



Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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
Partner institution(s)	Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF); University of Buea
Darwin grant value	£248,668
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 01/06/2018; End date: 31/03/2021
Project leader’s name	Ricardo Romero Perez Grovas
Project website/blog/social media	http://internationaltreefoundation.org/introducing-mount-bamboutos-initiative/ https://erundef.org/mbi/
Report author(s) and date	Ricardo Romero, Fiona Cottrell, 30/06/2021

1 Project Summary

Working with nine villages on the degraded Mount Bamboutos region, we commenced the re-establishment of key biodiversity habitat and catchment areas through community-led forest restoration. Increasing tree cover on farms through agroforestry and the development of tree-based value chains, improving food security and income for poor and marginal communities, leading to improved livelihoods, as well as biodiversity conservation through diminishing the pressure for natural resources extraction and diversified livelihoods. We engaged local, regional and national stakeholders in participatory planning to agree on a process for the long-term conservation of the whole ecosystem.

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 Mounjo, Wouri, Dimamba, and Sanaga river drainage basins.

In the 1960s 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 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 landslides.

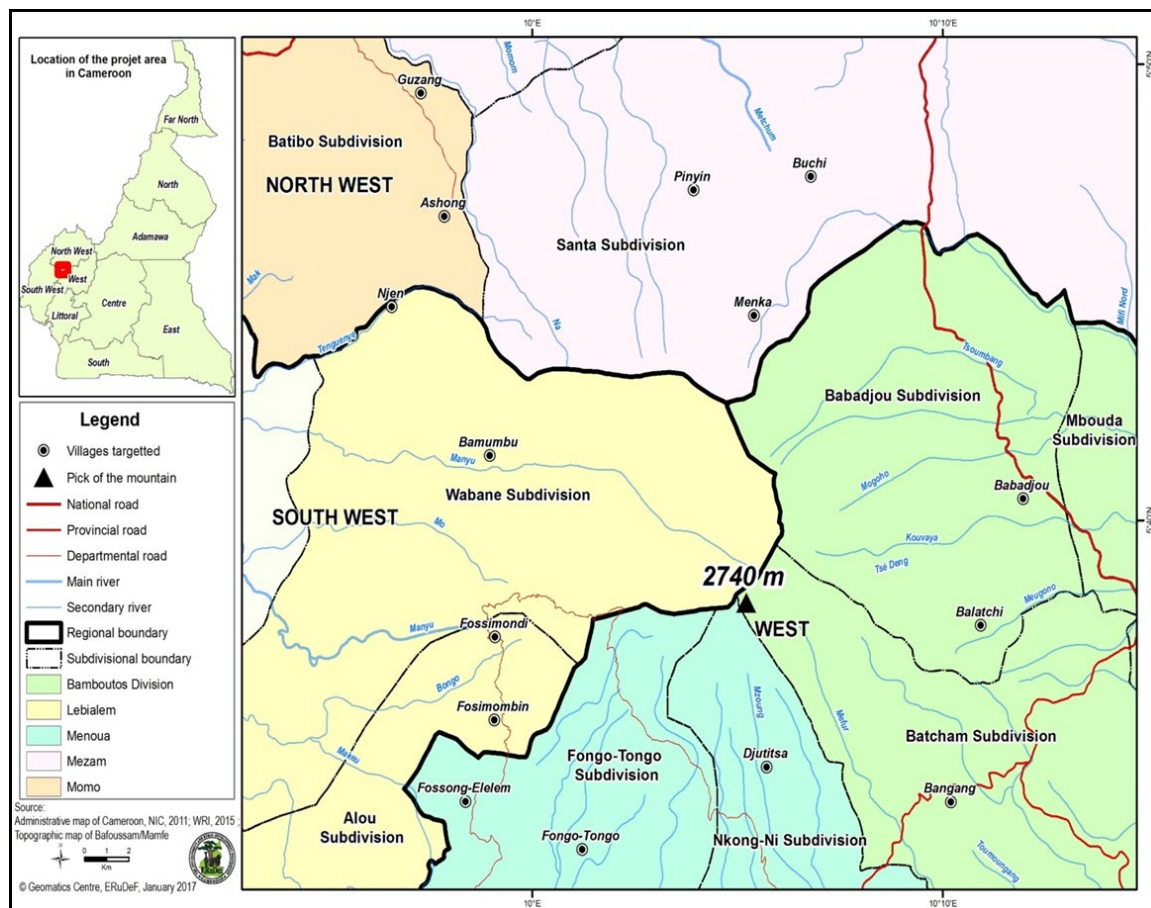


Fig 1. Location of the MBI project sites

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 yields.

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 seasons.

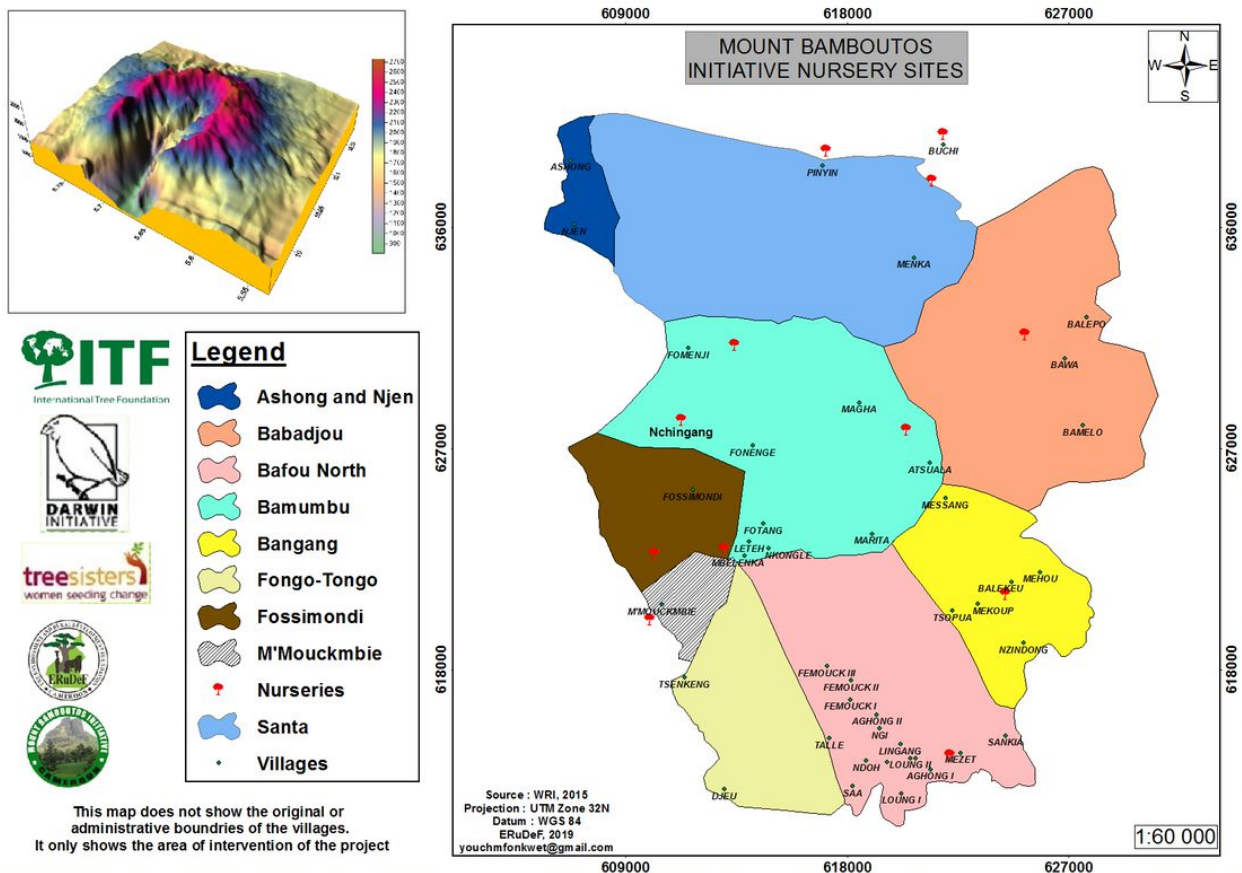


Fig 2. Location of the 9 priority Villages of the project and all the nurseries of the project.

2 Project Partnerships

ITF and ERuDeF first partnered in 2005, and developed the 'Mount Bamboutos Initiative' together. ITF ensured effective project management, and provided strategic guidance on programme planning and reporting, ensuring accountability for Darwin funding. The Programmes Manager from ITF and ERuDeF's staff developed a MEL framework to ensure monitoring, evaluation and learning. ITF supported capacity building in this area for ERuDeF and local communities. ITF also provided technical input into designing baseline studies, agroforestry, NTFP and income generation outputs.

ERuDeF was the principal in country implementation partner. They were responsible for coordination at community, non-governmental and ministerial levels the facilitation and implementation of the project. They were also responsible for reporting on and communicating project activities at the local and National level.

<https://erudef.org/mbi-midterm-review-meeting-held-path-covered-in-the-first-pilot-phase-of-the-live-changing-project-challenges-and-ways-to-overcome-them/>

University of Buea represented the fledgling Cameroon Mountain Universities Network – CaMUN - and lead on the research components of this project, including supporting the design of baseline studies, and publishing case studies. University of Buea was responsible for coordinating the CaMUN and the main interlocutor for this project. <https://erudef.org/camun-identifies-research-areas-for-mount-bamboutos-initiative/>

The partnership between ITF (lead institution) and the main partner (ERuDeF) was strong and collaborative. It is structured mainly around regular 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 produced quarterly narrative and financial reports. ITF provided 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 provided regular feedback on the reports as well as advice on M&E and project communications.

It was not 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, but due to the COVID-19 travel ban in the UK this proved impossible.

ITF made two project visits since the start of MBI: in June 2018 (ITF Chief Executive and Programmes Manager) and in March 2019 (Programmes Manager). No more visits were possible due to the COVID-19 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 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) (Supplementary document 003)

ERuDeF established partnerships with local NGO partners during the implementation of the project: 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, Lebalem Division, SW Region. ERuDeF also works collaboratively with nine Village Forest Management Committees and with representatives of the pastoralist community across Mt Bamboutos.

The main challenges for collaboration and implementation of the project were:

- 1) Anglophone Crisis, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2020/country-chapters/cameroon#>
- 2) COVID-19, <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/cm>
- 3) Government restrictions due to both situations,

The lack of ITF visits from May 2020 onwards and the restrictions to perform in person meetings in the different areas of influence of the project created a very complicated situation to keep collaboration within the desired framework. Financial systems and information happened at expected rates, but the context created a very difficult project to manage and implement.

3 Project Achievements

Biodiversity: The project aims to restore the almost 90% loss of biodiversity compared to the 1960 levels. To achieve this, the main targets included the Mt. Bamboutos Biodiversity Reserve (19,000 ha), community forests (10000 ha) and riparian forests (5000 ha) as well as agricultural lands. This project was focused on promoting agrobiodiversity through the forest garden approach. The project achieved this by planting 266,608 agroforestry trees on farms out of the 200,000 agroforestry trees targeted in the pilot phase. This gives a percentage achievement of 133%.

Ecosystem functions: In 2018, the mount Bamboutos landscape had a 12% forest cover with significant loss in quantity of water supply. The significant loss in water supply potentials of the watersheds was characterized by increasing intercommunity water conflicts.

A cumulative total of 400,907 native forest trees were planted in degraded forest land in 2019 and 2020 in the MBI W, NW and SW, to restore approximately 2,849.04 hectares of degraded forest land. This gives a percentage achievement of 133.63% in terms of trees planted. The percentage increase in tree cover cannot be calculated at this stage of the project (this is because the trees planted have not yet reach canopy level).

Livelihoods loss: The emergence of the market gardening in the early 2000s in the Mount Bamboutos landscape led to the intensive use of chemicals and destruction of almost all water catchments used in agriculture. The marginalization of the small holder farmers led to an increase in food insecurity and a decrease household income for the small holder farmers. The health of the small holder farmers was also threatened by the much-polluted waters and soil infertility.

This pilot project was therefore aimed at diversifying the farming systems, increasing the soil fertility and sustainable productivity of 1,330 households (9 villages) through capacity building and agroforestry.

The project laid the base for a sustainable and robust farming enterprises for both the small holder and medium-sized farmers. The impacts can only be felt in the long run. The pilot project helped to diversify the sources of income of small holder farmers through agroforestry and also built their capacity.

Sustainable financing: at the start of this project there were no financial mechanisms put in place by both the public, private sector and civil society to sustain the development of the mount Bamboutos ecosystem. While this project did not specifically focus on development of this component of the MBI, it however laid the base through the business approach it injected into the farming systems to build strong and viable households. It is anticipated that at the end of the 15 years, the Mount Bamboutos-wide Trust Fund would have been put in to place to support the perpetuity of the different components of the initiative. The business approach to ecosystem restoration as propounded by the Commonland Foundation also constitutes the basis for the development of the MBI for the ecosystem and biodiversity restoration.

Governance: At the beginning of the project there was a lot of diversity of competing interests in the landscape. These competing interests have contributed significantly to the current state of degradation (88% loss in tree cover) of the landscape given that there was no central coordination mechanism. Though the current funding did not include support for this component of the project, the project however developed the first MBI landscape model that will serve as a blue print for the future development of the governance system. (supplementary document 005) the MBI governance structure)

Research for development: Though there had been a great number of researches conducted in the landscape, none provided the way forward to advance the complete ecosystem restoration of the mountain. The current project has so far published 3 peer reviewed papers on food security for small scale farmers, production diversity for small holder farmers, and soil fertility

management practices. Two additional papers are under preparation. One on plant diversity and the other on land use planning. The research component is executed in collaboration with the Cameroon Mountain University Network (CaMUN) (Supplementary document 025)

3.1 Outputs

Output 1. fertility, crop yields and food production improved by 20% over baselines for over 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages through capacity building, agroforestry and diversification of farming systems, leading to improved food security and nutrition. 200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021.

SENSITISATION AND AWARENESS

- Over **2500 people** in and around the Bamboutos Mountains are:
 - now aware of the urgent need to restore the degraded mount Bamboutos landscape.
 - now conscious of the negative effects of the degradation of the landscape

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- Baseline survey on crop yields, trees, food security and nutrition completed. This enabled us to understand the range of crops grown, typical crop yields, Livestock types and numbers, Livestock fodder, Soil fertility and Soil Water Conservation practices
- The project has changed the mind-set of over **750 farmers (61.7% women)**. They are now changing their farming practices to more ecological/organic farming practices. They are now engaged and committed to building productive agro-ecological systems through tree planting.
- **266,608 Agroforestry Trees WERE Planted in Approximately 1,514.23 Hectares of Farmland In W, SW & N.** These included tree species such as Avocado, Plum, Leucaena, Prunus, Acacia, Cajanus cajan, Tephrosia, and timber species like Mahogany, Maesopsis etc.

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

- 970 farmers (59.45% women) have gained skills in sustainable diversified farming systems, agroforestry nursery establishment and management, Composting, grafting, marcotting, pegging, cutting and layering

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

- A Mount Bamboutos tree day was put in place in 2019 with 5000 trees planted.
- 400,907 native forest trees planted in degraded forest land in W, NW and SW, to restore approximately 2,849.04 hectares of degraded forest land (riparian forests, sacred forests, water catchment & community forest lands.

Output 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

- Putting in place governance structures
 - The project has facilitated the creation of the Mount Bamboutos Fons' Association (MBFA), with 14 chiefs (traditional rulers and kings of the area) pledging unflinching support.

- Nine functional village forest management committees (VFMCs) with Seventy-two community members (men and women), in nine villages committed to manage the restored forest lands.
- Two participatory land use plans at the watershed levels, for Bafou and Bangang, were agreed and signed at village level

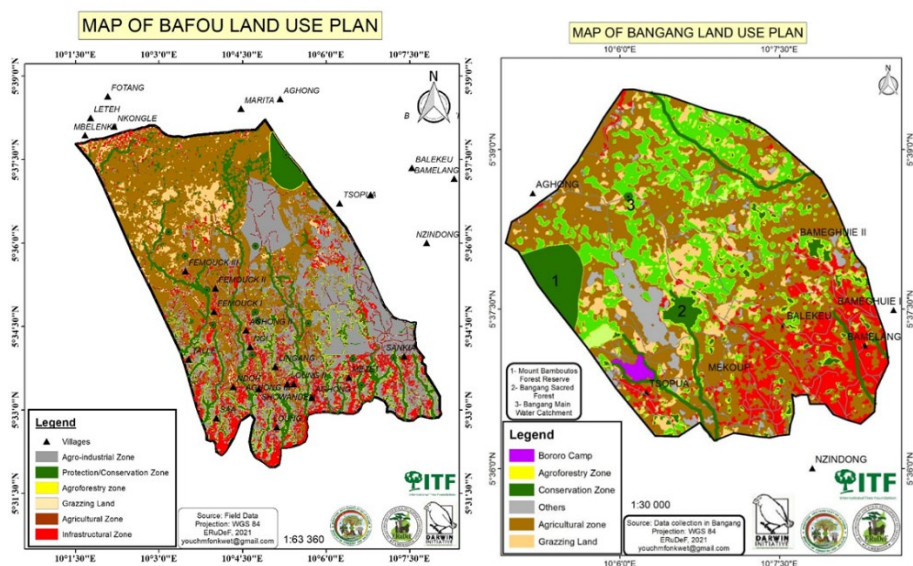


Fig 3. Land use maps used in the participatory process agreed with the communities

3.2 Outcome

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

- Broadly, the project approach is proving appropriate to tackling the very complex challenges of Mt Bamboutos.
- 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.
- The greatest progress will be made by providing tangible examples of progress at a small and local scale that can then be replicated.

Challenges to achieve the expected Outcome:

- Insufficient funding: We had insufficient financial resources to meet the ambitious target that was set at the beginning of the project. This had a negative impact on the project results.
- The local population do not yet have a sense of ownership of the project. They require financial incentives before they can actively participate in some project activities. 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.

- Despite much good work to identify and map sites for forest restoration (Community, Riverine and Sacred Forests), it was inherently challenging to convert commitments into action on the ground. At some sites local communities are not yet committed to necessary land use changes such as reforestation of water catchments and riverine strips in place of irrigated horticulture.
- Anglophone crisis: The Anglophone socio-political crisis in the SW and NW regions of Cameroon is a notable problem in part of the project area. Some people were sceptical to participate in meetings and workshops organized within the communities. Local people are internally displaced. This scenario affected the targeted number of farmers and altered the activity execution timeline.

3.3 Monitoring of 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 was the case until the end of the project.

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.

General strikes (or 'ghost towns') were 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 were regularly reported during 2020 and 2021.

There have also been multiple clashes between the Cameroonian security forces and armed groups in the North West and South West regions. During 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 cases 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.

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 in 2020, the FCO 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 was 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 was 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 was 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 was reasonable and sites were 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

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 proved reasonable.

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

The project was a first effort on building a consensus with a coalition of stakeholders on the process for participatory land use planning for Mount Bamboutos. This project 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 400,907 native forest trees 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 planted 266,608 agroforestry trees on farms agroforestry trees, 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 Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

MBI contributes to the following SDGs:

1.No poverty: We worked 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 worked to secured the participation and empowerment of women in all levels of project activities.

6. Clean water and sanitation: We worked 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 deposal of wastes, with negative effects for the health of downstream users. Agreement on planting of indigenous tree species such as *Raphia* alongside watercourses was 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.

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)

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.

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

The project promises a substantial increase in the income levels of beneficiaries, in particular with the income from sales of fruits, PNFLs, but also with medicinal species which, while limiting domestic health expenditure, will also increase income. These monetary and non-monetary impacts will undoubtedly influence access to education, health care, improve hygiene, housing as well as the participation of populations in governance, among others. The project, which is only three years old, has avocado plants that are two years and eight months old for the older ones. These grafted trees are already in production. But sales have not yet started.

4.4 Gender equality

ITF and ERuDeF agreed on the need to strengthen the project’s approach on gender issues in 2019. This led to a tangible improvement 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. (Supplementary document 011)

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 analysed 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.

4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

The project facilitated the creation of the Mount Bamboutos Fons' Association (MBFA), with 14 chiefs (traditional rulers and kings of the area) pledging unflinching support.

Nine functional village forest management committees (VFMCs) with Seventy-two community members (men and women), in nine villages committed to manage the restored forest lands

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

Two participatory land use plans at the watershed levels, for Bafou and Bangang, were agreed and signed at village level. (Supplementary documents 006 & 007).

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

The exercise followed a participatory framework (Supplementary document 005).

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

The main financial benefits for HH will come when production of trees will commence in the near future. As the main driver for income comes from perennials, the 3-year project timeframe is too short to register any financial benefits.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

Knowledge was shared in training workshops, and in Stakeholder capacity building workshops. The impact on partners is felt in particular through their ability to influence local laws. In order to ensure the transfer of knowledge, and the achievements of the project at a national and

international level, it is necessary to write a manual and a project methodology as an extension of this project.

The project resulted in formal qualifications. Refer to the results table for the number of people who have been trained.

With reference to the attendance sheets for the training workshops consulted, the people trained are mainly of Cameroonian nationality. Staff members saw an improvement in their status at least at the national level.

4.7 Capacity building

1. Hermann Deh Nji Asabaimbi, Male.

He got promoted from Project Coordinator to Senior Programmes Officer

2. Vivian Tenjem, Female

She got promoted from Budget Officer to Chief Finance Officer

3. Louis Nkembi, Male

He was invited to join the National Platform of Development Partners by the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife of Cameroon. He was invited to attend the IUCN 2021 in France on September 2021 and also joined IUCN Specialist Group on Nature-based solutions.

5 Sustainability and Legacy

The project increased the capacity of local institutions, the village forest management committees, on participatory monitoring and evaluation and for extension schemes. The members gained a sense of ownership of the project and were 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 built, and will continue to build the capacities of the local Community Based Organisation partners helping to implement development projects, 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.

6 Lessons learned

The 3-year period was a steep learning curve for ITF and ERuDeF. We faced numerous challenges over time, but we believe the experience we, and our partners, acquired over this period are worthy to share.

- Restoration endeavours must commit to the long term: The long term and diverse nature of landscape restoration is difficult to manage through short term (e.g., three years) project funding. It requires time. Each phase needs to build on each other to help to turn the initiative into a comprehensive programme that will achieve major results.
- Avoid too ambitious targets: The biggest lesson so far is that the project team were over-ambitious in setting the project targets for 3 years. The project set itself very ambitious Outputs which were hard to achieve fully in a short time span.
- Monitoring is critical: Monitoring needs to be integrated since the project initiation phase, and the necessary financial and technical means to ensure that it can continue in the long term must be secured. Significant resources need to be allocated to follow up, monitor and evaluate trees planted in different categories of land.
- 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 also need to be used.
- Women are key actors in landscape restoration: 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. However, their role in leadership and land management is greatly hindered by the customary tenure systems that is widely respected in the area. As such women cannot therefore take decisions on what happens in the farm.
- Need to maintain flexibility: Restoring forested landscapes is a long-term process and much flexibility over the course of such an endeavour is needed. Periodic reappraisal is paramount.
- Shared nursery management: Nursery management cannot be effectively achieved by the tree planting technicians alone. They need the voluntary help of community members, schools, village associations etc.
- Scientific knowledge on seed germination and growth of seedlings of different species in different areas of the landscape is paramount to make planting decisions and selection of trees species. Germination and growth rate of seeds and seedlings vary in the different areas of the project.
- Need to establish multi-level partnerships: a large partnership approach is required. It helps to engage diverse actors for the success of landscape restoration.
- Strengthen local governance structures: strengthening local governance structures enables more stakeholders to take decisions which are necessary for the long-term success of the project and to real engagement of stakeholders.
- No single solution can be applied across the whole landscape. The landscape is complex and inhabited, with different communities, different concerns and different pressures. It needs a wide range of interventions to tackle different threats and priorities across the landscape.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

MBI adopted an M&E Framework which emphasised 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 been an effort for the adoption of participatory M&E processes by the project. Many of the activities described in this report and especially those related to agroforestry and forest restoration were in fact monitored 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 were actively involved in the project M&E, most especially at the nursery and at the tree planting sites. This was done following a monitoring and evaluation framework designed for their use. M&E was also carried out by households. They monitored the uptake of agroforestry, NTFPs and Fruit tree cultivation and household food security/nutrition. This enabled them to share experience and lessons learned.

7 Darwin identity

The project promoted the Darwin Initiative locally and internationally, with formal articles, blog posts, impact reports, social media posts, local television coverage, radio programmes, etc. To see some examples of all of these refer to Supplementary document 014.

8 Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

In 2020, the government of the Republic of Cameroon decreed partial confinement for a period of three months. Reforestation activities do not seem to have been affected by these measures. However, ITF staff was unable to make the planned working visits to Cameroon. This may be the main handicap linked to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The health of staff and beneficiaries is ensured by active sensitization on strict compliance with the barrier measures decreed by the government of the Republic of Cameroon. The work plan does not seem to have been affected by the health crisis.

9 Finance and administration

The budget included for the 2020/21 year, is the budget used following the approval of a change request in December 2020.

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual 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)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Paul Laird – Programmes Manager ITF	
Ricardo Romero – Programmes Manager ITF	
Fiona Cottrell – Finance and Facilities Manager ITF	
Aida Dia – Communications Officer ITF	
James Kemp – Head of Fundraising ITF	
Dr Ewane Basil – Chief Executive/ Project Director ERuDeF	
Asabaimbi Deh Nji – Project Manager ERuDeF	
Shuimo Trust – Communications Officer ERuDeF	
6 field coordinators of Village Agroforestry Networks and associate CBOs - Field Coordinators (ERuDeF)	
Hine Kone – Driver ERuDeF	
Tenjem Vivian Ajua – Chief Financial Officer ERuDeF	
Mirabel Ndoh – Accounting Officer ERuDeF	
Njinga Thomas – Security and Procurement Officer ERuDeF	
Assongacap Floribel – GIS Officer ERuDeF	
Etamanda Helen – Gender Officer ERuDeF	
Fotso Jean – Livelihoods Development Officer ERuDeF	
Tendongmo Blondine – Budget Manager ERuDeF	
Tinyu Cypriam – Restoration Officer ERuDeF	
Nanda Silatsa Serge – Livelihoods and Agroforestry Officer	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	0

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Communications – contribution to Trees Journal	
TOTAL	

2. Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
TreeSisters	

TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TreeSisters	
TOTAL	

9.1 Value for Money

We believe that the project provided good value for money.

Our participatory approach meant that we could reduce the costs of consultants, by training the local communities to provide participatory monitoring and evaluation. For example, when farmers in a village agroforestry network monitor the results of interventions on each other's farms the cost at project level is small, and the validity and utility of the data is far higher than it would be if we used external consultants. We believe that the resulting investment in capacity building and awareness raising has paid for itself over time and leaves a lasting legacy.

International travel was restricted due to Covid-19, which meant that ITF employed local consultants to carry out project reviews on our behalf. This led to cost savings, as employing local consultants was cheaper than carrying out international travel for field visits.

ITF and ERuDeF both benefited from remarkable value from the pro-bono help of our Trustees and Advisory Panel and from partnerships such as that with BGCI, which exists to generate value from shared knowledge.

10 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

- 266,608 Agroforestry Trees planted in approximately 1,514.23 Hectares of Farmland In W, SW & N. These included tree species such as: Avocado, Plum, Leucaena, Prunus, Acacia, Cajanus cajan, Tephrosia, and timber species like Mahogany, Maesopsis etc.
- 970 farmers (59.45% women) gained skills in sustainable diversified farming systems, agroforestry nursery establishment and management, Composting, grafting, marcotting, pegging, cutting and layering.
- 400,907 native forest trees planted in degraded forest land in W, NW and SW, to restore approximately 2,849.04 hectares of degraded forest land (Riparian forests, sacred forests, water catchment & community forest lands).
- Creation of the Mount Bamboutos Fons' Association (MBFA), with 14 chiefs (traditional rulers and kings of the area) pledging unflinching support.
- Creation of nine functional village forest management committees (VFMCs) with Seventy-two community members (men and women), in nine villages committed to manage the restored forest lands.

High resolution pictures please refer to supplementary document 027

Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Mountain-wide consensus-building, community-led reforestation and agroforestry, and improved food security and livelihoods lead to sustainable and participatory management of the entire Bamboutos ecosystem. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Framework established for land use planning and sustainable management of Bamboutos ecosystem, through stakeholder engagement and tangible progress towards reforestation, sustainable farming, food security and livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.1 Farming systems productivity, food security and nutrition for at least 1,330 households (50% women participants) increased by 20% over baselines through capacity building and agroforestry establishment by 2021</p> <p>0.2 Capacity building and improved farming systems productivity 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 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</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline, mid-project and final HH farm, food and nutrition survey reports; training reports; field monitoring; farmer database; annual measurements of sample monitoring plots; case study</p> <p>0.2 Baseline, mid-project 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</p> <p>0.3 baseline and repeat biodiversity and habitat survey; training reports; field reports from nurseries; survival counts of trees planted; tree database; farmer database; geo-referencing of surviving trees; maps of planted areas; satellite imagery of tree cover; case study</p> <p>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</p>	<p>There is no major change in the approach of the Government of Cameroon, and Ministerial Departments and agencies continue to support the project</p> <p>No major insecurity or demographic factors impact the area during the project period disrupting progress towards stakeholders’ consensus</p> <p>Farmers targeted for all interventions are well selected and largely self-motivated, hence adoption rates will be high.</p>

	Ecosystem with decision making informed by published and shared research and M&E results.	at local level; ROAM report; case study	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Soil fertility, crop yields and food production improved by 20% over baselines for over 1,330 households (50% women participants) in 9 villages through capacity building, agroforestry and diversification of farming systems, leading to improved food security and nutrition</p> <p>200,000 agroforestry trees planted on farms by 2021</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline survey on crop yields, 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 (agroforestry, fruit trees and NTFPs cultivation, and contour farming) by 2021</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 2021</p> <p>1.4 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) adopt sustainable diversified farming systems by 2021</p> <p>1.5 At least 1,330 farmers plant at least 200,000 agroforestry trees on farms by 2021</p> <p>1.6 20% increase in crop yields per unit area over baseline values for 1,330 farms by 2021</p> <p>1.7 20% increase over baseline values in the quantity of food supply for 1,330 households by 2021</p> <p>1.8 Increased diversity and nutritional value of food available for 1,330 households by 2021 (increased regular availability of at least 3 cereals/ pulses/ fruits/ vegetables compared with baseline)</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline survey report</p> <p>1.2 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey</p> <p>1.3 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant survey</p> <p>1.4 Participatory field monitoring: database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>1.5 Database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>1.6 Annual measurements from sample monitoring plots</p> <p>1.7 Baseline, mid-project and final household farm surveys</p> <p>1.8 Baseline, mid-project and final household food and nutrition surveys</p> <p>1.9 Baseline, mid-project and final household food and nutrition surveys</p> <p>1.10 Case study based on surveys and participatory M&E</p>	<p>At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training</p> <p>Increased crop yields and diversity result in improved HH food security and nutrition</p>

	<p>1.9 Food security and nutrition increased for 1,330 households by 2021 (target to be determined after baseline surveys)</p> <p>1.10 Case study on yields, food security and nutrition published and shared (2021)</p>		
<p>2. Capacity building and improved farming systems productivity and agroforestry incorporating fruit and NTFP trees enables at least 1,000 households (70% women participants) to take steps towards increased incomes and employment.</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline socio-economic survey on HH income and employment completed by end of 2018</p> <p>2.2 Consultation on preliminary identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries completed by 2018</p> <p>2.3 2,000 farmers (70% women) gain knowledge on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and fruit trees cultivation by 2021</p> <p>2.4 2,000 farmers trained on value addition opportunities by 2021</p> <p>2.5 2,000 farmers trained on cost benefit analysis for their priority products by 2020</p> <p>2.6 1,330 farmers (70% women) adopt NTFPs and fruit trees cultivation by 2020</p> <p>2.7 Income from NTFPs and fruit trees of 1,330 farmers (70% women) increases by 5% over baseline values by 2021 (with further increases to follow)</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.9 1,330 farmers grow 200,000 fruit and NTFP trees (plum, avocado, red cola, raffia and rattan) as a basis for the establishment of new</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>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, mid-project and final household farm surveys; database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>2.7 Baseline, mid-project and final household socio-economic surveys</p> <p>2.8 Participant survey</p> <p>2.9 Mid-project 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>At least 67% of those trained adopt new practices as a result of the training</p> <p>On-farm and NTFP economic opportunities reduce pressure on the natural resource base</p>

	<p>cottage industries and incomes by 2021</p> <p>2.10 Case study on income generation and employment opportunities published and shared 2021</p>		
<p>3. Community-led planting 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 At least 2,665 farmers (at least 50% women) are trained on nursery establishment and tree planting by 2019</p> <p>3.2 At least 6 main nurseries and 200 small on-farm nurseries established by 2019</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 At least 300,000 trees are planted in degraded forest lands by 2021</p> <p>3.5 3,000ha of community and riverine forest planted with trees for restoration and conservation purposes by 2021</p> <p>3.6 Key biodiversity (primates, birds, amphibians, reptiles and butterflies) habitats identified and secured across the 3,000 ha.</p> <p>3.7 Baseline biodiversity survey completed by 2018 and repeated 2021 for key sites.</p> <p>3.8 Case study on tree planting, land restoration and biodiversity published and shared (2021)</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of capacity building workshops: list of participants; participant surveys; tree nursery reports; database of farmers practicing agroforestry</p> <p>3.2 Field reports from nurseries – participatory monitoring and evaluation of 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 Database of trees planted and surviving</p> <p>3.5 Geo-referencing of surviving trees and production of maps of all planted areas; satellite imagery of tree cover</p> <p>3.6 Baseline and repeat biodiversity survey reports for key sites</p> <p>3.7 Baseline survey using the ROAM approach identifies key biodiversity sites for protection/ restoration</p> <p>3.8 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>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>Planting 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 6 villages 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 2021</p> <p>4.5 Commitment of key stakeholders including government agencies is reached through signing of respective stakeholder agreements by 2019</p> <p>4.6 Key institutional barriers to participatory land use planning are identified 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)</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</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>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 one signed participatory land use plan at local level</p> <p>4.11 Case study on participatory land use planning</p>	<p>The project adopts a genuinely participatory process and engages meaningfully with all stakeholder groups.</p> <p>Government agencies abide by the law.</p>
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	participatory land use planning for entire Mt Bamboutos ecosystem 4.10 At least two participatory land use plans agreed and signed at village or sub-division level by 2021 4.11 Case study on participatory land use planning published and shared (2021)		
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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 Fosi-M'mouckobin) 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
- 1.6 Establishment / training of local institutions for extension and participatory M&E (Chiefs and traditional authorities, VFMCs, VANs in 9 villages)
- 1.7 Planting of 200,000 agroforestry trees in the fields of 1,330 farmers from 9 villages in the project site
- 1.8 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry and sustainable diversified farming systems in the 9 villages
- 1.9 Participatory establishment and monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable farming crop yield plots in the 9 villages
- 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

- 2.1 Conduct baseline socio-economic survey on HH income, livelihoods and employment in the 9 villages
 - 2.2 Conduct consultations in the 9 villages on identification of potential new income sources and cottage industries, constraints, opportunities & value chain development
 - 2.3 Training of 2,000 farmers (70% women) drawn from 9 villages, on cultivation of NTFP and fruit trees
 - 2.4 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages, on value addition opportunities
 - 2.5 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages in the project site, on cost benefit analysis for their priority products
 - 2.6 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry in the 9 villages
 - 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
- 3.1 Purchase of material/equipment for the construction and management of 6 nurseries/ resource centres and the Lebiale forest 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))¹
 - 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 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)

¹ N.B: Some activities are linked to more than one output.

- 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
-
- 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 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.
- 4.9 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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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>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</p>	<p>0.1 1,277 farmers (447 women) trained on sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry. 371 farmers (243 women) are practicing it. This will increase farming systems diversity and productivity.</p> <p>0.2 970 farmers (59.45% women) have gained skills in sustainable diversified farming systems, agroforestry nursery establishment and management, Composting, grafting, marcotting, pegging, cutting and layering. 266,608 Agroforestry Trees planted in Approximately 1,514.23 Hectares of Farmland In W, SW & N. These included tree species such as Avocado, Plum, Leucaena, Prunus, Acacia, Cajanus cajan, Tephrosia, and timber species like Mahogany, Maesopsis</p> <p>0.3 Communities planted 400,907 native forest trees planted in degraded forest land in W, NW and SW, to restore approximately 2,849.04 hectares of degraded forest land (riparian forests, sacred forests, water catchment & community forest lands.</p> <p>0.4 A framework, coalition, consensus and conditions have been established for land use planning and sustainable management of Mt Bamboutos ecosystem.</p>

	<p>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>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>1.11 Baseline survey on crop yields, trees, food security and nutrition completed by end 2018</p> <p>1.12 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>1.13 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>1.14 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) establish small tree nurseries (700 by 2019 and 1,330 by 2020)</p> <p>1.15 At least 1,330 farmers (50% women) adopt sustainable diversified farming systems by 2020</p> <p>1.16 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>1.17 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.</p> <p>1.19 Case study on yields, food security and nutrition published and shared (2021)</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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</p>		<p>1,923 farmers (785 women) reached through sensitisation campaign. Initial selection of favoured tree species carried out.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>1.2 Training of 2,000 farmers (50% women) on sustainable diversified farming systems (agroforestry, contour farming, fruits and NTFPs tree growing)</p>		<p>1,277 farmers (447 women) were trained in sustainable diversified farming and agroforestry.</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>970 farmers (59.45% women) gained skills in sustainable diversified farming systems, agroforestry nursery establishment and management, Composting, grafting, marcotting, pegging, cutting and layering</p>
<p>1.4 Collection and purchase of tree seed for agroforestry nurseries</p>		<p>591,350 seeds of 14 species were obtained.</p>
<p>1.5 Conduct baseline surveys on agriculture, food and nutrition in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community</p>		<p>Completed (Supplementary document)</p>
<p>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)</p>		<p>The Fons' association, 2 regional platforms and 9 VFMCs (6 in NW&W and 3 in SW) have been established.</p> <p>Their capacity has been built in participatory M&E</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>266,608 Agroforestry Trees Planted in Approximately 1,514.23 Hectares of Farmland In W, SW & NW</p>
<p>1.8 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry and sustainable diversified farming systems in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community</p>		<p>Completed (Supplementary document)</p>
<p>1.9 Participatory establishment and monitoring of agroforestry and sustainable farming crop yield plots in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community</p>		<p>Completed (Supplementary document)</p>
<p>1.10 Participatory monitoring of household food security and nutrition</p>		<p>Completed (Supplementary document)</p>

1.11 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on agroforestry, yields, food security and nutrition	Completes (Supplementary document)
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.11 Baseline socio-economic survey on HH income and employment completed by end of 2018</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. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> '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</p>

	trees by 2020 and 200,000 trees by 2021) 2.20 Case study on income generation and employment opportunities published and shared 2021	
Activity		Completed (Supplementary document)
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		Completed
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.
2.4 Training of 2,000 farmers drawn from 9 villages and the pastoralist community, on value addition opportunities		440 farmers trained (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		Incomplete
2.6 Participatory monitoring of uptake of agroforestry in the 9 villages and the pastoralist community		Completed. 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)		Incomplete
2.8 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on income from NTFPs and fruits yields, food security and nutrition		Completed (Supplementary document)

<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 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>
<p>3.2 Preparation of 9 nursery sites/ resource centres prior to nursery construction (clearing, tilling and levelling....)</p>	<p>Completed for 13 nurseries</p> <p>A nursery was created at the Lebialem forestry centre</p>
<p>3.3 Establishment of 9 nurseries for agro-forestry, fruit and NTFPs species</p>	<p>Completed for 13 nurseries</p> <p>A nursery was created at the Lebialem forestry centre was created.</p> <p>8 community managed nurseries were created (2 for pastoralist community, 2 in Babajou and 4 in Bamumbu - SW).</p>

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

² N.B: Some activities are linked to more than one output.

3.17 Preparation, publication and local sharing of a case study on community forest restoration		
<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>4.6 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>4.1 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>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</p>		<p>Completed.</p> <p>Maps are used in trainings and consultations with communities.</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>An agreement on the process for participatory land use planning for the Mt Bamboutos ecosystem was reached with different stakeholders groups.</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>Completed</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Completed</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>Completed (supplementary document)</p>

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 completed
4.10 Prepare and share locally a case study on participatory land use planning	Completed (supplementary document)

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0					
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0					
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	0					
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	0					
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	0					
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	0					
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	0					
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	0					
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	0					
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	970	Cameroon	F/M	Capacity building training sessions on Nursery establishment and management, agroforestry, vegetative propagation techniques,	English	These were training workshops organised in communities to build the capacity of farmers

					NTFPs and fruit trees cultivation etc		
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	57					
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)						
Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	02	Cameroon	M	Proposed participatory land use plans for Bangang and Bafou	English	The land use plans were produced in a participatory process
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	0					
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	3	Cameroon	F	1. Analysis of Small Scale Farmers Households Food Security in the Mount Bamboutos Ecosystem, 2. Soil Fertility Management Practices by Smallholder Farmers in the	English	

					Bamboutos Mountain Ecosystem 3. Production Diversity and Constraints in Smallholder Farms in the Bamboutos Mountain		
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	0					Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	0					
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0					
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	1	Cameroon	M	Checklist of plant species of Mount Bamboutos	English	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0					

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	3	Cameroon	M	- Workshop to present baseline survey results on	English	

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
					nutrition, livelihoods and food security. - Workshop to present results of the survey on plants of Mount Bamboutos. -End of project workshop with all stakeholders to present achievements, challenges and lessons learned.		
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0					

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established	0	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	780	These are farmers' plots where agroforestry systems are now being practiced to diversify farming systems and increase household income

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	√
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	√
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	√
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	√
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded,	√

	taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	√
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	√
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Journal of Food Security, 2021, Vol.9, No. 2, 56-61	Title: Analysis of Small Scale Farmers Households Food Security in the Mount Bamboutos Ecosystem, authors: Louis Nkembi, Deh Nji Herman, Tankou Christopher Mubeteneh, Njukeng Jetro Nkengafac, Year: 2021	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Female	Publish by Science and Education Publishing	Web link: http://pubs.sciepub.com/jfs/9/2/3
World Journal of Agricultural Research, 2021, Vol. 9, No. 2, 58-64	Title: Soil Fertility Management Practices by Smallholder Farmers in the Bamboutos Mountain Ecosystem, authors: Njukeng Jetro Nkengafac, Louis Nkembi, Tankou Christopher Mubeteneh, Deh Nji Herman, Ernest Ngulefack Forghab. Year: 2021	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Female	Publish by Science and Education Publishing	Web link: http://pubs.sciepub.com/wjar/9/2/3 DO: 10.12691/wjar-9-2-3
International Journal of Research and Review	Title: Production Diversity and Constraints in Smallholder Farms in the Bamboutos Mountain, authors: Louis Nkembi, Njukeng Jetro Nkengafac, Tankou Christopher Mubeteneh, Deh Nji Herman,	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Female		DOI: https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20210434

	Ernest Ngulefack Forghab. Year: 2021					

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	Project 25-014.
Project Title	Landscapes and Livelihoods: Participatory Restoration of the Mt Bamboutos Ecosystem
Project Leader Details	
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Role within Darwin Project	ITF Programmes Manager, MBI coordinator
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Partner 1	
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Role within Darwin Project	In-country Implementing Partner
Address	
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Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need 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.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	