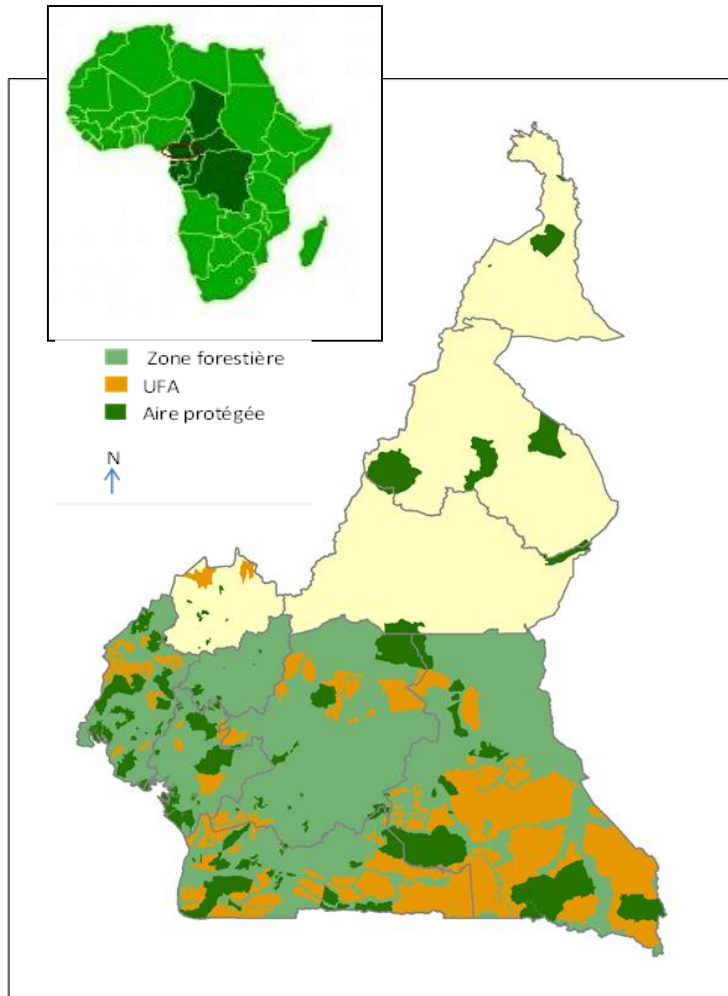




# Emission Reduction Program in Southern Cameroon

# Cameroon: National Context



- *Africa in miniature* and important part of the Congo Basin forest
- Area: 475,442 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 2015: 22 million (rural population: around 58%)
- Growth rate: 5.1% per year (2014)
- GDP: 29.57 billion USD (24% agriculture, 6% forest exploitation)
- Poverty rate: 39% (higher in rural areas)
- 76% of emissions from agriculture (SCN 2014)
- Very high biodiversity:
  - >800 bird species, 30 primate species, > 300 ant species
  - Many endemic species (e.g., *Tetraberlinia korupensis*)



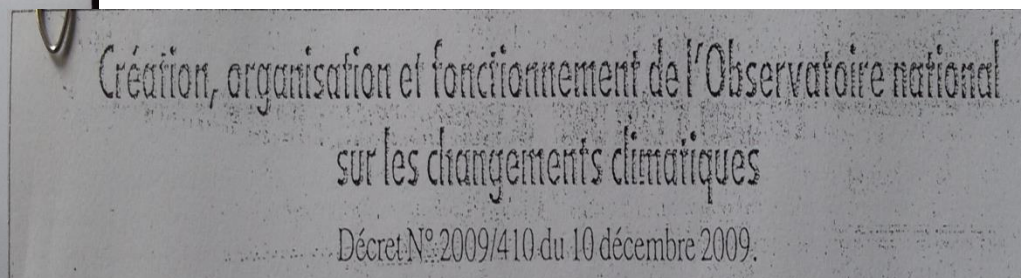
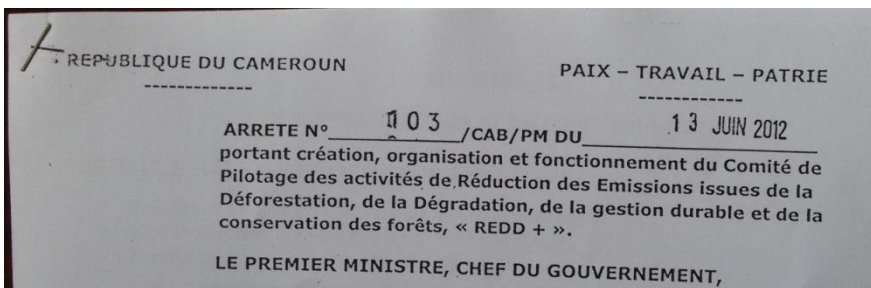
## Cameroon: Forest Area

- Forest area: **22.5 million ha** (46%);
- Dense lowland forest, submontane and montane forest, swamp forest, mangroves;
- Estimation of national forest carbon stock: **4.6 Gt (FAO, 2013)**;
- Deforestation rate between **0.14% and 1%** (Duvallier et al. 2008, Megévand et al. 2013);
- Annual forest degradation rate: between **0.6 and 0.8** (FAO, OIBT, 2011);
- Evolution of forest cover varies across different agro-ecological zones ( CIFOR, KONGA Charles 2012).



# Political Commitment

- Establishment of the National Climate Change Observatory in December 2009 by Presidential Decree;
- Decree by Prime Minister establishing the Interministerial REDD+ Steering Committee (Presidency, Prime Minister's Office, Senate, Parliamentarians, Administrations) in June 2012;
- Set up of the national REDD+ and Climate Change platform by the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development;
- Government support to civil society organisations for capacity building on REDD+;
- Domestic funding of the R-PP development in 2011.



# Progress on REDD+ Readiness

## Component 1:

National Civil Society REDD+ and Climate Change platform;  
REDD+ Steering Committee and Technical Secretariat;  
Support program for the Technical Secretariat (recruitment of experts in progress);  
Elaboration of a REDD+ communication and consultation plan;  
Training and awareness of indigenous peoples on REDD+

## Component 2:

Studies on the drivers of deforestation and degradation in progress (South-West, South and East);  
Elaboration of a National REDD+ Strategy;  
Elaboration of national guidelines for REDD+;  
Stakeholder consultations (FPIC Guideline);  
Consolidation of legal frameworks: revisions of forest property and mining laws;  
National Zoning Plan;  
Land Use Plan;  
Studies on benefit sharing mechanisms from REDD+

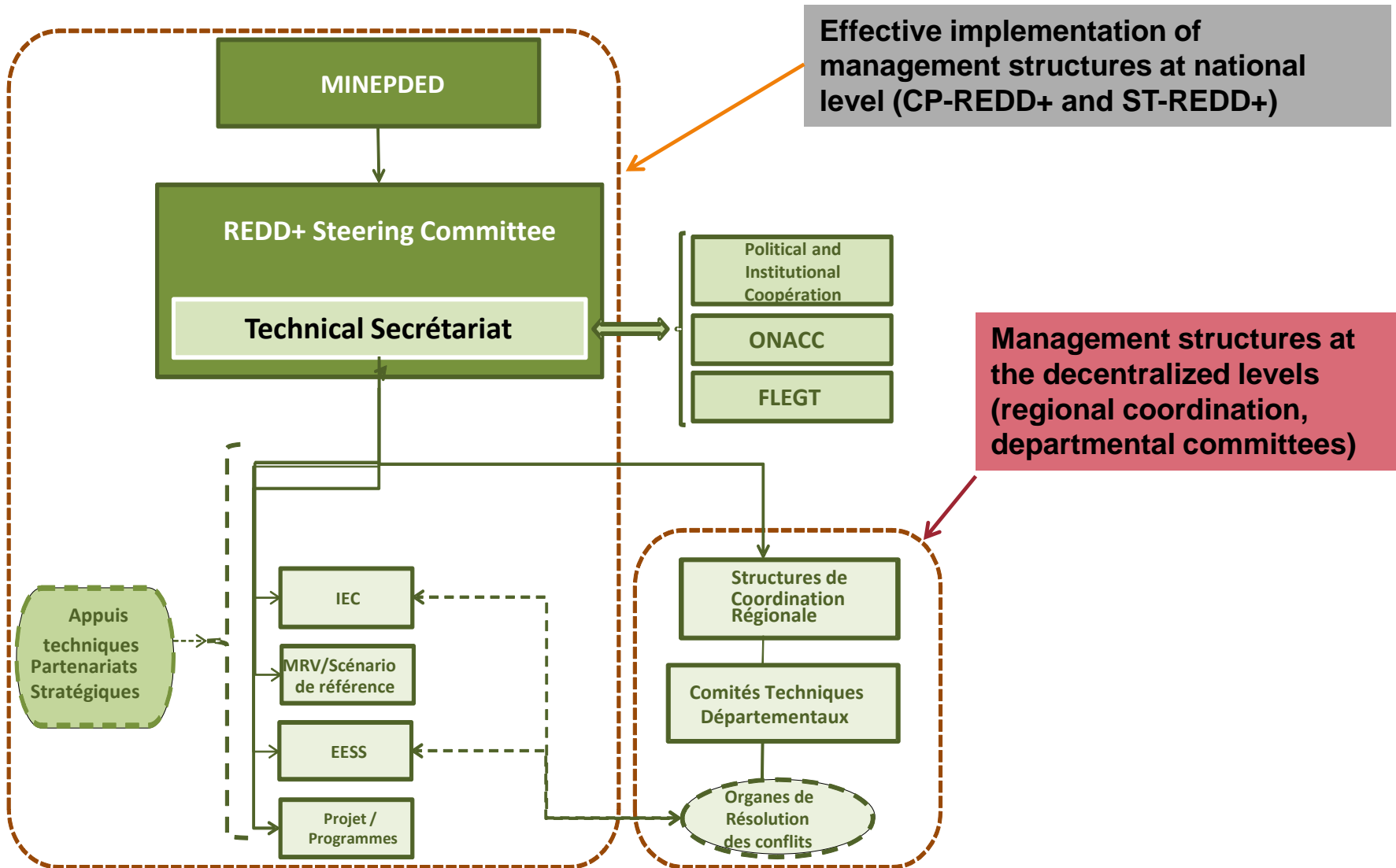
## Component 3:

Development of a methodology for studies on drivers of deforestation and degradation  
Allometric equations proposed by COMIFAC

## Component 4:

Development of an Action Plan for the implementation of a National System for Forest Carbon Monitoring (SNSCF)

# Strong REDD+ Institutional Framework



# Development Ambition and REDD+ Vision

**According to the Strategic Document for Growth and Employment (DCSE) the emergence of Cameroon will rely on the rural sector:**

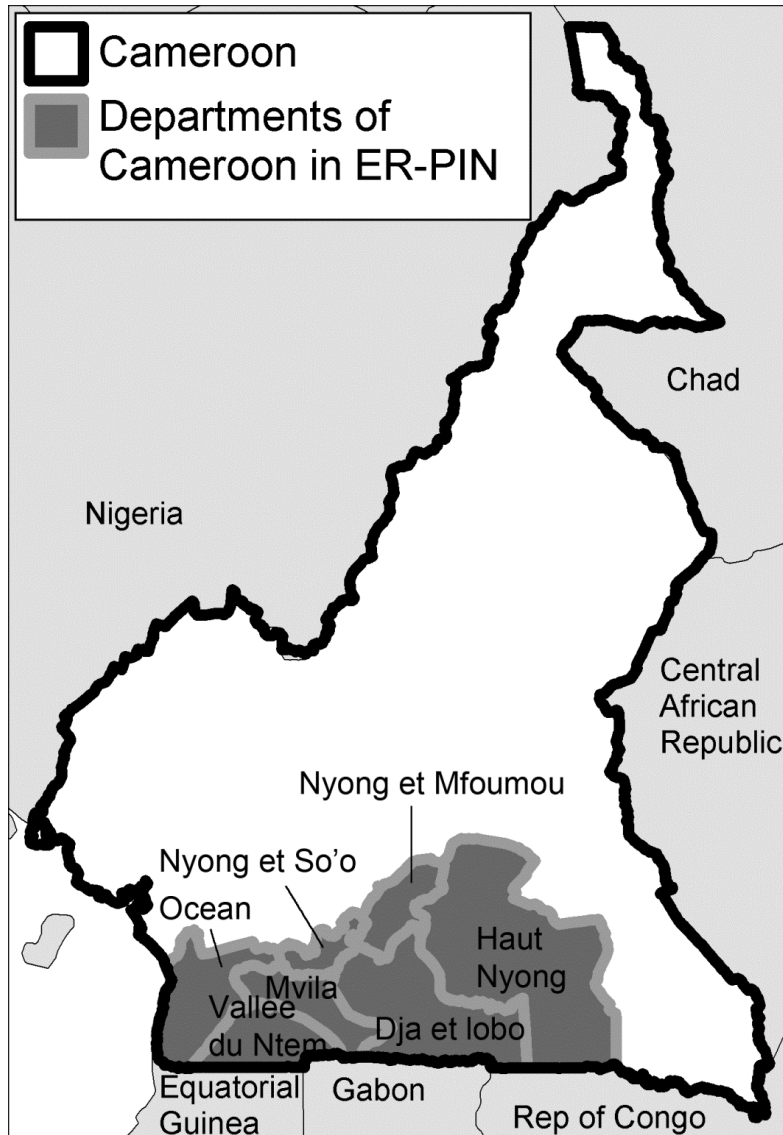
- National and regional self-sufficiency for food security (Cameroon as the bread basket of Central Africa);
- Production of raw materials for the emerging agricultural industry;
- Exploitation of mineral richness (e.g. diamonds, iron ore, gold).

**The ambitious REDD+ vision is in line with the ambition of emergence and to decouple economic growth from deforestation:**

- REDD+ as a development tool;
- Responding to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (study ongoing);
- Participation and motivation of local communities and civil society (bottom-up approach) in the *Zones Optimales d'Action REDD+* (ZOA- and ZoMO-REDD+, National REDD+ Guidelines).



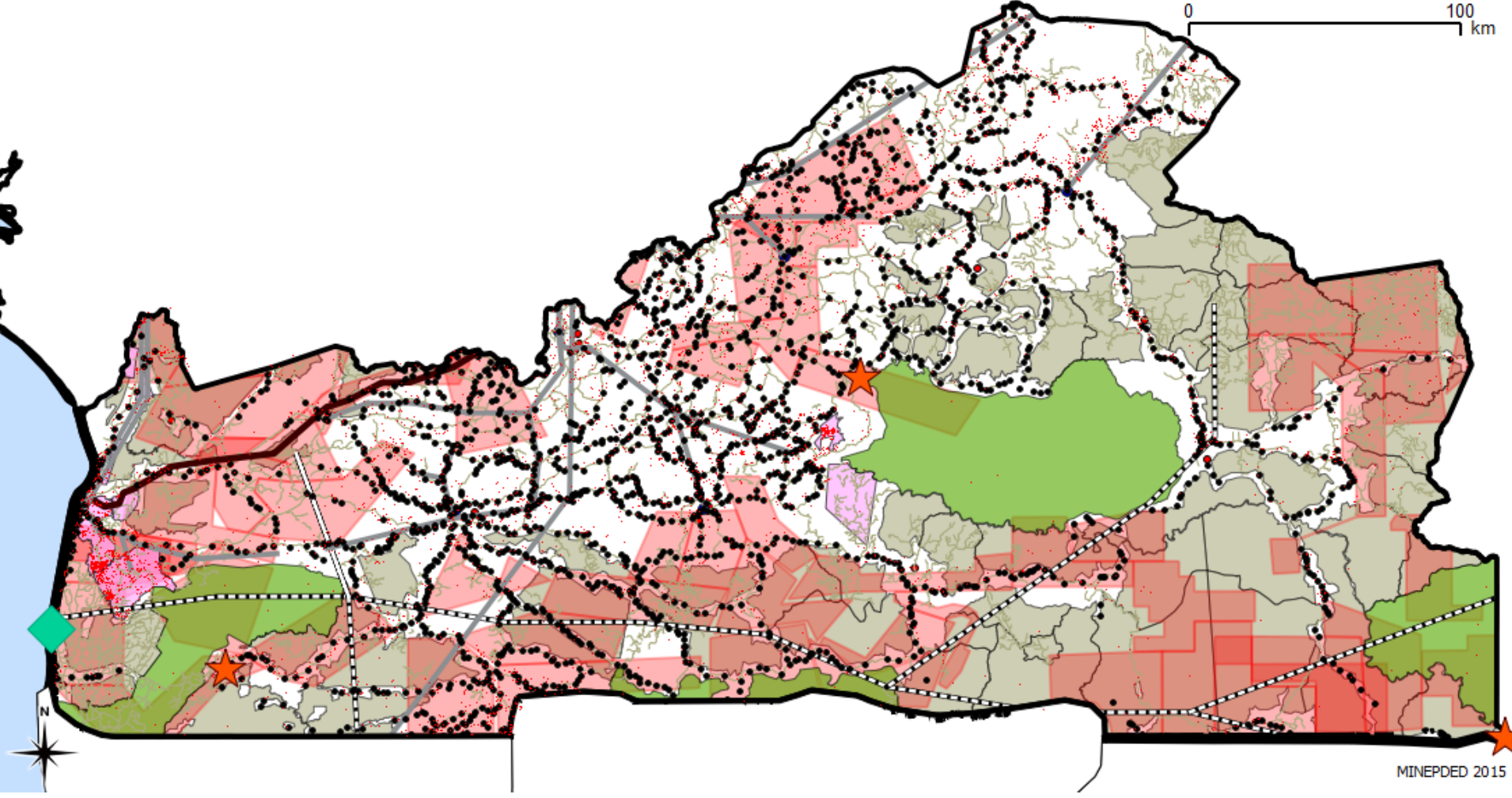
# Emissions Reduction Program: Scale



- Dense rainforest
- 7 departments in 3 regions
- Area: 93,338 km<sup>2</sup>
- Forest area: 9,267,606 ha (89% of the zone)
- Total carbone stock: 1.725 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e (37% of Cameroun's stock)
- Deforestation: 74,140 ha / 0.8%
- Includes parts of the Congo Basin, the TRIDOM, Dja Reserve (UNESCO World Heritage), Campo-Ma'an National Park and Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary
- Current and future pressures on the forest

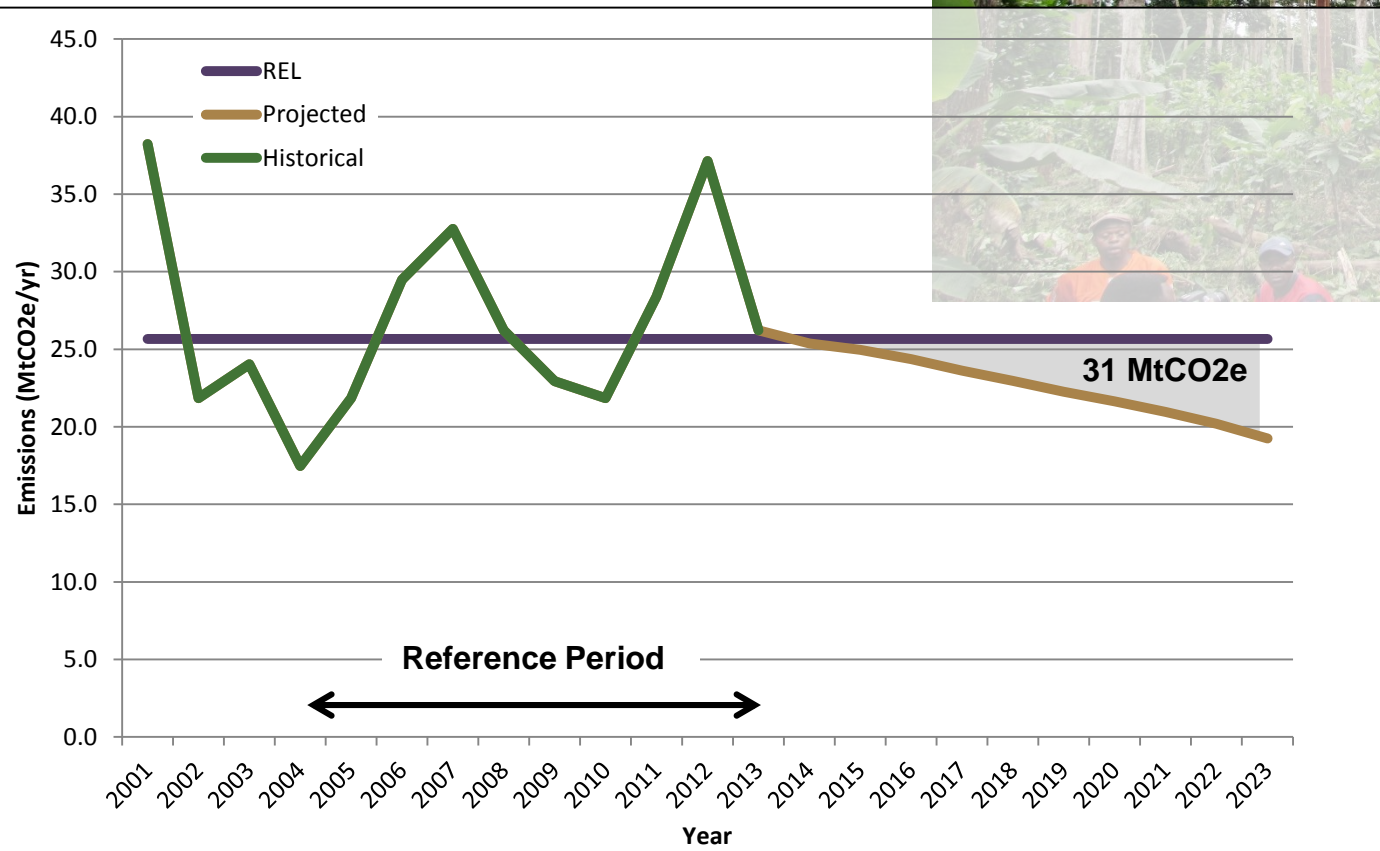


# Overlapping Landuse Types



# ER Potential over 10 years: 31 Million tCO<sub>2</sub>e

General objective: Reduce emissions by >10 million tons over 5 years (2017-2022).



**Effectiveness of ER Program:**  
**12.1% in the first five years**  
**26.3% after the 5<sup>th</sup> year**

Harris et al. 2012  
Hansen et al. 2013  
Saatchi et al. 2014

# Drivers of Deforestation factors and Program Activities

**Specific objectives: 1) Reduce agricultural emissions through settlement while improving revenues; 2) reduce forest-related emissions and 3) improve wood energy efficiency**

<b>Drivers</b>	<b>Program interventions</b>
<b>Agricultural exploitation</b>	Sustainable agriculture (intensification and settlement); Renewal of old plantations, agricultural diversification, assistance (finance, equipment, training)
<b>Forest exploitation</b>	Reduced Impact Logging (RIL); Afforestation, reforestation; Improved transformation and exploitation of byproducts; Forestry inspections, valorization of conservation and sustainable management of forests (ecotourism), valorization of ecosystem services
<b>Wood energy</b>	Energy efficiency, improved stoves/fireplaces, alternative energy
<b>Infrastructure development</b>	Regional planning; Strengthening governance
<b>Mining</b>	Organization of the mining sector, forest offsets; Reduced impact of mining activities

# Cross-cutting Program Activities

## Opportunities

## Program interventions

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### Land use planning

Development planning;  
Land use planning;  
Promote consistency among sectorial land uses;  
Integration of potential new protected areas.

### Governance

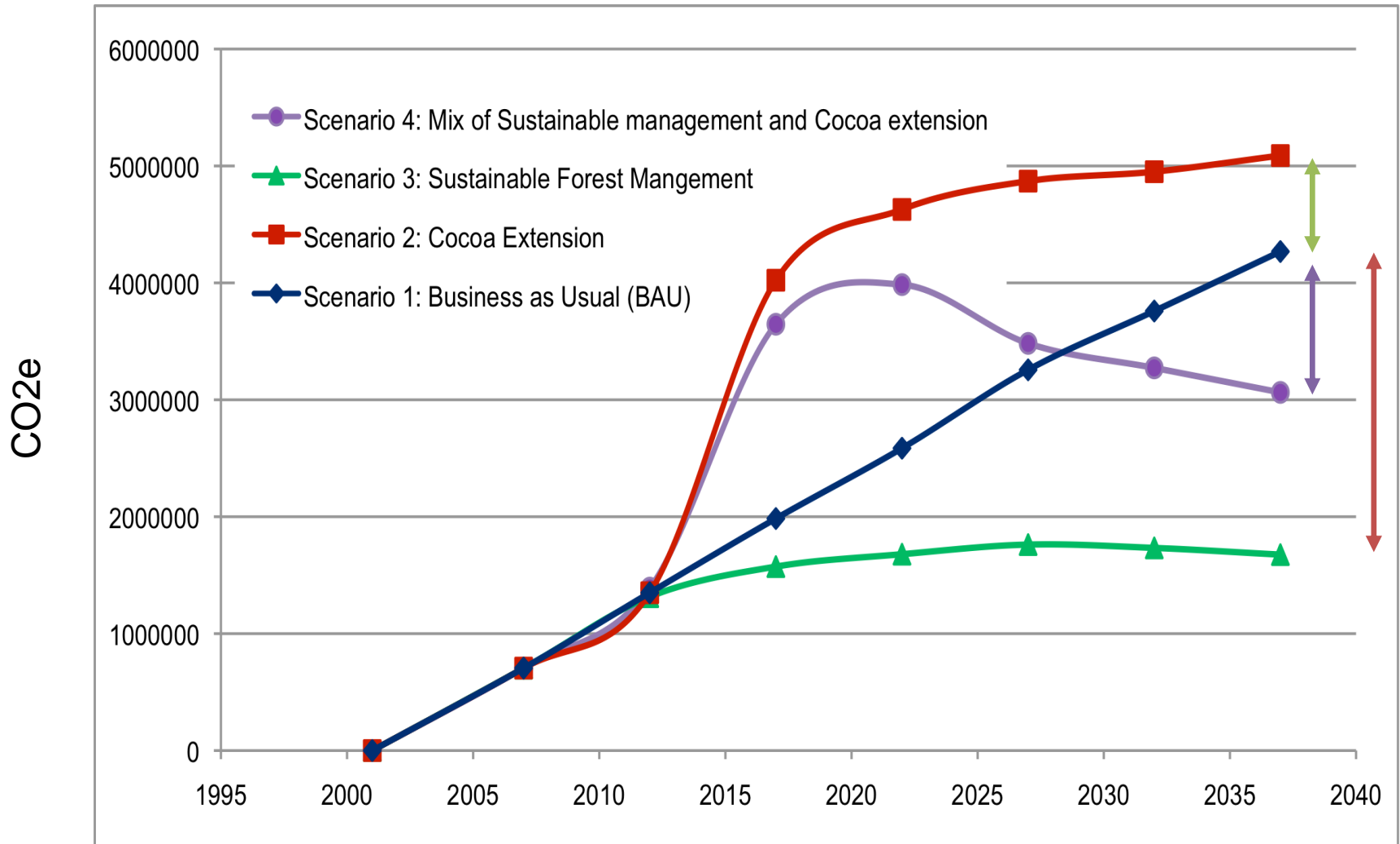
Harmonization of legislation;  
Adherence to international governance standards;  
Enforcement;  
Inspections and sanctions;  
Tax system.

### Demographics and migration

Deforestation reduction activities that take into account increasing population.



# Emission Reductions for Scenarios of Cocoa Extension



# Non-carbon Benefits of the Programme

## Community engagement

- Full community participation in strategic orientation, management and evaluation;
- Civil society and indigenous peoples represented on Steering, Regional and Departmental Committees;
- REDD+ Action Zones (ZOA-REDD+) and Implementation Zones (ZoMO-REDD+);
- Green jobs benefiting communities.

## Biodiversity

- Protection of many endangered primate species, endemic birds and amphibian species . Southern Cameroon are among the the richest forests in Africa.

## Good governance

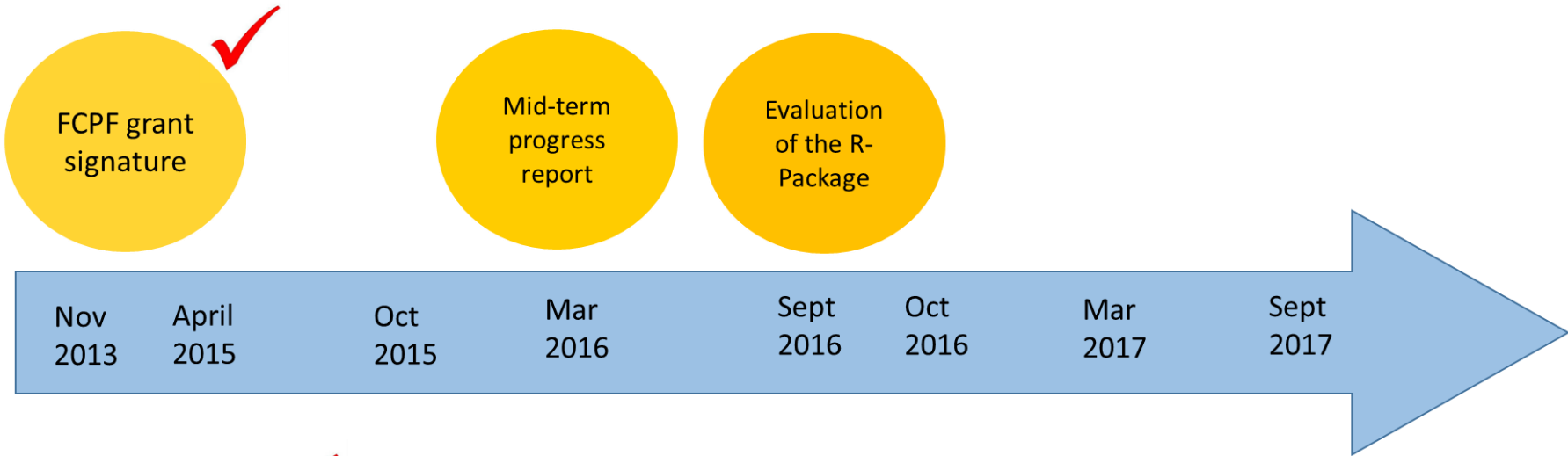
- Equitable sharing of benefits;
- Management of conflicts arising from REDD+;
- Participation of communities in REDD+ process

## Existing and Potential Partnerships

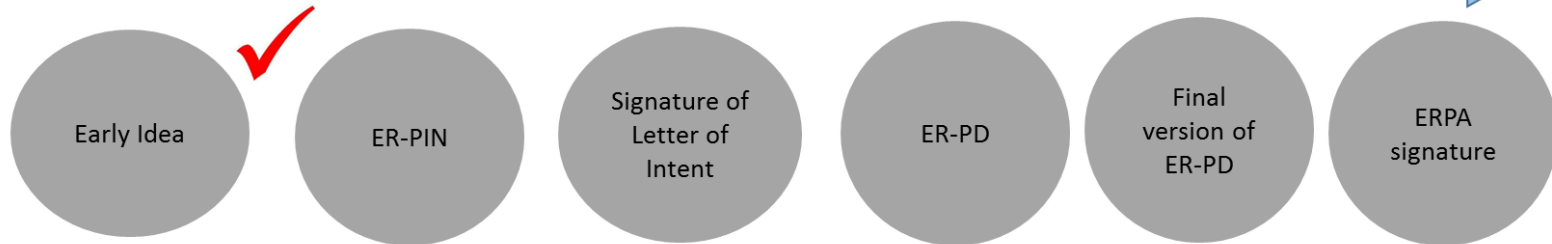
- **Government:** Ministries responsible for Environment, Forestry, Planning and Regional Development, Agriculture, Energy and Water, Mines, Animal Industries
- **Technical and research institutions:** CARN, UCLA, CIFOR, CIRAD, Ecopartners, IITA, ICRAF, IUCN, WCS, AWF, WWF
- **Private sector:** forestry (e.g. Pallisco), mining, agro industries (e.g. Hévéa Sud, SIC Cacao, CHOCOCAM)
- **Civil Society:** national civil society platform, local and indigenous communities
- **Development partners:** AU, COMIFAC, World Bank, BMZ (GIZ, KfW), ADB, EU, FAO, UNDP

# Timeline

## Readiness Fund



## Carbon Fund





Thank you for your attention