

# FCPF – External Technical Advisory Panel

## TAP Summary Report: Cameroon

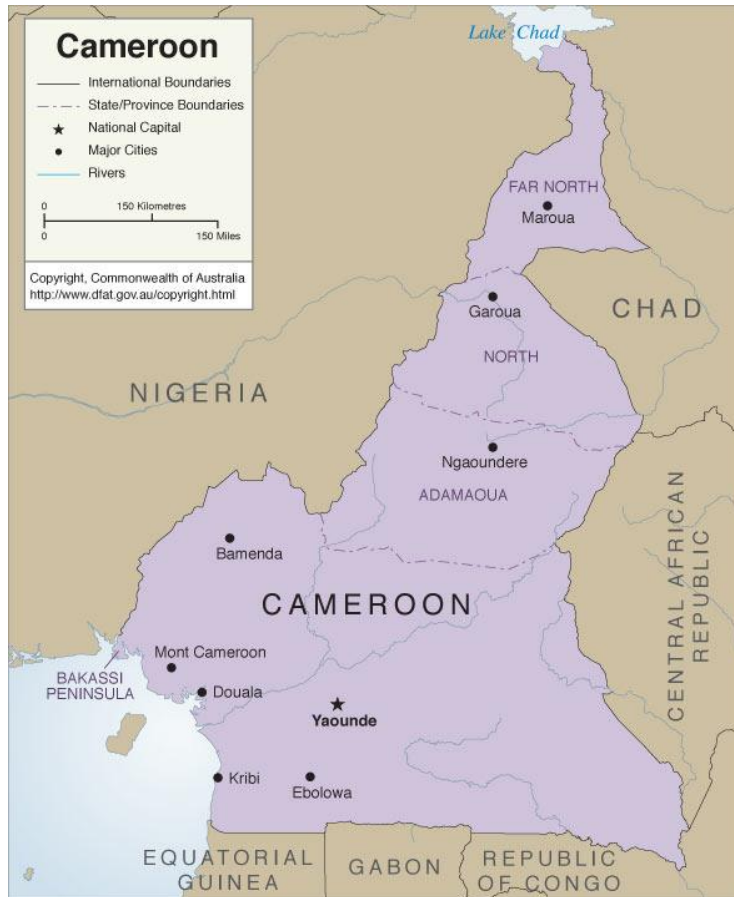
TAP team: Steve Cobb, Ken Creighton  
and 4 other reviewers



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# Cameroon Statistics



- Population: 20 million (2011, *World Bank*)
- Rural Population ~ 50%
- Forests cover 42% of national territory (2010)
- Annual deforestation rate: (-1%) between 2000 and 2005 (*FAO*)
- 100% public ownership of forests



# General Aspects

- Cameroon is a country with an extraordinary diversity of climates, of landscapes, of people and of biodiversity. The authors of this R-PP have shown that they well understand this and have produced a proposal that is sensitive to this variety.
- Cameroon submitted its first draft R-PP in early August 2012 and a revised version in late September 2012. The present assessment includes the first TAP review, as well as an assessment of the revisions made to the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft and subsequent discussions and assurances received.
- Many of the TAP recommendations have been incorporated in the current version, yet some further work and additional precision and information are still needed in several areas



# Strengths of the R-PP

- The early part of the R-PP improved enormously between the two submissions, to the point where most of Components 1 and 2 now meet or are close to meeting the expected standard. To be more specific:
  - 1b: Although the information sharing is more convincing than the dialogue, we felt that enough documented outreach and consultation has been done at this stage to meet the standard
  - 1c: By the standards of other countries, and of the expectations of FCPF, a reasonably transparent and systematic process of consultation has been laid out
  - 2a: This would be a good enough account of the underlying situation, if the sections on governance and the legal aspects of tenure were reinforced a bit further since the legal aspects are well enough described in 2c. The preliminary analysis of present and projected future drivers by agro-ecological zones is innovative and provides an excellent starting point for future work during implementation.
  - 2b: This component would have met the standard once the narrative about the interface between the forest and agriculture has been strengthened, to give comfort that the strategies proposed in this all-important part of the country, are likely to be capable of leading to reductions in the rate of degradation and deforestation.
  - 2c: All the key issues have been identified and well described, so that this component meets the standard

# Areas needing further work - 1

The parts of the document that need further work are to be found at the beginning and in the second half:

- 1a: an effort should be made to show an approach that appears less top down with more plural and inclusive structures, thus ensuring broader participation in decision making by frontline stakeholders and a more locally based process for resolving disputes and reaching decisions.

**Progress on this just made**

- 2d: further work is required to provide a fuller explanation as to how important issues of impact (on land-use, land tenure, carbon rights ownership and benefit sharing among affected populations) will be taken into account in the SESA process; and to create a work-plan. **Good progress on this just made**
- 3: needs a careful discussion of how specific drivers of deforestation will be treated in constructing an “adjusted” baseline to anticipate future driver trends.

# Areas needing further work - 2

- 4a: needs a thorough discussion of how the recently launched FAO/COMIFAC/CBFF regional MRV project will contribute to Cameroon's own MRV programme. **Now adequately done**
- 4b: needs a bit more work, listing the co-benefits (both social and biodiversity) setting priorities for data capture and analysis, and describing how each would be treated, and with assistance from which institutions, as part of the MRV system. **Now mostly done**
- 5: more thought needs to be given to the budget and its phasing, as well as the other likely, even certain, sources of funding, so that the PC can form a view as to whether, once started, there is a realistic chance of completing the programme in the allotted time and with adequate resources. **Progress on this has been made**
- 6: the M & E of this programme will not work well, in our view, unless more thought is given to measurable indicators, not generic ones, adequate resources are provided and provision is made for periodic independent review.

Standard	Preliminary evaluation by TAP (September 2012)	Revised evaluation by TAP (7 October 2012)	Post discussions with Cameroon (20 Oct 2012)
1a. National Readiness Mgmt. Arrangements	Standard partially met	Standard partially met	<b>Standard largely met</b>
1b. Information sharing, Stakeholder Dialogue	Standard largely met	<b>Standard met</b>	Standard met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Standard partially met	<b>Standard largely met</b>	Standard largely met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Standard partially met	<b>Standard largely met</b>	Standard largely met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Standard partially Met	<b>Standard largely met</b>	Standard largely met
2c. Implementation Framework	Standard partially met	<b>Standard met</b>	Standard met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Standard partially met	Standard partially met	<b>Standard largely met</b>
3. Reference Level	Standard partially met	Standard partially met	Standard partially met
4a. Monitoring - Emissions and Removals	Standard not met	<b>Standard partially met</b>	<b>Standard largely met</b>
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Standard partially met	Standard partially met	<b>Standard met</b>
5. Schedule and Budget	Standard not met	Standard Not Met	<b>Standard partially met</b>
6 Monitoring & Evaluation Program	Standard not met	<b>Standard partially met</b>	Standard partially met





# Conclusions

The TAP concludes that while there is still need for improvement, mostly in sections 3, 5 and 6, the basis is laid out for the development of a validated REDD+ strategy (i.e. one that meets all the standards), as a main outcome of the R-PP process. Attention needs still to be given to designing an affordable process to which FCPF can contribute with confidence, which means more clarity in how FCPF funding will be allocated among activities and budget categories and a prioritization of expenditures. The TAP certainly believes that Cameroon could produce an R-PP that meets the standards throughout the document, in very short order