW, the survey found that 83% of farmers surveyed are very interested in agroforestry. There is a high potential for uptake to increase in the next planting season, as some farmers have established their own small agroforestry tree nurseries. MBI advises farmers that agroforestry can help them to increase soil fertility, increase income from fruit trees, provide medicinal products and, provide food for consumption. For the pastoralist community high nutrition fodder for livestock is an added value.

Farmers who have not yet started agroforestry indicated that they are waiting for the start of the next rain season in order to do so at the right time. Farmers in the SW indicated that they want to plant more nitrogen fixing trees and fruits trees in order to increase crop yields and diversify incomes.

Participatory monitoring of uptake of NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation in the West shows that almost all farmers who adopted agroforestry also adopted the cultivation of fruit trees and NTFP trees, including Avocado (*Persea americana*), *Dacryodes edulis* (Plum), Raphia palm, *Prunus africana*, Kola, and *Canarium schweinfurthii*.

67 participants monitored the uptake of NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation in Buchi and Pinyin. This gave participant farmers the opportunity to share knowledge and experience NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation. It was also noted that uptake may increase in the next planting season as more farmers are now interested in NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation.

1.10 Participatory monitoring of household food security and nutrition

Participatory monitoring of household food security and nutrition was carried out in West and NW. The responses from sample households in the project area indicate that food security and nutrition is not assured, despite the fact that majority of the population are farming households. 84% of households indicated that they do not have enough to eat due to low availability, and low access due to financial difficulties. For those who report that they have enough food, nutrition diversity is still a problem. The diet of 68% of children in the households surveyed was limited almost every month, while 32% reported that their diet was reduced for some but not all months. In the last 12 months, 27% of households reported that children had been hungry and had gone days without eating properly, while 73% said that food was always available.

1.11 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on agroforestry, yields, food security and nutrition

For Y3.

2. Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes and employment by 2021

2.1 Conduct baseline socio-economic survey on HH income, livelihoods and employment in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community

Completed in Y1.

2.2 Conduct consultations in the 9 villages on identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries, constraints, opportunities & value chain development

This work was mainly carried out in Y1. In Y2 two consultation meetings were held with 49 pastoralists (25 women) in the Mbororo camps in Bangang and in Balepo Mbororo (West). They listed the following as potential new income sources: harvesting and selling of *Prunus* bark, and the rearing and selling of cows, goats and sheep. There was interest in setting up a cottage industry for the processing of milk and beef. Lack of green pasture and water for their cattle during the dry season, lack of electricity and refrigerators to store their produce were some of the constraints raised.

2.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (70% women) drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on cultivation of NTFP and fruit trees

379 farmers were trained in Y1 (34% women). In Y2, a further 263 farmers (43% women) were trained on cultivation of NTFP and fruit trees. This brings the total number of farmers trained to 642 with 38 % women. 245 (38% women) of the farmers are in West and NW, while 397 are in SW (also 38% women).

In Y2 increased effort was made to reach the pastoralist community. 52 pastoralists (27 women) from Mbororo camps in West gained knowledge and skills on how to grow non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and fruit trees. They were trained on how to prepare seed beds, source quality seed, nursery management, transplanting bare root and potted plants and to care for the transplanted plants, methods of vegetative propagation such as grafting, and they established two tree nurseries.

2.4 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on value addition opportunities

This activity has started in Y2 in West and NW. 440 farmers (41% women) gained knowledge and skills on value addition opportunities, during 8 training workshops in each of the 8 villages. The workshops focused on selection of good products for value addition, price negotiation, transformation of selected products and market channels.

2.5 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site, on cost benefit analysis for their priority products

In Y3.

2.6 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community

See also Activities 1.8 and 1.9 above. We are monitoring a total of 371 farmers who have adopted agroforestry across the entire project area, with 39% women.

Participatory monitoring of uptake of NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation in the West shows that almost all farmers who adopted agroforestry also adopted the cultivation of fruit trees and NTFP trees, including *Avocado (Persea americana)*, *Dacryodes edulis* (Plum), *Raphia palm*, *Prunus africana*, Kola, and *Canarium schweinfurthii*.

67 participants monitored the uptake of NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation in Buchi and Pinyin. This gave participant farmers the opportunity to share knowledge and experience NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation. It was also noted that uptake may increase in the next planting season as more farmers are now interested in NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation.

2.7 Participatory monitoring of household income from NTFPs and fruits (based mainly on farms with existing NTFP and fruit production)

Participatory monitoring of household income from existing NTFPs and fruit trees was carried out with 115 households heads in West (46% women), including members of the pastoralist community. 52% of the surveyed households have NTFPs and fruit trees in their farms. Existing NTFPs and fruit trees include:

Citrus, Avocado, Mango, Dacryodes (Plum), and Raphia. Avocado generates the highest income, with an average income of 30,000 FCFA per season per household, hence the reason why most farmers preferred the planting of Avocado.

2.8 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on income from NTFPs and fruits yields, food security and nutrition

To be produced in Y3.

3. Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in degraded areas of Community, Riverine and Sacred Forests, and increased tree cover in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021

3.1 Purchase of material/equipment for the construction and management of 6 nurseries/ resource centres and the Lebialem forestry centre (shading net, binding wire, wheelbarrow, trowels, iron rods, polythene bags etc.)

The project's 12 nurseries (6 in West and NW, 6 in SW) were already equipped and functional in Y1. Further work was accomplished in the early part of this year, in order to build capacity for seedling production. Materials purchased included plastic pipes, shade netting and poly bags. Two additional nurseries were developed with the pastoralist community.

3.2 Preparation of 9 nursery sites/ resource centres prior to nursery construction (clearing, tilling and levelling....)

Largely completed in Y1. With a decrease in insecurity MBI was able to re-establish the Lebialem forestry centre in Y2. The central tree nursery measuring 15m x 10m was established in upper Lewoh at the ERuDeF's Lebialem forestry centre. Materials and tools were purchased and the nursery was constructed using local materials such as Raphia palm fronds for shading. Two additional nurseries were developed with the pastoralist community.

3.3 Establishment of 9 nurseries for agroforestry, fruit and NTFPs species

Largely completed in Y1.

3.4 (Construction of 6 giant mist propagators for propagating and grafting selected cultivars of NTFP and fruit trees (See also Output 2))⁵

One giant mist propagator with dimensions of 3m x 1.30m and 1.30m height, and one non-mist propagator (rooting chamber) of 3m x 1m and 80cm height, were constructed and established under shades in Menka (NW). Two propagators in Bangang and Babadjou (West) were rehabilitated by changing the plastic sheeting and the substrate material. In the SW two giant mist propagators and two non-mist propagators (rooting chambers) in Magha and Formenji, were rehabilitated by changing the plastic sheeting and the substrate material. In total, seven nurseries now have propagators.

These improvements will help increase seedling multiplication through cuttings by rooting desired tree species in the propagators.

3.5 Collection and purchasing of seeds of agroforestry species to be planted in 1,330 farmers' fields (Output 1 and 2)

Seeds and wildlings were purchased to supply the 12 nurseries for seedling production this year. The following species were raised at the nurseries:

Persea americana, *Raphia vinifera* (wildlings), *Leucaena sp.*, *Prunus Africana*, *Croton macrostachyus*, *Canarium schweinfurthii*, *Cordia platythyrsa*, *Voacanga bracteata*, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Njangsang), *Kigelia africana*, *Garcinia kola*, *Dacryodes edulis* (plum)

⁵ N.B: Some activities are linked to more than one output.
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3.6 Collection and purchasing of seeds of trees to be planted in community and riverine forests.

The following species were raised in the nurseries for planting in community, riverine and sacred forests: *Raphia vinifera*, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Prunus Africana*, *Canarium schweinfurthii*, *Cola acuminata*, *Entandrophragma angolense*, *Polyscias fulvia*, *Terminalia superba*, *Cordia platythyrsa*.

3.7 Support nursery management operations (weeding, watering, spraying, thinning etc.) for the nurseries to be established by the project

MBI supports nursery attendants to care for and manage the central nurseries, by weeding, watering, filling polythene bags, potting and sowing seeds in the nurseries. Over the course of Y1 and Y2 these staff have been progressively trained with the skills they require. They are supported by local community volunteers who come to the nurseries to help with labour intensive tasks such as filling poly bags, many of them motivated by a keen interest in obtaining seedlings for planting. In total approximately 190,000 seedlings were raised in the central nurseries.

In the SW, a consultant from the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Yaoundé was hired to train six SW nursery attendants and the MBI focal person for Bamboutos (West) and field assistant in Menka (NW) on the proper management of mist and non-mist propagators.

The participants gained skills and knowledge on vegetative propagation techniques and effective management of a propagator, so that they can rehabilitate a propagator; select and prepare good cuttings; introduce cuttings in the propagator; manage the propagator daily; evaluate the cuttings; and trouble-shoot in case of failure to root. This has enabled the nurseries to raise more tree seedlings through cuttings.

3.8 (Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site – Output 1)

See Activity 1.7 above.

3.9 Identification of priority areas for restoration intervention through the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) (see also Output 4)

A sub-national ROAM exercise was completed in Buchi, Menka and Pinyin villages (NW) where priority areas for restoration intervention were identified. This activity was delayed from Y1 due to insecurity.

62 degraded farms of about 100 hectares were identified for agroforestry interventions. Seven water catchments with total surface area of 84 ha were identified as sites for restoration.

In the SW, four sub-villages in Bamumbu designated four pieces of land in their respective villages for the creation of community forests. They established their community managed nurseries in view of planting trees for the restoration of these degraded community forest lands.

3.10 Establishment / capacity building for the local institutions for Forest Management for Community Forests to be restored (Chiefs & traditional authorities, VFMCs)

Capacity building for Village Forest Management Committees (VFMCs) continued throughout Y2, and these institutions played a key role in mobilising communities to plant trees in community, riverine and sacred forests, and in monitoring the progress. Training focused on restoring degraded community forest lands and how to care for and manage trees planted in these sites. VFMC members gained practical skills and knowledge on: setting management objectives, forest monitoring techniques, fire control, pest and disease control, and protection from livestock and from bad agricultural practices.

In the SW, two new VFMCs were established in Bamumbu and M'muockmbie. Each committee is made up of eight members including the Fon, a member of the village development committee, a representative of the external elites⁶, a representative of the internal elites, two representatives of women

⁶ External elites refers to influential community members and landowners who live outside the project area.
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associations, a representative of farmers and a representative of youths. An executive bureau was formed for each VFMC, constituting the president, the secretary general, and the treasurer. MBI now works with nine VFMCs, with three each in West, NW and SW. The VFMCs have 72 members of whom 20 are women (28%).

3.11 Planting of 300,000 trees in priority degraded sites in community and riverine forests

Community members led by their VFMCs and supported by MBI staff and local authorities planted 53,977 trees in Community Forests, Riverine Forests, Water Catchments and Sacred Forest in West and NW, and 45,461 in the equivalent sites in SW. The total number of trees planted during the 2019 rains was 99,438. The average spacing between trees was 9 metres, so this approximates to an area of 796 hectares.

See Annex for the Tree planting reports, giving a breakdown of the species and the different types of sites. **See Annex for Tree planting maps**

3.12 Support community members with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 300,000 native trees in community and riverine forests.

MBI provided tools and equipment to VFMCs and the pastoralist communities to support tree planting in Community, Riverine, Water Catchment and Sacred Forest including the following: cutlasses, tree planting bags, sharpshooter spades and 30 dibble bars. Typically each VFMC or pastoralist community received: 7 cutlasses, 12 tree planting bags, 7 sharpshooter bars and 7 dibble bars.

3.13 (Support 1,330 farmers with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 200,000 agroforestry trees in their fields. (Output 1 and 2))

See Activity 1.7. MBI provided planting tools to priority selected farmers to help in tree planting.

3.14 Conduct baseline surveys on biodiversity, forest restoration and ecosystem services

Completed in Y1

3.15 Train Forest Management Institutions to monitor and carry out survival counts of seedlings planted in community and riverine forests in the project site (PM&E)

All six VFMCs were trained in participatory monitoring and evaluation, and actively took part in this exercise following the training. In addition to the training of VFMCs mentioned in Activity 3.10 above, training for participatory monitoring and survival counts of trees planted focused on practical skills and knowledge on how to plan for monitoring, preparation of data collection sheets, understanding of the M&E framework and conducting sample survival counts in a restored area. This paved the way for the members of the VFMCs to start effective monitoring in the field. All 72 VFMC members (28% women) were trained.

3.16 Geo-referencing of surviving trees and production of maps of all planted areas

This is an ongoing exercise. Geo-referencing was carried out two months after the planting season and maps of all the planted areas were produced. At that stage almost all the trees planted showed signs of survival. Further survival counts and random sample surveys by March 2020 show that the survival rate now stands at 64%. Survival counts and random sample surveys in SW showed a higher survival rate of 75%. Losses were attributed to drying out during the dry season, and in some cases late planting, planting of young seedlings, and inadequate care. Clearly there are lessons here for future planting, though some losses will always occur when planting forest restoration sites.

See Annexes for reports and maps of planted sites.

3.17 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on community forest restoration

In Y3

4. Framework, coalition, consensus and conditions established for land use planning and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem, supported by shared outputs from research and ongoing M&E

4.1 Hold a project inception workshop to sensitize all stakeholders on the restoration and sustainable management of Mount -Bamboutos Ecosystem and identify training needs

Completed in Y1.

4.2 Training and consultation of 2,500 people from the 9 villages and the pastoralist community on the management of ecosystem and biodiversity, the links to better and more sustainable livelihoods, the challenges and how to address them

This is an ongoing activity from Y1, when 393 community members were trained (37% women). Training continued in Y2, reaching a further 568 people with 316 women (56%). This brings the total trained to 961 including 462 women (48%). Of these, 359 are in West and NW (62% women) and 602 are in SW (40% women). Included in these numbers are members of the pastoralist community.

The focus of the training is on gaining an understanding of sustainable management of biodiversity and the ecosystem and the link to better and more sustainable livelihoods. The training leads community members to pledge their commitment and engagement towards restoring and managing the biodiversity and ecosystems of Mt Bamboutos.

4.3 Production of 9 maps detailing the past and present land use within the project site in order to define the degree of degradation of the landscapes and facilitate land use planning.

Completed in Y1.

4.4 Identification of internal and external stakeholders (mapping of stakeholders) involved in land use within the project area in order to involve them in land use planning, governance and decision-making stages

Completed in Y1.

4.5 Building a coalition of stakeholders in order to reach agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem: this includes the Mt Bamboutos Chiefs' Association, a common Platform for Forest Management Institutions, and (beyond the life of this project) establishment of a Dialogue Platform

This is an ongoing process from Y1, with a series of meetings in Y2.

The first of these was a meeting with all 12 members of the Mt Bamboutos Fons' Association to reach an agreement on the process for participatory land use planning (PLUP). The PLUP process based on existing protocols was presented. The participants understood the process and pledged their support to ensure that it is successful. The participants also brought out some key institution barriers to participatory land use planning. One of the key barriers is the lack of clear boundaries between different villages and land use types. Limited land in relation to the growing population, and land conflicts amongst community members could also be barriers to the process. They pleaded that they will come up with practical modalities based on the specificity of their communities. They cautioned on the respect of village customs/culture and traditional authorities during the process.

A workshop in West and NW, aimed at building a coalition of stakeholders for the PLUP process brought together representatives of stakeholder groups such as the relevant sectoral ministries, Fons' Association, VFMC institutions, municipal councils, private land owners, pastoralist community, youth and women groups and development associations.

An agreement was reached on the process for PLUP. The participants however cautioned that the team should watch out for the PLUP methodology which is under development by the Cameroon Ministry of economy, land planning and management. A consultative platform made up of representatives of all stakeholder groups, was charged with the responsibility to advise and follow up the process for the realization of the PLUP.

A meeting of the PLUP stakeholders' working group was held with representatives of the different groups to present the current state of progress of the PLUP in Mt Bamboutos, to evaluate the progress made so far, identify gaps in the ongoing PLUP process and formulate recommendations for its success.

During the workshop, it was resolved that:

- In order to limit farmer/grazer conflicts, farming and grazing sites should be fenced and if possible a zoning map clearly demarcating the boundaries produced and published in the community so as to increase awareness.
- The laws of the state should be respected in the process of elaborating the PLUP. This was of particular importance with riparian forests where farming is currently taking place right up to the water bed. Therefore, 30 meters on both sides of the water courses should be strictly protected. Even if modifications need to be made, this should be in consultation with the local administrative authorities.
- The project team and traditional authorities should hold a meeting with the divisional officers in the respective areas in order to re-demarcate the pastoral zone in the Bamboutos Mountains as it is in the administrative maps.
- The project should integrate and promote intensive livestock management techniques by supporting the pastoralists materially and technically so that they could limit extensive livestock farming that needs a lot of space.
- A lot of sensitisation should be done concerning the ongoing project and this should be championed by the paramount ruler of each village. This sensitisation process should be done especially during village festivities. And that ERuDeF should circulate this information to the different paramount rulers involved in this project.

4.6 Organisation of 9 consultation meetings with different stakeholders in order to identify and address key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning and how to address them

Six consultation meetings took place with stakeholders in six villages in West and NW to identify key institutional barriers to PLUP and how to address them. The stakeholders consulted included traditional authorities, municipal councils, CSOs, Mbororo pastoralist community, development associations, farmers, youths and women.

Constraints to PLUP were mentioned at the level of governance, economic and financial constraints, technology and knowledge constraints, and social and behavioural constraints. The stakeholders proposed the following as measures to address the constraints:

- i. A learning process for all participants due to the heterogeneous composition of the groups participating in land use planning
- ii. All participants should be better informed and have access to documents that deal with access to land
- iii. Development of an improved relationship between population and administration that will lead to more binding agreements and sustainability in planning
- iv. Structures should be developed for comprehensive, self-determined community and village long-term development, which is a solid basis for decentralization measures
- v. Develop advocacy plan for the local populations
- vi. Support mechanisms and payments for conservation measures should be put in place for local populations
- vii. Introduce the concept of sharing of social responsibility in utilization and conservation of natural resources at a local level based on the principle of subsidiarity
- viii. Existing NGOs which provide training will help local population in identifying other NGOs which can strengthen capacities in various fields
- ix. Continue to raise awareness of local populations on the importance of the ongoing restoration actions in the ground.

4.7 Identification of different land use systems and priority areas for restoration intervention through the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM). This will include analysis of land tenure systems and land use policies in the project area, analysis of the role of women and girls in the management of the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem and participative land use mapping.

Completed in Y1.

4.8 Draw up and refine an Agreement document on the framework and ground-rules for participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem

See progress in Activities 4.5 and 4.6 above.

4.9 Draw up and sign at least two participatory land use plans at village or Sub-division level

As part of the process for the elaboration of PLUP in two villages at sub-divisional level, two workshops were held with representatives of the Bafou and Bangang villages to identify opportunities for land use changes. The following resolutions were arrived at during the workshops:

- Ten meters on each side of water courses should be strictly protected. No farming activity should take place within these limits. The next 20 meters on both sides should be reserved for agroforestry.
- Farming activities should be strictly prohibited in water catchment areas. Farming activities can only be done 30 meters away from these areas.
- Sacred forests, shrines and the original Bamboutos forest reserve need strict protection.
- The Mbororo pastoralist community should strictly respect the area that was reserved for grazing and not trespass into farmlands. Live fencing should be promoted in transhumance roads and farms closer to pastoral zones.
- The project should support the pastoralists to apply modern grazing techniques in the mountain area so as to limit land use conflicts as a result of livestock movement.
- It was equally resolved that community members carrying out farming activities on the mountain should respect passage ways around their farms where the pastoralists can pass with their cattle to access water.

4.9 Prepare and share locally a case study on participatory land use planning

In Y3.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. Farming systems diversity, soil fertility and sustainable productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages and the pastoralist community increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021 200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021

As indicated by the evidence presented in the Output 1 activities, the project is still some way short of achieving its numerical targets for farmer engagement. While nearly 2,000 farmers have been reached through sensitisation meetings, the number actively participating is 776 farmers, primarily through agroforestry, and just 36% of these are women. So far 300 farmers have planted 53,530 agroforestry trees. It is encouraging that farmers are keen to plant high value indigenous fruit and medicinal trees as well as exotics, as these will also contribute to biodiversity and resilience.

A positive indicator of progress is the evidence gathered in West and NW that farmers are adopting agroforestry tree planting without necessarily relying on project support (71 farmers in addition to the 120 farmers supported by the project) and that there is a high level of interest in household tree nurseries. These are signs that farmers recognise the value of diversifying away from production only of potatoes and horticultural crops towards inclusion of tree crops. It is expected that this will lead to increase crop production, diversified income and consequently economic resilience for over 1,330 households.

The project has also empowered vulnerable farmers to establish small agroforestry nurseries and to cultivated fruit trees and non-timber forest products. This is enabling them to produce desired fruit trees and NTFPs that are grown to increase household income, food security and nutrition.

The project has made a concerted effort to reach more women and youth, and the pastoralist community during Y2. While the percentage increases remain small, there are signs that this is leading to greater empowerment and involvement of these groups.

Ongoing surveys reveal that food insecurity remains a key problem for many households, hence the importance of increasing crop and tree diversity and introducing marketable fruit species.

Evidence is being gathered very largely by the participants themselves, and this is encouraging a greater sense of local ownership of the results.

2.

Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes and employment by 2021

Progress is being made towards the target number of households, with 642 farmers trained, but so far only 38% women. Participatory monitoring of uptake of NTFPs and Fruit Tree cultivation in the West shows that almost all farmers who adopted agroforestry also adopted the cultivation of fruit trees and NTFP trees, including Avocado (*Persea americana*), *Dacryodes edulis* (Plum), Raphia palm, *Prunus africana*, Kola, and *Canarium schweinfurthii*. This currently appears the most promising avenue for increased income generation, although a number of other options are being considered. Much further work is required for this Output.

3. Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in degraded areas of Community, Riverine and Sacred Forests, and increased tree cover in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021

Almost 100,000 trees were planted by farmers during the 2019 rains across community forest, riverine forest, water catchment and sacred forest sites across Mt Bamboutos, covering an area of almost 800 hectares. While the project still has a long way to go to reach its tree planting targets this nonetheless represents the result of a remarkable effort involving all levels of the local community to identify sites for forest restoration and to protect them from other potential land uses. It is notable that this effort is to a very large extent being led and monitored by local leaders and by the Village Forest Management Institutions. This work is not easy and it is not surprising that there have been some set-backs in tree survival rates.

The work carried out in 2019 provides strong experience and lessons on which to build further work in 2020.

4. Framework, coalition, consensus and conditions established for land use planning and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem, supported by shared outputs from research and ongoing M&E

As shown in the Activities section above, substantial work has been carried out towards this Output in Y2. A wide range of stakeholders has been actively engaged in the process, and it is clear that difficult issues are being faced, discussed and addressed openly and frankly. This is an essential foundation for the process of Participatory Land Use Planning.

A draft document detailing the framework and ground rules for participatory land use planning for the entire mount Bamboutos is under completion (70 %). The complete document will be discussed and validated with the coalition of stakeholders, paving the way for an effective and successful participatory land use planning in the project area.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The intended project Outcome is:

Framework established for land use planning and sustainable management of Bamboutos ecosystem, through stakeholder engagement and tangible progress towards reforestation, sustainable farming, and improved livelihoods

The project is working to build a consensus with a coalition of stakeholders on the process for participatory land use planning for Mt Bamboutos. This has led to start of practical zoning of areas suitable for protection, grazing, agriculture and agroforestry. This is evident in the effective selection of sites for restoration during the 2019 and 2020 planting seasons. In some sites bill boards have been posted to indicate protection zones such as riverine forests, community forest lands, forest reserve and water catchments, where cultivation, burning, deforestation and use of chemicals are banned. This is a small but very significant step forward in a landscape where hitherto land exploitation for individual benefit was widely taken for granted.

At the same time the project is building interest and demand for a diversification of farming systems to include agroforestry, with potential to diversify sources of income and increase the resilience and sustainability of livelihoods. There is some evidence that this could begin to provide local communities with more attractive opportunities than the current narrow exploitation of opportunities for rapid and short-lived income from the land through intensive horticulture and the destructive use of water sources.

Community members have planted 99,438 forest trees in water catchments, riverine forests, community forests and sacred forests to increase forest cover and help restore the ecosystem. This is contributing to the higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation.

Community members have also planted 53,530 agroforestry trees, NTFPs and fruit trees in the farms of 300 vulnerable farmers (120 in NW & West and 180 in SW). This is also a significant step forward towards more sustainable and diverse land use, in an area which has been largely deforested and which is largely treeless. The inclusion of high value indigenous species means that agroforestry systems will make some contribution towards a more biodiverse ecosystem and will restore some of the ecosystem services that have been lost, while also contributing towards local people's livelihoods through increased crop production, diversified income and consequently economic resilience.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions:

Assumption 1

There is no major change in the approach of the Government of Cameroon, and Ministerial Departments and agencies continue to support the project

This remains the case

Assumption 2

No major insecurity or demographic factors impact the area during the project period disrupting progress towards stakeholders' consensus

Armed separatists imposed lockdowns in August and September 2019. During a lockdown in February 2019, there were reports of violence and loss of life. Urban transport in towns and cities was affected and vehicular traffic in and out of the region was restricted. Incidents of sporadic gunfire also occurred, including shooting in Bamenda, Buea and the outskirts of Limbe.⁷

General strikes (or 'ghost towns') are called in the North West and South West regions each Monday, with additional days often called in particular periods including February, May and October. Violence and travel disruption is regularly reported on these days.

There have also been multiple clashes between the Cameroonian security forces and armed groups over the past year in many places in the North West and South West regions. In the first four months of 2019, clashes between the army and armed separatists were reported in the towns of Bafut, Tubah, Ndu, Widikum, Muyuka and in Lebialem, Momo, Bui and Mezam divisions. Restrictions including night curfews and a ban on public meetings, which were imposed following violent and deadly clashes in 2017, remain in place. There is a high risk of violent criminality, especially at night.

ERuDeF has continued to deliver MBI across the project area including NW and SW and in 2019 regained access to their main site in Lebialem in SW which they were unable to reach in 2018. Operations cease in NW and SW on 'ghost town' days. Otherwise, good relations with traditional leaders and community enable work to continue. Many farmers in NW and SW have had to flee their homes to avoid violence. In some case families now reside on their farms (rather than at their normal home) and continue to cultivate. A significant constraint for MBI is that farmers fear to gather for public meetings, and this has affected the number of participants at training events. Insecurity in the NW continued to disrupt project activities especially around Pinyin village. Participants had to take part in some training activities outside Pinyin village.

⁷ This information is provided from <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/cameroon>

It is remarkable that ERuDeF has managed to achieve so much in this project considering the level of insecurity in the area.

The MBI project team operates from a simple office in Dschang (West Region) which allows relatively good access to most of the working area. ITF has not been able to visit the SW and NW. The UK FCO now advises against all travel to NW and SW.

The COVID 19 pandemic began to affect Cameroon at the end of this reporting period, and the FCO now (April 2020) advises against all but essential travel throughout the country, and against all travel to SW and NW regions. ITF cancelled the visit of the Programmes Manager which was planned for the end of Y2, as a result of the COVID 19 outbreak.

Assumption 3

Farmers targeted for all interventions are well selected and largely self-motivated, hence adoption rates will be high.

This has proved largely true, especially with regard to agroforestry activities, where there is clearly a high demand. Community reforestation activities are more challenging and complex, and here the support of local and traditional authorities and the VRMCs has been vital.

Output 1 Assumptions:

Assumption 1

At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training

This appears still a reasonable estimate.

Assumption 2

Farmers will plant up to 150 trees on average per farm: tree planting will be copied by other farmers based on example of neighbours and improved availability of seedlings from nurseries.

This appears still a reasonable estimate, and tree planting is being copied by farmers on the example of neighbours.

Assumption 3

Increased crop yields and diversity result in improved HH food security and nutrition

This key assumption is yet to be tested and will take longer than the lifetime of this project to confirm.

Output 2 Assumptions

Assumption 1

At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training

This appears still a reasonable estimate.

Assumption 2

On-farm and NTFP economic opportunities help to reduce pressure to expand farming area on Mt Bamboutos

This key assumption is yet to be tested and will take longer than the lifetime of this project to confirm.

Output 3 Assumptions

Assumption 1

Degraded sites in need of forest restoration can be identified at local level during development of local and mountain-wide land use plans

This assumption is proving reasonable and sites are being identified at local level.

Output 4 Assumptions

Assumption 1

Due to the adoption of a genuinely participatory process and engagement with all stakeholder groups challenges and barriers can be addressed and overcome

This assumption is currently being tested. It appears that the challenges can be addressed, and that there is local appetite to address them. Whether they can be overcome may require more time than this project.

Assumption 2

Government agencies deliver consistent support.

This has so far proved reasonable.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Impact:

Mountain-wide consensus-building, community-led reforestation and agroforestry, and improved livelihoods lead to sustainable and participatory management of the entire Bamboutos ecosystem.

The project is building a consensus with a coalition of stakeholders on the process for participatory land use planning for mount Bamboutos. This has led to the zoning of areas suitable for protection, grazing, agriculture and agroforestry. This is evident in the implantation of bill boards in the protection zones such as riverine forests, community forest lands, forest reserve and water catchments, in order to ban activities such as agriculture, burning, deforestation and use of chemicals.

The project has planted 99,438 forest tree species (53,977 trees in NW&W and 45,461 trees in SW) in water catchments, riverine, community and sacred forests to increase forest cover and help restore the ecosystem. This is contributing to the higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation.

The project has also planted 53,530 agroforestry trees, NTFPs and fruit trees (25,607 trees in NW&W and 27,923 trees in SW) in the farms of 300 vulnerable farmers (120 in NW&W and 180 in SW). This will lead to increase crop production, diversified income and consequently economic resilience for over 1,330 households.

In themselves these numbers are small and we are as yet far from a sustainable and participatory management of the entire Bamboutos ecosystem. Nonetheless, despite all the challenges of operating during a period of great insecurity, MBI is demonstrating that there are strong local interests towards a more sustainable and better managed system. Although individuals may benefit from short-term and destructive agricultural and horticultural practices, they are also members of local families, who may simultaneously be suffering the negative effects of polluted and over-extracted water sources.

A possibly more challenging issue is the differences of culture and understanding between the farming and pastoralist communities of Mt Bamboutos. While the evidence is so far limited, the project has broached the need for collaborative thinking between these two groups, and what that would involve in practice.

In short, despite the challenges, MBI does appear to have started a process to address the underlying problems for the ecosystem and livelihoods of Mt Bamboutos.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

MBI contributes to the following SDGs:

1. No poverty: We are working to identify vulnerable groups within the community and ensure that they have access to more diverse, sustainable and resilient farming systems including agroforestry which can contribute to improved household income.
2. Zero hunger: Likewise these systems should contribute to reducing food insecurity for vulnerable households
3. Good health and wellbeing: We are working to reduce the reliance on crops that require high levels of pesticides, which are currently applied without awareness of health and safety issues, and with careless disposal of hazardous materials around water courses

5. Gender equality: We are working to increase the participation and empowerment of women in all levels of project activities. Progress has been relatively slow in Y1, and we are determined to identify better ways of working going forward.
6. Clean water and sanitation: We are working to identify springs and riverine sites in need of protection and restoration. On the upper slopes of Bamboutos farmers frequently cultivate land and irrigate crops right up to the banks of springs and streams. Water extraction results in streams running dry, and water is often polluted through careless disposal of wastes, with negative effects for the health of downstream users. Agreement on planting of indigenous tree species such as *Raphia* alongside watercourses will be a step towards protection and conservation of water sources.
8. Decent work and economic growth: Through identification of potential income generating activities with fruit and NTFP trees.
13. Climate action: Mainly with regard to mitigation of climate change impacts. Bamboutos can expect increasing extremes of heat and drought, and communities on the lower slopes of Bamboutos already report drying up of water sources. Large scale tree planting can have significant effects in terms of cooling local temperatures and increasing local rainfall.
15. Life on land: Through restoration of native forest cover.
16. Peace justice and strong institutions: The location of the project straddling three Regions of Cameroon and the francophone Anglophone divide, and the reality that all communities around the mountain share a common interest in its conservation and restoration, as well as many common aspects of culture, provides a unique opportunity to contribute to peace. Strong local institutions such as the Fons Association and the VFMCs are key to the MBI approach.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is contributing to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is working towards achieving Article 8: In-situ conservation. Specifically it is contributing to: establish protected areas and community forests within the Mt Bamboutos landscape. This will lead to the conservation of forest trees and associated undergrowth, above and below ground invertebrates and insects, providing better functioning food chains and life cycles for birds and small mammals. The project seeks to create a consensus amongst local and regional stakeholders for the management of community, riverine and sacred forests to ensure sustainable use of forest products and restoration of land. This will lead to the creation of protected areas in the future. The project has raised and will continue to raise the awareness of local communities about the importance of ecosystem restoration and conservation, including the planting and regeneration of indigenous tree species. The project is working with communities living on the slopes of Mt Bamboutos to improve farming techniques through agroforestry and tree-based value chain development. We intend to restore 3,000 hectares of land through tree planting on farms and on degraded land across the mountain, which will contribute to restore habitat for threatened species. Degraded forest lands to be restored, has been identified together with the local communities through the IUCN restoration opportunity assessment methodology (ROAM).

We are addressing the causes of biodiversity degradation/loss by reducing the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity. Activities to diversify cropping systems with useful/marketable and culturally important perennial plant species to improve the sustainability of farming systems has been conducted. This will reduce the pressures on biodiversity (for example deforestation for cultivation on steep slopes) through improving the 'total factor' productivity of farms.

We have also made progress to promote the sustainable utilization of biodiversity for wealth creation and contributing to poverty alleviation, by training farmers on income generating activities such as NTFPs cultivation and diversified farming systems. Tree planting on farms will increase habitat for pollinators, critical to livelihoods in the landscape.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

During this reporting period, the project has taken actions to support poverty alleviation:

- Agroforestry, fruit and NTFP tree species have been raised in tree nurseries established by the project. The seedlings are distributed free of charge to farmers.
- 43,471 agroforestry, fruit and NTFP trees have been planted by 300 farmers to improve soil fertility and productivity and to increase household income in the future.
- 377 farmers (39 % women) have been empowered on sustainable diversified farming systems (agroforestry, contour farming, fruits and NTFPs tree growing). This will lead to increase crop yield and increase household income in the future.
- 403 farmers (35% women) have been empowered to establish their own small agroforestry nurseries: pegging, grafting, marcotting, composting, harvesting, and tree treatment. This will lead to increase household income in the future.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

ITF and ERuDeF agreed on the need to strengthen the project's approach on gender issues in 2019. This is leading to tangible improvements in the project's extension approach and the deliberate targeting of women, youth and pastoralist groups.

The project gender officer carried out an assessment to analyse the role of women in land use, barriers to women participation, women leadership and existing opportunities for women participation in the MBI. Based on this, a gender action plan was developed for implementation by the team and by local institutions involved in project delivery.

Although the role of women in leadership and land management in the project area is greatly hindered by the customary tenure system, and women are deprived from owning land when their husbands are still alive, women are the principal exploiters of agriculture land in the area and can play a greater role in the management of the Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem.

The project team adopted the following strategies to avoid inequality in the project:

1. Collect detailed sex-disaggregated data on project beneficiaries

Gender specific data on project beneficiaries is collected at each local project site. This includes more detailed information on gender roles relating to tree planting (such as use patterns and participation in management/decision-making), as well as possible positive/negative impacts on men and women.

Actions:

- Information/data is being collected with oversight from field technician.
- The project manager and the women and gender program manager developed the protocol (questions, information gathering system, etc.) for collecting the gender information.
- Following the information gathering stage, the women and gender program manager is responsible for interpreting the information and reviewing the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan to ensure that no negative gender-based impacts will occur.

2. Ensure that women's representation on project management decision making bodies in this project isn't limited to nominal positions

Women are often chosen to sit on decision making bodies but tend to be offered nominal positions with little decision making power or influence. This can mean that women often hold positions as tokens or fronts for men. In order to address this tendency and ensure that women have equal access to important positions that hold influence, the following will be done:

Actions:

- The Project Management team ensured that any decision making bodies that have been established at community level have fair representation by both genders.

3. Establish separate project decision making bodies for both men, women and youths in target project sites

The involvement and participation of marginalized groups, such as women and youth, in public meetings concerning the management of trees isn't sufficient. This strategy has identified specific actions to ensure equitable representation and participation in decision making by both men and women, including the identification of women and youth groups in the nine villages. In villages where there are no youth groups, measures are being taken to create one so as to enable youth integration into the project. In the local context in most villages along this landscape, it is countercultural for women to openly disagree with their male counterparts. Efforts to increase gender equality in decision making about tree planting by mixing men and women in public forums may not create the enabling environment for women's participation, because the presence of men may serve as an intimidating factor.

Actions:

- In addition to an already established central project decision making body in target project sites, this project established separate project decision making bodies for men, women and youth that reports directly to the main project management decision making body. This includes; identifying all women groups in the community as well as existing youth groups.
- Capacity building of women and youths is very important for the success of the above strategy, this includes; women and youth leaders, as well as leaders from marginalized communities like the Mbororos.
- Their skills were built on ecosystem and biodiversity management through trainings and workshops.
- The project will create and support platforms at regional and local levels for women and youth leaders together with the Mbororos who are marginalized, so that they can interact, discuss issues/challenges, network and mobilize resources amongst themselves with representatives of ERuDeF and related agencies.

5. Ensuring adequate access to information for both women and men and conduct gender sensitive communication activities in the project

The few men who have access to information and documents may use them to control and manipulate discussions. These concerns were addressed by ensuring that both men and women have access to the same information and that this information is presented in a manner that can be understood by both men and women at a community level.

Actions:

- Constant sensitization because findings show that women and youths are less informed about this project in the villages concerned. The men who have access to information do not share this information appropriately. This is where the next point is important.
- The Project Manager ensures that any communications and awareness raising material is distributed equally to both men and women. The Project Manager ensures that this material is presented in a manner that is accessible to community members who are illiterate or haven't been through formal schooling.
- The Project Manager also ensures that community meetings are scheduled at an appropriate time to allow equal participation by both men and women.

5. Considering gender as an important element during the negotiation and design of participatory land use planning Agreements

The project utilized the participatory land use agreement methodology to engage with communities. Examples of land use planning commitments include forgoing forest clearing, adopting particular farming or fishing practices, and participating in patrolling and monitoring activities. Respecting customary decision-making mechanisms within communities ensures that land use planning agreements are adapted to local realities. However, it is important to also remember that some customary decision-making mechanisms do not allow for disadvantaged or marginalized groups to be heard. It is necessary to find culturally-appropriate ways to ensure those voices are part of decision-making.

Men and women interact with their environment in different ways, and therefore have different needs, priorities, and interests in land. These differences were considered, and ensured that both men and women are involved with developing and implementing land use plans. Conservation actions identified by the community may have a more direct impact on either women or men.

Actions:

- Negotiation of land use planning commitments and benefits: During the negotiation and design phase of a land use planning Agreement, communities define land use planning actions in the agreement and the benefits they will receive in return. During this phase the Project Manager or staff member responsible for negotiating the agreement ensures that land use planning actions identified in the agreement are analyzed to provide an understanding of how these actions may impact differently on men and women and ensure that the results of this analysis are reflected in the final benefit packages that are agreed upon with communities.
- Representative community bodies under the Agreements: If communities are to make decisions and choices as a collective whole, then effective and equitable organizations for community representation are required. The Project Manager ensures that women's representation on land use planning Agreement decision making bodies won't be limited to nominal positions.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

MBI has adopted an M&E Framework which emphasises the role of local community institutions as well as project staff in monitoring and evaluation, and therefore the ownership of project objectives and progress. While this remains, for some, a challenging approach, there has actually been significant progress during Y2 in adoption of participatory M&E processes by the project. Many of the activities described above and especially those related to agroforestry and forest restoration are in fact being monitored very largely by community participants and local institutions.

The village forest management institutions were trained on participatory monitoring and evaluation and to carry out survival count of trees planted. They are therefore actively involved in the project M&E, most especially at the nursery and at the tree planting sites. This is done following a monitoring and evaluation framework designed for their use. M&E is also carried out by households. They monitor the uptake of agroforestry, NTFPs and Fruit tree cultivation and household food security/nutrition. This is enabling them to share experience and lessons learned.

9. Lessons learnt

Probably the biggest lesson so far is that the project team were over-ambitious in setting the project targets. Broadly, the project approach is proving appropriate to tackling the very complex challenges of Mt Bamboutos, but it is important to recognise that working towards establishing a Framework for land use planning and sustainable management of the Bamboutos ecosystem, through stakeholder engagement and tangible progress towards reforestation, sustainable farming, and improved livelihoods, cannot be achieved in under three years. The scale of the Bamboutos ecosystem is also such that it is very challenging to deal with the entire landscape at the same time.

Thus the greatest progress may be made not only by attempting to deal with the system as a whole, but also by providing tangible examples of progress at a small and local scale that can then be copied more widely – and this is actually happening. There is genuine progress on all of the project Outputs, though it must be recognised that improved livelihoods and income will take much longer than the project period.

Many of the specific lessons below simply confirm that the project has set itself very ambitious Outputs which are hard to achieve fully in a short time span.

- Landscape restoration projects require a lot of collaboration and commitment from the community members to be successful. There is need for a strong commitment of the local people and institutions. This requires constant sensitization and mobilization of the local stakeholders for local ownership and buy-in. This cannot be done by simply organizing one or two sensitization meetings in a community. MBI continues to develop awareness raising methods.
- The role of women in leadership and land management is greatly hindered by the customary tenure system that is widely respected in the area. Women are deprived from owning land while their husbands are alive.
- Women are the principal exploiters of agriculture land in the area and can play a greater role in the management of the Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem.

- Information on project opportunities is not equitably disseminated across the gender lines. However this is being tackled through the implementation of the gender action plan that has been developed by the gender officer, and increased engagement of women is already observable.
- Most women in the communities around Mount Bamboutos are restricted by tradition and culture from owning land or having control over land. They however have access to farm lands and are the principal exploiters of land for subsistence agricultural purposes. Such women cannot therefore take decisions on what happens in the farm. A gender mainstreaming action plan needs to be put in place and implemented by the project implementation team.
- The local population ask for financial incentives before they can actively participate in some project activities. They do not yet have a sense of ownership of the project. However, this needs continuous sensitization on the medium and long term benefits of the project to the locals.
- Most stakeholders having vested interest in land use in the project area are not resident in the targeted villages. Some are elites who live out of the village and have only care takers with no powers to make decisions. This makes stakeholder engagement relatively difficult and costly, as the primary owners of land need to be mobilized from afar to attend stakeholder consultation meetings. However, this can be reversed over a long period of time.
- Tree planting in mountainous areas can be affected by surface runoff during heavy rain which can sweep away the planted seedlings.
- Significant resources need to be allocated to follow up, monitor and evaluate trees planted in different categories of land.
- Slow germination and growth rate of seeds and seedlings in the area due to cold climatic conditions. This varies in the different areas of the project. Seeds therefore need to be planted earlier enough so as to meet up with planting season. However, seeds of different tree species have different maturation and collection periods.
- Nursery management cannot be effectively achieved single handedly by the tree planting technicians. They need the voluntary help of community members.
- We also learned that for the success of trees planted, there is need for enough financial and material resources to cater, monitor and evaluate trees planted in different categories of land. This calls for allocation of enough financial resources for effective follow up.
- There is need for constant sensitization and mobilization of the local stakeholders for local ownership and buy-in. This cannot be done by simply organizing one or two sensitization meetings in a community. Various awareness raising methods need to be used.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

12. Sustainability and legacy

The following progress has been made towards the sustainability of the project:

The project has built the capacity of local institutions, the village forest management committees, on participatory monitoring and evaluation and for extension schemes. The members have gained a sense of ownership of the project and are actively involved in monitoring all activities of the project. This will ensure the sustainability of the activities of the project in the longer term.

The project building, and will continue to build the capacities of the local Community Based Organisation partners helping to implement project, and the VFMCs, women and youth associations and traditional leaders to carry the work forward when funding ceases.

The project team has developed a long-term plan for a 15 year initiative. We are actively seeking partners who can help take this forward.

Enabling factors for the future include:

- The increased interest and willingness by community members to be engaged in diversified farming systems. This will facilitate the restoration of degraded farm lands.
- The presence of local institutions for governance and extension
- Support by the local administration and government officials who are sensitizing the population on the respect of state laws governing land, forest and environment sectors.

- Awareness of the negative consequences of the degradation of the mountain ecosystem, and the harm to people's wellbeing and are willing to redress the situation through tree planting.
- Strong commitment of the village Fons and chiefs to the project: they are almost all supportive of the initiative, and have set aside community lands for nursery creation and for forest restoration.

Clearly there are also strong factors that could prevent or slow progress. These include the lack of legal protection of designated community forest land, and the non-respect of the Cameroon forestry law on protection of riparian forests by community members.

The major threat however is the ongoing Anglophone crisis, which could severely inhibit further development if it intensifies.

13. Darwin identity

We have published the following articles about MBI over the last year, and have always given due credit to the Darwin Initiative and used the Darwin Initiative logo in these publications.

- The ITF Impact Report 2018 (published in May 2019) - <http://internationaltreefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Annual-Report-2018.pdf>.
- An article from April 24th, 2019: <https://internationaltreefoundation.org/big-challenges-encouraging-commitments/>
- And an article in the Trees Journal 2019: https://www.internationaltreefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ITF_Trees_Journal_2019_web.pdf

ERuDeF has published several articles in its local Environmental newspaper and always refers to the support of the Darwin Initiative:

- A news article on the launching of the Mount Bamboutos tree day was published in Le Jour, a French Newspaper in Cameroon. **Page 8 – le jour no2964 du Jeudi 4 Juillet 2019**
- A news article on progress of the participatory land use planning process in mount Bamboutos, published in the ERuDeF's Green Vision Newspaper. Page 7 – Green Vision No.0050, March 2020.
- Two bill boards for project visibility during this reporting period.
- Three billboards for awareness and sensitization on the protection of riparian forests, water heads and community forest land.
- Roll up banner for project visibility during this reporting period.

14. Safeguarding

ITF has adopted a full Safeguarding policy based on training and documents provided by BOND and has shared these documents with ERuDeF, and encouraged full adoption. Our Safeguarding policy is available on our website: <http://internationaltreefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ITF-Safeguarding-Policy-rev-Aug-2019.pdf>

- Our safeguarding policy includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse
- We keep a register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with
- We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made
- We do share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners
- We do have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised

We are preparing a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that will set out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards.

ERuDeF in turn has adopted full legal requirements of the Cameroon employment code and invested in training for its staff.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

DRAFT

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Mountain-wide consensus-building, community-led reforestation and agroforestry, and improved livelihoods lead to sustainable and participatory management of the entire Bamboutos ecosystem.</p>		<p>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Framework established for land use planning and sustainable management of Bamboutos ecosystem, through stakeholder engagement and tangible progress towards reforestation, sustainable farming, and improved livelihoods</p>	<p>0.1 Farming systems diversity and sustainable productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021</p> <p>0.2 Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes by 2021</p> <p>0.3 Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in Community and Riverine Forests, and increased tree cover in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021</p> <p>0.4 Framework agreed and stakeholders' consensus reached on the process for participatory land-use planning and sustainable management of the Mt. Bamboutos Ecosystem with decision making informed by published and shared research and M&E results.</p>	<p>0.1 1,277 farmers (447 women) have been trained on sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry. 371 farmers (243 women) are practicing it. This will increase farming systems diversity and productivity.</p> <p>0.2 642 farmers (244 women) have been trained on NTFPs and fruit tree cultivation. 371 farmers (243 women) are practicing it.</p> <p>0.3 Communities have planted 99,438 forest trees (53,977 trees in NW&W and 45,461 trees in SW) in Community and Riverine Forests, water catchments and sacred forests. 53,530 trees (25,607 in NW&W and 27,923 trees in SW) have been planted on farms. These have launched the restoration of 1,530 ha (994 ha of forests and 535 ha of degraded farms)</p> <p>0.4 A framework, coalition, consensus and conditions have been established for land use planning</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p>

		and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem.	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>1. Farming systems diversity, soil fertility and sustainable productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages and the pastoralist community increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021</p> <p>200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline survey on crop yields, trees, food security and nutrition completed by end 2018</p> <p>1.2 2,000 farmers (50% women) gain knowledge and skills in sustainable diversified farming systems (e.g. agroforestry, contour farming) by 2019 (1,000 trained by 2018, 2,000 by 2019)</p> <p>1.3 2,000 farmers (50% women) are trained on agroforestry nursery establishment, pegging, grafting, marcotting, propagators, composting, planting, harvesting and treatment by 2020 (1,000 trained by 2019, 2,000 by 2020)</p> <p>1.4 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) establish small tree nurseries (700 by 2019 and 1,330 by 2020)</p> <p>1.5 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) adopt sustainable diversified farming systems by 2020</p> <p>1.6 At least 1,330 farmers plant at least 200,000 agroforestry trees on farms by 2021 (70,000 trees by 2019; 150,000 trees by 2020 and 200,000 trees by 2021)</p> <p>1.7 A minimum of 10% increase in the cultivation and production of major crops other than potatoes by participating farmers practicing diversified farming, incorporated into agroforestry systems compared to baseline by 2021.</p> <p>1.8 Number of participating farmers depending on the use of organic inputs for food crop production</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline survey completed and draft report produced</p> <p>1.2 1,277 farmers (more than 447 women) have been trained on sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry.</p> <p>1.3 740 farmers (more than 267 women) have been trained on agroforestry nursery establishment, pegging, grafting, marcotting, propagators, composting, planting, harvesting and treatment. This will require more work in 2020.</p> <p>1.4 Number to be confirmed</p> <p>1.5 371 farmers (39% women) have adopted sustainable diversified farming systems NB/More farmers adopted sustainable diversified farming systems.</p> <p>1.6 300 farmers (78 women) planted 53,530 agroforestry trees on farms, and preparations made for the next planting season starting April 2020.</p> <p>1.7 This will be measured in 2021</p> <p>1.8 This will be measured in 2021</p>	

	increased by 20% compared to baseline. 1.9 Case study on yields, food security and nutrition published and shared (2021)		
Activity 1.1 1.1 Sensitization, mobilisation and selection of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages (Bafou, Bangang, Babadjou, Buchi, Menka, Pinyin, Bamumbu, Fossimondi and M'mouckmbie) and the pastoralist community on sustainable diversified farming systems, and identification of tree species to be planted		1,923 farmers (785 women) reached through sensitisation campaign. Initial selection of favoured tree species carried out.	(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)
Activity 1.2 1.2 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) on sustainable diversified farming systems (agroforestry, contour farming, fruits and NTFPs tree growing)		1,277 farmers (447 women) have been trained in sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry.	
1.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) to establish their own small agroforestry tree nurseries, pegging, grafting, marcotting, composting, harvesting and tree treatment		776 farmers trained (279 women)	
1.4 Collection and purchase of tree seed for agroforestry nurseries		More than 400,000 seeds of 14 species collected and sown.	
1.5 Conduct baseline surveys on agriculture, food and nutrition in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		Completed, with ongoing monitoring.	
1.6 Establishment / training of local institutions for extension and participatory M&E (Chiefs and traditional authorities, VFMCs, VANs in 9 villages and the pastoralist community)		The Fons' association, 2 regional platforms and 9 VFMCs (6 in NW&W and 3 in SW) have been established. Their capacity has been built in participatory M&E	
1.7 Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site		53,530 agroforestry trees, NTFPs and fruit trees planted (25,607 trees in NW&W and 27,923 trees in SW) in the farms of 300 vulnerable farmers (120 in NW&W and 180 in SW).	
1.8 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry and sustainable diversified farming systems in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		Completed	
1.9 Participatory establishment and monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable farming crop yield plots in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		Completed	
1.10 Participatory monitoring of household food security and nutrition		Completed	

1.11 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on agroforestry, yields, food security and nutrition		Y3	
Output 2. Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes and employment by 2021	2.1 Baseline socio-economic survey on HH income and employment completed by end of 2018 2.2 Consultation on preliminary identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries completed by 2018 2.3 2,000 farmers (70% women) gain knowledge on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and fruit trees cultivation by 2020 2.4 2,000 farmers trained on value addition opportunities by 2021 2.5 2,000 farmers trained on cost benefit analysis for their priority products by 2021 2.6 1,330 farmers (70% women) adopt NTFPs and fruit trees cultivation by 2020 2.7 Income generating opportunities from NTFPs and fruit trees identified by 1,330 farmers (70% women) by 2021 (with actual income increases to follow) 2.8 90% of 1,330 beneficiaries are able to determine the cost of the value chain of their priority products and the respective benefits 2.9 1,330 farmers grow 200,000 agroforestry trees including fruit and NTFP trees (e.g. Dacryodes edulis 'plum', avocado, red cola, raffia and rattan) as a basis for the establishment of new cottage industries and incomes by 2021 (70,000 trees by 2019; 150,000 trees by 2020 and 200,000 trees by 2021)	2.1 The baseline survey was completed. It has provided new information on the level of HH income and employment which is informing HH targeting. 2.2 Consultations have been completed. 2.3 642 farmers (244 women) have been training on NTFPs and fruit tree cultivation 2.4 Initial work has been done with 440 farmers (179 women) trained on value addition opportunities. 2.5 Completed for year 2. 371 farmers (39 women) have adopted agroforestry.	

	2.10 Case study on income generation and employment opportunities published and shared 2021		
Activity		Completed	
2.1 Conduct baseline socio-economic survey on HH income, livelihoods and employment in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		The baseline survey has provided new information on the level of HH income and employment which is informing HH targeting.	
2.2 Conduct consultations in the 9 villages on identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries, constraints, opportunities & value chain development		Initial consultations completed	Further work required to identify economically viable options.
2.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (70% women) drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on cultivation of NTFP and fruit trees		642 farmers (244 women) have been trained on NTFPs and fruit tree cultivation.	Further practical training to be carried out during the planting season with special focus on pastoralists.
2.4 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on value addition opportunities		Initial work has been done with 440 farmers (179 women) trained on value addition opportunities.	
2.5 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site, on cost benefit analysis for their priority products			
2.6 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		Completed for year 2. 371 farmers (39% women) have adopted agroforestry.	
2.7 Participatory monitoring of household income from NTFPs and fruits (based mainly on farms with existing NTFP and fruit production)			
2.8 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on income from NTFPs and fruits yields, food security and nutrition			

<p>Output 3.</p> <p>3. Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in degraded areas of Community, Riverine and Sacred Forests, and increased tree cover in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021</p>		<p>3.1 More than 1,923 farmers (785 women) trained in sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry and 642 farmers (244 women) have been trained on NTFPs and fruits. In addition volunteers have gained practical training at tree nurseries – numbers to be defined.</p> <p>3.2 13 main nurseries have been established and are focal points for community involvement. 8 community managed nurseries have also been created.</p> <p>3.3 (see Output 1 and 2)</p> <p>3.4 More than 3,000 ha of priority sites have been identified and mapped. This is a key step towards defining the needs and opportunities in the Bamboutos landscape.</p> <p>3.5 99,438 forest tree species (53977 trees in NW&W and 45461 trees in SW) have been planted in degraded forest lands. NB/ Remaining number of trees will be planted from April – September 2020.</p> <p>3.6 So far, 994.38 ha of sacred, community and riverine forest (539.77 ha in NW&W and 454.61 ha in SW) have been planted / enriched with trees for restoration and conservation purposes. NB/ The remaining hectares of community and riverine forests will be planted / enriched with trees from April – September 2020.</p> <p>3.7 Key biodiversity habitats have been identified and are in the process of being secured. They include Community Forest lands, riparian forests, forest reserves and sacred forests. These have benefited from zoning into protection zones during the participatory land use planning exercise.</p> <p>3.8 The initial plant biodiversity survey has been carried out. Final sample biodiversity survey shall be carried out in 2021NB/</p> <p>3.9 This activity will be carried out in 2020. The research protocol has been developed for the activity.</p>
<p>3.1 Purchase of material/equipment for the construction and management of 6 nurseries/ resource centres and the Lebialem forestry centre (shading net, binding wire, wheelbarrow, trowels, iron rods, polythene bags etc.)</p>		<p>Completed for 13 nurseries</p> <p>A nursery was created at the Lebialem forestry centre</p>

3.2 Preparation of 9 nursery sites/ resource centres prior to nursery construction (clearing, tilling and levelling....)	Completed for 13 nurseries A nursery was created at the Lebialem forestry centre	
3.3 Establishment of 9 nurseries for agro-forestry, fruit and NTFPs species	Completed for 13 nurseries A nursery was created at the Lebialem forestry centre was created. 8 community managed nurseries were created this year (2 for pastoralist community, 2 in Babajou and 4 in Bamumbu - SW).	
3.4 (Construction of 6 giant mist propagators for propagating and grafting selected cultivars of NTFP and fruit trees (See also Output 2)) ⁸	Completed at 7 nurseries (3 in NW&W and 4 in SW)	
3.5 (Collection and purchasing of seeds of agroforestry species to be planted in 1,330 farmers' fields (Output 1 and 2))	400,000 seeds of agroforestry species collected and sown	
3.6 Collection and purchasing of seeds of trees to be planted in community and riverine forests.	540,000 seeds of 17 species collected and sown	
3.7 Support nursery management operations (weeding, watering, spraying, thinning etc.) for the nurseries to be established by the project	This is an ongoing activity A strategy for tree nurseries including targeting of seedlings to where they are most needed has been established. There is no dependence on centre nurseries	
3.8 (Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site – Output 1)	53,530 agroforestry trees, NTFPs and fruit trees planted (25,607 trees in NW&W and 27,923 trees in SW) in the farms of 300 vulnerable farmers (120 in NW&W and 180 in SW).	
3.10 Establishment / capacity building for the local institutions for Forest Management for Community Forests to be restored (Chiefs & traditional authorities, VFMCs)	9 VFMCs have been established (3 in SW and 6 in NW&W) and their capacities have been strengthened Maps of priority areas for restoration intervention have been produced	

⁸ N.B: Some activities are linked to more than one output.
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3.11 Planting of 300,000 trees in priority degraded sites in community and riverine forests	99,438 forest trees planted (53,977 trees in NW&W and 45,461 trees in SW)	
3.12 Support community members with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 300,000 native trees in community and riverine forests.	Completed	
3.13 (Support 1,330 farmers with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 200,000 agroforestry trees in their fields. (Output 1 and 2))	Completed	
3.14 Conduct baseline surveys on biodiversity, forest restoration and ecosystem services	Baseline survey on plant biodiversity completed	
3.15 Train Forest Management Institutions to monitor and carry out survival counts of seedlings planted in community and riverine forests in the project site (PM&E)	Completed. VFMCs are actively involved in PM&E	
3.16 Geo-referencing of surviving trees and production of maps of all planted areas	Completed. Maps of planted sites are attached to this report	
3.17 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on community forest restoration		For Y3
<p>Output 4. Etc.</p> <p>4. Framework, coalition, consensus and conditions established for land use planning and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem, supported by shared outputs from research and ongoing M&E</p>	<p>4.1 Project inception workshop held to sensitise all stakeholders on the restoration and sustainable management of Mt. Bamboutos</p> <p>4.2 2,500 people (at least 50% women) are trained on restoration and management of ecosystems and biodiversity by 2019</p> <p>4.3 Leaders and key stakeholders (at least 50% women) in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community are committed to restoring and managing ecosystems and biodiversity by 2020</p> <p>4.4 At least 1,330 people actively engaged in ecosystem restoration activities by 2020</p> <p>4.5 Commitment of key stakeholders including government agencies is reached through signing of respective stakeholder agreements by 2020</p>	<p>4.1 The Launch workshop was successful in gaining commitment from key authorities and stakeholders</p> <p>4.2 961 people (462 women) trained on restoration and management of ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p>4.3 Traditional leaders around mount Bamboutos. VFMCs, women, youths, government official, municipalities, Mbororos, community based organisations around mount Bamboutos and other key stakeholders in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community are committed to restoring and managing ecosystems. This is evident in their active participation in land use planning and tree planting.</p> <p>4.4 More than 971 people are actively engaged in ecosystem restoration. They are involved in participatory land use planning, tree planting, agroforestry practices and cultivation of fruit trees.</p> <p>4.5 A collective stakeholder agreement was signed by a coalition of stakeholders and by the members of the Mount Bamboutos Fons association.</p>

	<p>4.6 Key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning are identified (by 2019) and addressed by 2021</p> <p>4.7 Best places for restoration and priority areas of intervention are identified through the restoration opportunity assessment methodology (ROAM) by 2019</p> <p>4.8 Consultations held on participatory land use planning process by 2020</p> <p>4.9 Agreement reached and signed on the framework and ground-rules for participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021</p> <p>4.10 At least two participatory land use plans agreed and signed at village or sub-division level by 2021</p> <p>4.11 Case study on participatory land use planning published and shared (2021)</p>	<p>4.6 Key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning have been identified with different stakeholder groups. These are being addressed as the process continues.</p> <p>4.7 The ROAM process has proved satisfactory so far as a means for participatory identification of priority sites for restoration and has increased our understanding of needs and opportunities.</p> <p>Production of the diachronic and land use/ land cover maps have also been valuable steps in understanding the Bamboutos landscape.</p> <p>4.8 Consultations were done with different stakeholder groups (traditional leaders, VFMCs, relevant government ministries, community based organisations, community members and the pastoralist, on the participatory land use planning. The stakeholders gave a free prior consent for the process</p> <p>4.9 An agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem was reached and signed with different stakeholders groups.</p> <p>4.10 The process is ongoing and is proving successful. Land use maps have been produced, zoning has been done, opportunities for land use change has been discussed and agreements for change arrived at in 2 villages. Elaboration of the plans will be completed in 2020.</p> <p>4.11 This activity will be completed in 2020.</p>
<p>4.1 Hold a project inception workshop to sensitize all stakeholders on the restoration and sustainable management of Mount -Bamboutos Ecosystem and identify training needs</p>	<p>Completed.</p>	
<p>4.2 Training and consultation of 2,500 people from the 9 villages and the pastoralist community on the management of ecosystem and biodiversity, the links to better and more sustainable livelihoods, the challenges and how to address them</p>	<p>961 people (462 women) trained on restoration and management of ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	
<p>4.3 Production of 9 maps detailing the past and present land use within the project site in order to define the degree of degradation of the landscapes and facilitate land use planning.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Maps are used in trainings and consultations with communities.</p>	

4.4 Identification of internal and external stakeholders (mapping of stakeholders) involved in land use within the project area in order to involve them in land use planning, governance and decision-making stages		
4.5 Building a coalition of stakeholders in order to reach agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem: this includes the Mt Bamboutos Chiefs' Association, a common Platform for Forest Management Institutions, and (beyond the life of this project) establishment of a Dialogue Platform	An agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem was reached with different stakeholders groups.	
4.6 Organisation of 9 consultation meetings with different stakeholders in order to identify and address key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning and how to address them	Completed	
4.7 Identification of different land use systems and priority areas for restoration intervention through the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM). This will include analysis of land tenure systems and land use policies in the project area, analysis of the role of women and girls in the management of the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem and participative land use mapping.	Completed	
4.8 Draw up and refine an Agreement document on the framework and ground-rules for participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem	Ongoing	
4.9 Draw up and sign at least two participatory land use plans at village or Sub-division level	Elaboration of two participatory land use plans in Bafou and Bangang village is ongoing.	The plans shall be completed in 2020 and submitted for validation.
4.10 Prepare and share locally a case study on participatory land use planning	For Y3	This activity will be completed in 2020

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

16. 22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Mountain-wide consensus-building, community-led reforestation and agroforestry, and improved livelihoods lead to sustainable and participatory management of the entire Bamboutos ecosystem. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Framework established for land use planning and sustainable management of Bamboutos ecosystem, through stakeholder engagement and tangible progress towards reforestation, sustainable farming, and improved livelihoods.	0.5 Farming systems diversity and sustainable productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021 0.6 Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes by 2021 0.7 Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in Community and Riverine Forests, and increased tree cover in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021 0.8 Framework agreed and stakeholders' consensus reached on the process for participatory land-use planning and sustainable management of the Mt. Bamboutos Ecosystem with decision making informed by published and shared research and M&E results.	0.1 Baseline and final HH farm, tree, food and nutrition survey reports; training reports; field monitoring; database of farmers practicing agroforestry; annual measurements of sample monitoring plots; case study 0.2 Baseline and final HH socio-economic survey reports; Report on identification of new income sources; training reports; participant perception surveys; database of farmers practicing agroforestry; case study 0.3 Baseline and final biodiversity and habitat sample surveys; training reports; field reports from nurseries; survival counts of trees planted; tree database; farmer database; geo-referencing of surviving trees; maps of planted areas; case study 0.4 Participant surveys; minutes of meetings; training reports; records of statements and actions of key stakeholders; signed agreement on framework for participatory land use planning at ecosystem level; signed and agreed land-use plans at local level; ROAM report; case study	There is no major change in the approach of the Government of Cameroon, and Ministerial Departments and agencies continue to support the project No major insecurity or demographic factors impact the area during the project period disrupting progress towards stakeholders' consensus Farmers targeted for all interventions are well selected and largely self-motivated, hence adoption rates will be high.
Outputs: 1. Farming systems diversity, soil fertility and sustainable	1.10 Baseline survey on crop yields, trees, food security and nutrition completed by end 2018	1.1 Baseline survey report 1.2 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey	At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training

<p>productivity for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages and the pastoralist community increased over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021</p> <p>200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021</p>	<p>1.11 2,000 farmers (50% women) gain knowledge and skills in sustainable diversified farming systems (e.g. agroforestry, contour farming) by 2019 (1,000 trained by 2018, 2,000 by 2019)</p> <p>1.12 2,000 farmers (50% women) are trained on agroforestry nursery establishment, pegging, grafting, marcotting, propagators, composting, planting, harvesting and treatment by 2020 (1,000 trained by 2019, 2,000 by 2020)</p> <p>1.13 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) establish small tree nurseries (700 by 2019 and 1,330 by 2020)</p> <p>1.14 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) adopt sustainable diversified farming systems by 2020</p> <p>1.15 At least 1,330 farmers plant at least 200,000 agroforestry trees on farms by 2021 (70,000 trees by 2019; 150,000 trees by 2020 and 200,000 trees by 2021)</p> <p>1.16</p> <p>1.17 A minimum of 10% increase in the cultivation and production of major crops other than potatoes by participating farmers practicing diversified farming, incorporated into agroforestry systems compared to baseline by 2021.</p> <p>1.18 Number of participating farmers depending on the use of organic inputs for food crop production increased by 20% compared to baseline. Case study on yields, food security and nutrition published and shared (2021)</p>	<p>1.3 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey</p> <p>1.4 Field reports from nurseries – participatory monitoring and evaluation of nurseries</p> <p>1.5 Participatory field monitoring: database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>1.6 Database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>1.7</p> <p>1.8 Annual sample surveys with participating farmers, using baseline survey reference data.</p> <p>1.9 Annual sample surveys with participating farmers, using baseline survey reference data. Case study based on surveys and participatory M&E</p>	<p>Farmers will plant up to 150 trees on average per farm: tree planting will be copied by other farmers based on example of neighbours and improved availability of seedlings from nurseries.</p> <p>Increased crop yields and diversity result in improved HH food security and nutrition</p>
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<p>2. Capacity building and agroforestry incorporating NTFPs enables at least 1,330 households (70%</p>	<p>2.11 Baseline socio-economic survey on HH income and employment completed by end of 2018</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline socio-economic survey report</p> <p>2.2 Report on identification of new income sources and potential cottage industries</p>	<p>At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training</p>
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<p>women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes and employment by 2021</p>	<p>2.12 Consultation on preliminary identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries completed by 2018</p> <p>2.13 2,000 farmers (70% women) gain knowledge on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and fruit trees cultivation by 2020</p> <p>2.14 2,000 farmers trained on value addition opportunities by 2021</p> <p>2.15 2,000 farmers trained on cost benefit analysis for their priority products by 2021</p> <p>2.16 1,330 farmers (70% women) adopt NTFPs and fruit trees cultivation by 2020</p> <p>2.17 Income generating opportunities from NTFPs and fruit trees identified by 1,330 farmers (70% women) by 2021 (with actual income increases to follow)</p> <p>2.18 90% of 1,330 beneficiaries are able to determine the cost of the value chain of their priority products and the respective benefits</p> <p>2.19 1,330 farmers grow 200,000 agroforestry trees including fruit and NTFP trees (e.g. Dacryodes edulis 'plum', avocado, red cola, raffia and rattan) as a basis for the establishment of new cottage industries and incomes by 2021 (70,000 trees by 2019; 150,000 trees by 2020 and 200,000 trees by 2021)</p> <p>2.20 Case study on income generation and employment opportunities published and shared 2021</p>	<p>2.3 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey</p> <p>2.4 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants - community perception survey on benefit of NTFP value chain</p> <p>2.5 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey</p> <p>2.6 Baseline and final household farm surveys; database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>2.7 Baseline and final household socio-economic surveys</p> <p>2.8 Participant survey</p> <p>2.9 Baseline and final household farm surveys; participatory field monitoring; database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>2.10 Case study based on surveys and participatory M&E</p>	<p>On-farm and NTFP economic opportunities help to reduce pressure to expand farming area on Mt Bamboutos</p>
<p>3. Community-led planting and regeneration of 300,000 native trees in degraded areas of Community, Riverine and Sacred Forests, and increased tree cover</p>	<p>3.1 At least 2,665 farmers (at least 50% women) are trained on tree planting and regeneration by 2019</p> <p>3.2 At least 6 main nurseries established by 2019</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant surveys; tree nursery reports; database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p>	<p>Degraded sites in need of forest restoration can be identified at local level during development of local and mountain-wide land use plans</p>

<p>in farmland (200,000 agroforestry trees) launch the restoration of 3,000 ha of forests and biodiversity habitat in the degraded Mt. Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021</p>	<p>3.3 (At least 200,000 agroforestry trees are planted in farmers' fields by the end of 2021 see Outputs 1 and 2)</p> <p>3.4 Priority sites for tree planting and regeneration (community/ catchment/ riverine/ sacred) identified through ROAM by 2019</p> <p>3.5 At least 300,000 trees are planted in degraded forest lands by 2021 (100,000 trees by 2019; 225,000 trees by 2020 and 300,000 trees by 2021)</p> <p>3.6 3,000 ha of community and riverine forest planted / enriched with trees for restoration and conservation purposes by 2021 (500 ha by 2019; 1,500 ha by 2020 and 3,000 ha by 2021)</p> <p>3.7 Key biodiversity (primates, birds, amphibians, reptiles and butterflies) habitats identified and to be secured across the 3,000 ha by 2021</p> <p>3.8 Baseline and final sample biodiversity surveys completed by 2018 and 2021 for key sites.</p> <p>3.9 Case study on tree planting, land restoration and biodiversity published and shared (by 2021)</p>	<p>3.2 Field reports from nurseries</p> <p>3.3 (Field reports on trees planted – participatory monitoring and evaluation of trees planted; database of farmers practicing agroforestry)</p> <p>3.4 Baseline survey using the ROAM approach identifies key sites for planting/ protection/ restoration</p> <p>3.5 Database of trees planted and surviving</p> <p>3.6 Geo-referencing of surviving trees and production of maps of all planted/ enriched areas</p> <p>3.7 Baseline and final sample biodiversity survey reports for key sites</p> <p>3.8 and 3.9 Case study based on surveys and participatory M&E</p>	<p>Planting/ regeneration of trees on degraded land will take place only with agreement on permanent conservation</p>
<p>4. Framework, coalition, consensus and conditions established for land use planning and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem, supported by shared outputs from research and ongoing M&E</p>	<p>4.1 Project inception workshop held to sensitise all stakeholders on the restoration and sustainable management of Mt. Bamboutos</p> <p>4.2 2,500 people (at least 50% women) are trained on restoration and management of ecosystems and biodiversity by 2019</p> <p>4.3 Leaders and key stakeholders (at least 50% women) in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community are committed</p>	<p>4.1 Minutes of inception workshop and capacity building workshops: lists of participants</p> <p>4.2 Surveys of participants before and after training</p> <p>4.3 Minutes of meetings and statements of key stakeholders; monitoring of specific actions by key stakeholders</p> <p>4.4 Participatory monitoring of uptake of specific restoration practices</p> <p>4.5 Signed stakeholder agreements</p>	<p>Due to the adoption of a genuinely participatory process and engagement with all stakeholder groups challenges and barriers can be addressed and overcome</p> <p>Government agencies deliver consistent support.</p>

	<p>to restoring and managing ecosystems and biodiversity by 2020</p> <p>4.4 At least 1,330 people actively engaged in ecosystem restoration activities by 2020</p> <p>4.5 Commitment of key stakeholders including government agencies is reached through signing of respective stakeholder agreements by 2020</p> <p>4.6 Key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning are identified (by 2019) and addressed by 2021</p> <p>4.7 Best places for restoration and priority areas of intervention are identified through the restoration opportunity assessment methodology (ROAM) by 2019</p> <p>4.8 Consultations held on participatory land use planning process by 2020</p> <p>4.9 Agreement reached and signed on the framework and ground-rules for participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem by 2021</p> <p>4.10 At least two participatory land use plans agreed and signed at village or sub-division level by 2021</p> <p>4.11 Case study on participatory land use planning published and shared (2021)</p>	<p>4.6 Minutes of consultation meetings on key institutional barriers</p> <p>4.7 Report from the ROAM exercise with stakeholders identifies key biodiversity sites for protection/ restoration</p> <p>4.8 Minutes of consultation meetings – and actions taken as a result</p> <p>4.9 Signed framework agreement on participatory land use planning at ecosystem level</p> <p>4.10 A least two signed participatory land use plans at local level</p> <p>4.11 Case study on participatory land use planning</p>	
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Sensitization, mobilisation and selection of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages (Bafou, Bangang, Babadjou, Buchi, Menka, Pinyin, Bamumbu, Fossimondi and M'mouckmbie) and the pastoralist community on sustainable diversified farming systems, and identification of tree species to be planted

1.2 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) on sustainable diversified farming systems (agroforestry, contour farming, fruits and NTFPs tree growing)

- 1.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) to establish their own small agroforestry tree nurseries, pegging, grafting, marcotting, composting, harvesting and tree treatment
 - 1.4 Collection and purchase of tree seed for agroforestry nurseries
 - 1.5 Conduct baseline surveys on agriculture, food and nutrition in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community
 - 1.6 Establishment / training of local institutions for extension and participatory M&E (Chiefs and traditional authorities, VFMCs, VANs in 9 villages and the pastoralist community)
 - 1.7 Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site
 - 1.8 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry and sustainable diversified farming systems in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community
 - 1.9 Participatory establishment and monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable farming crop yield plots in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community
 - 1.10 Participatory monitoring of household food security and nutrition
 - 1.11 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on agroforestry, yields, food security and nutrition
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- 2.9 Conduct baseline socio-economic survey on HH income, livelihoods and employment in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community
 - 2.10 Conduct consultations in the 9 villages on identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries, constraints, opportunities & value chain development
 - 2.11 Training of 2,000 farmers (70% women) drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on cultivation of NTFP and fruit trees
 - 2.12 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on value addition opportunities
 - 2.13 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site, on cost benefit analysis for their priority products
 - 2.14 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community
 - 2.15 Participatory monitoring of household income from NTFPs and fruits (based mainly on farms with existing NTFP and fruit production)
 - 2.16 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on income from NTFPs and fruits yields, food security and nutrition
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- 3.1 Purchase of material/equipment for the construction and management of 6 nurseries/ resource centres and the Lebialem forestry centre (shading net, binding wire, wheelbarrow, trowels, iron rods, polythene bags etc.)
 - 3.2 Preparation of 9 nursery sites/ resource centres prior to nursery construction (clearing, tilling and levelling....)
 - 3.3 Establishment of 9 nurseries for agro-forestry, fruit and NTFPs species
 - 3.4 (Construction of 6 giant mist propagators for propagating and grafting selected cultivars of NTFP and fruit trees (See also Output 2))⁹

⁹ N.B: Some activities are linked to more than one output.
Annual Report Template 2020

- 3.5 (Collection and purchasing of seeds of agroforestry species to be planted in 1,330 farmers' fields (Output 1 and 2))
- 3.6 Collection and purchasing of seeds of trees to be planted in community and riverine forests.
- 3.7 Support nursery management operations (weeding, watering, spraying, thinning etc.) for the nurseries to be established by the project
- 3.8 (Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages and the pastoralist community in the project site – Output 1)
- 3.9 Identification of priority areas for restoration intervention through the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) (see also Output 4)
- 3.10 Establishment / capacity building for the local institutions for Forest Management for Community Forests to be restored (Chiefs & traditional authorities, VFMCs)
- 3.11 Planting of 300,000 trees in priority degraded sites in community and riverine forests
- 3.12 Support community members with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 300,000 native trees in community and riverine forests.
- 3.13 (Support 1,330 farmers with tools and equipment for the planting of at least 200,000 agroforestry trees in their fields. (Output 1 and 2))
- 3.14 Conduct baseline surveys on biodiversity, forest restoration and ecosystem services
- 3.15 Train Forest Management Institutions to monitor and carry out survival counts of seedlings planted in community and riverine forests in the project site (PM&E)
- 3.16 Geo-referencing of surviving trees and production of maps of all planted areas
- 3.17 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on community forest restoration
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- 4.1 Hold a project inception workshop to sensitize all stakeholders on the restoration and sustainable management of Mount -Bamboutos Ecosystem and identify training needs
- 4.2 Training and consultation of 2,500 people from the 9 villages and the pastoralist community on the management of ecosystem and biodiversity, the links to better and more sustainable livelihoods, the challenges and how to address them
- 4.3 Production of 9 maps detailing the past and present land use within the project site in order to define the degree of degradation of the landscapes and facilitate land use planning.
- 4.4 Identification of internal and external stakeholders (mapping of stakeholders) involved in land use within the project area in order to involve them in land use planning, governance and decision-making stages
- 4.5 Building a coalition of stakeholders in order to reach agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem: this includes the Mt Bamboutos Chiefs' Association, a common Platform for Forest Management Institutions, and (beyond the life of this project) establishment of a Dialogue Platform

- 4.6 Organisation of 9 consultation meetings with different stakeholders in order to identify and address key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning and how to address them
- 4.7 Identification of different land use systems and priority areas for restoration intervention through the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM). This will include analysis of land tenure systems and land use policies in the project area, analysis of the role of women and girls in the management of the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem and participative land use mapping.
- 4.10 Draw up and refine an Agreement document on the framework and ground-rules for participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem
- 4.9 Draw up and sign at least two participatory land use plans at village or Sub-division level
- 4.10 Prepare and share locally a case study on participatory land use planning

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
7	Number of training manuals to be produced for use by host country			4	3		7	7
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals				3	3	0	6
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals				3	3	1	6
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings				1	1	1	2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.				0	1	0	1
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Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Flora diversity of the Mt. Bamboutos area	Journals	Dr Njoya Moses, Mbom Richard, Kenneth Tah and Nyugha Denis 2019	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	
Food security, nutrition and crop yields productivity in the Mt Bamboutos landscape	Journals	Prof. Tankou Christopher 2019	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	

Incomes, employment and livelihoods of the people of Mt. Bamboutos	Journals	Prof. TANKOU Christopher 2019	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	
Case study on income generation and employment opportunities for farmers in Mount Bamboutos	Journals	Prof. TANKOU Christopher 2020	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	
Case study on income from NTFPs and fruits yields, food security and nutrition in Mount Bamboutos	Journals	Prof. TANKOU Christopher 2020	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	
Participatory land use planning: Challenges and lessons learned in Mount Bamboutos	Journals	Dr. Peter Mbile 2021	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	
Agricultural expansion and land use land cover changes in the Mount Bamboutos landscape, Western Cameroon	Journal	Ewane Basil Ewane	M	Cameroon	Envisaged	

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes (draft)
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	