



FCPF READINESS ASSESSMENT CAMEROON'S R-PACKAGE

Presented by:

Dr HAMAN UNUSA – GEF OFP / CEP

hamanunusa@yahoo,fr

***MADAM MOKOM CLORINE – Chief of
Services for Climate Monitoring***

Clorinefmokom@yahoo,fr

Contents of the presentation

General Introduction

The REDD+ phases in Cameroon and Vision

Direct Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

**R-Package assessment process
(methodology)**

R-Package results

Conclusion and next steps

General introduction

Cameroon belongs to the forest massif of the Congo Basin. **45% of its territory** is covered by dense humid forest including the mangrove forest constituting of **22,5 million hectares**.

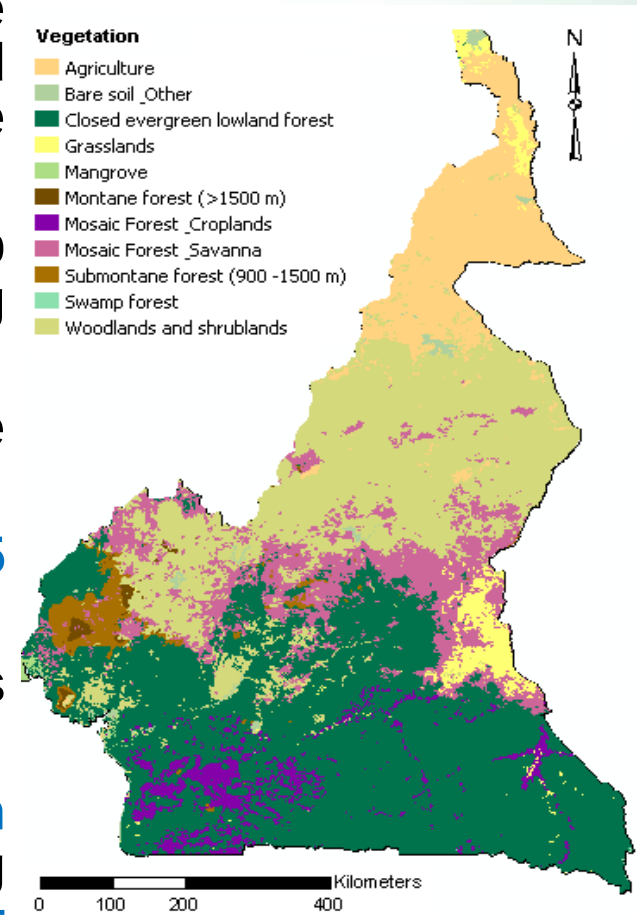
39% of gallery forest, dry woodlands, shrub savannah and savannah mosaics comprising 19 million hectares.

16% consisting of the grassland and the soudano-sahelian type.

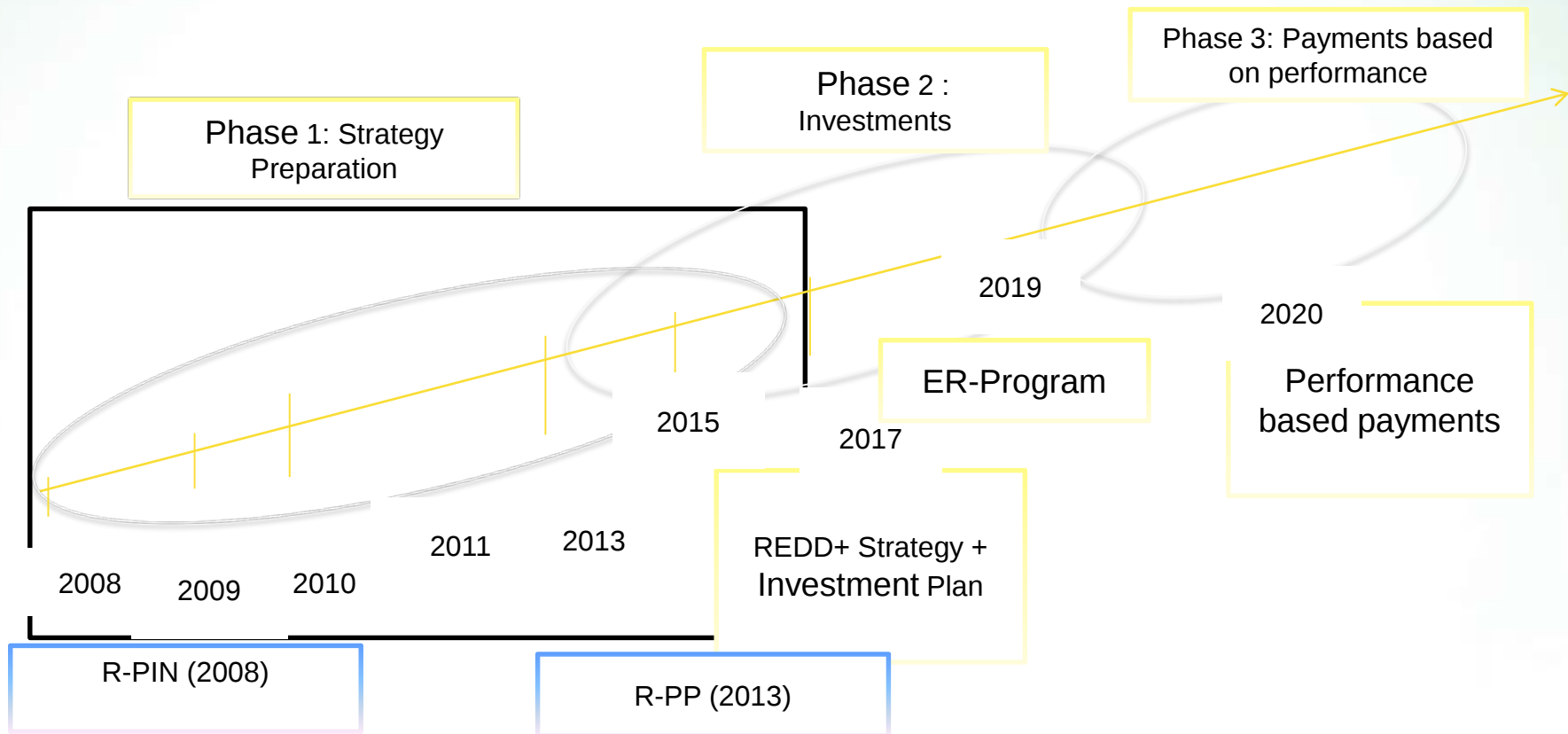
The forests of Cameroon thus stock at least **5 Gt of Carbon** EdF 2010.

The population was estimated at 22 millions in 2014, which grows annually at 3%.

The 2035 vision aims at making Cameroon an emerging economy by 2035; and putting about **30% of its territory under permanent forest domain.**



REDD+ phases in Cameroon



Cameroon's **REDD+ Vision**: REDD+ is considered as a **means to attain sustainable development, promote green economy, diversify its economic base and fight against climate change** - A sustainable development approach that fights against climate change

Direct Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

☐ Agricultural expansion

- ✓ Small holder agriculture (shifting cultivation of <1 hectare)
- ✓ Permanent cultivation in the form of **agro-industry**, notably the palm, rubber, banana and pineapple plantations;

☐ Wood extraction

- ✓ Commercial wood logging
- ✓ Charcoal production
- ✓ Fuel wood extraction

☐ Infrastructure extension

- ✓ Transport,
- ✓ Settlement,
- ✓ Private enterprises (mining)
- ✓ Public services (electrical grids, hydro-electric plants, dams etc)

Underlying Drivers of deforestation

- ☐ Market growth and commercialization;
- ☐ Population growth and density;
- ☐ Government investments;
- ☐ Low level technological inputs in the agriculture sector;
- ☐ Poor and rapidly growing population that largely depend on primary resources for their livelihood;
- ☐ Insufficient coordination in land use planning;
- ☐ Migrations ;
- ☐ Absence of land use plans in many areas leading overlapping land uses and land tenure systems;
- ☐ Inadequate alternative energy sources.

Strategic options to address DD

❑ Cross-cutting options

- Improving governance;
- Improving land management and strengthening land tenure;
- Payment for environmental services;

❑ Sectoral interventions

- Agricultural sector (increased productivity – cacao, cotton, rubber, corn, oil palm etc);
- Forest sector (sustainable exploitation and modern processing facilities);
- Infrastructure (strengthening EIA and compensation restoration activities),



Methodology of Assessment

Steps	Activities	schedule
Preparatory	Selection of participants, dissemination of information and distribution of key documents Definition of methodological approach and consultation tools	
	National workshop to launch R-Package development	
	Development of a draft R-Package	
Stakeholder consultations	High Guinea Savannah AEZ	17-20 April 2018
	Western Highlands AEZ	17-20 April 2018
	Sudano-Sahelian AEZ	24-27 April 2018
	Bimodal rainforest AEZ	07-10 May 2018
	Monomodal rainforest AEZ	22-25 May 2018
	Forest-based IPs	14-16 May 2018
	Savannah IPs	22-24 May 2018
Validation	National Consolidation and validation	18-19 July 2018
	Transmission of R-Package to World Bank	24 August 2018
	Transmission of final version of R-Package to WB	16 January 2019

R-Package results

Criteria	National assessment of a stakeholders
C1: Accountability and transparency	
C2: Operating mandate and budget	
C3: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	
C4: Technical supervision capacity	
C5: Funds management capacity	
C6: Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	
C7: Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	
C8: Consultation process	
C9: Information sharing and accessibility to information	
C10: Use and disclosure of consultation results	
C11: Assessment and analysis	
C12: Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest development	
C13: Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	
C14: Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure and governance	
C15: Implications for forest laws and policies	
C16: Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options	
C17: Feasibility assessment	
C18: Impact of strategic options on existing sectoral policies	
C19: Adoption and implementation of laws and regulations	

R-Package Results assessment

Criteria	National assessment of all stakeholders
C21: Benefit-sharing mechanisms	
C22: National REDD+ registry and monitoring system for REDD+ activities	
C23: Analysis of social and environmental safeguards issues	
C24: REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	
C25: Environmental and social management framework	
C26: Demonstration of methodology	
C27: Use of data and adaptation to the national situation	
C28: Technical feasibility of the approach and consistency with UNFCCC guidelines and IPCC recommendations and guidelines	
C29: Explanation of the monitoring methodology	
C30: Demonstration of the first monitoring phases	
C31: Institutional arrangements and capacities	
C32 : Identification of non-carbon aspects and social and environmental problems	
C33: Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	
C34: Institutional arrangements and capacities - Multiple Benefits	

R-Package Results assessment

Assessment		July 2018
	Satisfactory	19/34 (55.8%)
	Substantial progress	11/34 (32.3%)
	Necessary improvement	4/34 (11.7%)
	Lack of progress	0

Sub-Component 1.a

Results obtained

- ✿ Creation of a multi-sectoral steering committee;
- ✿ Operationalization of a REDD+ technical secretariat;
- ✿ Setting up of a multi-sectoral working group;
- ✿ Substantial budget mobilized for the readiness phase;
- ✿ Strong engagement of the civil society through the REDD+/CC platform;

Previewed activities

- ✿ Establishment of the FGRM in the ER Program area;
- ✿ Elaboration of an organizational road map for CSOs/IPs platforms;
- ✿ Broaden the membership of the REDD+ Steering

Sub-Component 1.b

Results obtained

- ✿ Development of the FPIC guideline for IP consultations in 2014;
- ✿ Development of a REDD+ communication strategy and its operational plan in 2015;
- ✿ Setting up of a gender working group to implement the strategy for involving women in the REDD+ process;
- ✿ Development of a stakeholder consultation plan in 2017.

Previewed activities

- ✿ Development and dissemination of communication tools by target groups and in all AEZ;
- ✿ Development and implementation of CSOs/IPs capacity building plan;
- ✿ Enhance gender mainstreaming and social inclusion.

Sub-Component 2.a

Results obtained

- ✿ Prioritization of the direct and indirect drivers of DD at national level and by AEZ;
- ✿ Analysis of natural resources rights, land tenure and governance to permit the putting in place a legal and regulatory framework favourable for REDD+ implementation;
- ✿ Proposal of the necessary regulatory and legal reforms to be considered during REDD+ implementation,

Previewed activities

- ✿ Pre-feasibility studies of proposed strategic options and alignment with sectorial strategies;
- ✿ Advocacy for legal and institutional reforms

Sub-Component 2.b

Results obtained

- Classification and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options;
- Indepth analysis of strategic options;
- Analysis of the potential future pressures on the forest;

Previewed activities

- Finalization of South Plateau ER Program nested in the National REDD+ Strategy

Sub-Component 2.c

Results obtained

- Proposition of a horizontal and vertical benefit sharing at national and local levels;
- Proposition of an institutional framework for REDD+ fund management;

Previewed activities

- In operationalisation of the Benefit Sharing mechanism:
- Setting up the REDD+ registry and training of key stakeholders;
- Develop technical approaches to mobilize resources for strategy implementation;
- Operationalization of institutional arrangements for benefit Sharing in the ERPD area or as part of an ongoing REDD+ project
- Development of the national REDD+ registry;

Component 2.d

Results obtained

- To manage residual risks and adverse effects of REDD+ implementation 4 management frameworks have been developed to complement the SESA and to monitor the mitigation of impacts on the environment and local and indigenous communities. These include the Functional Framework (FF), the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Previewed activities

- Capacity building on the environmental and social management frameworks and new frameworks to be developed under ER-P

Component 3: Reference Emissions Levels

Results obtained

- REL and the MRV based on the National Forest Carbon Monitoring System (NFCMS) Action Plan developed in 2014 ;
- A new definition of the forest for the REDD+ in Cameroon developed in 2015 (*minimum surface cover of 0.5 ha, canopy coverage of 10%, a minimum height of 3m*);
- A stratification of land occupations/uses within the framework of REDD+ in coherence with the main IPCC classes in 2015.

Previewed activities

- Evaluation and validation of existing data;
- Development of the different methodologies for establishing the reference scenario;
- Etablissement of the Forest Emissions Levels for the country as a whole.

Component 3: Reference Emissions Levels

Results obtained

- The elaboration of guidelines for the implementation of the MRV and the monitoring of carbon stocks;
- Analysis of the national forest inventory data conducted between 2003 and 2005 with the support of FAO in order to assess its usability in assessing carbon pool levels;
- A methodological concept for the forest REL was developed between 2016 and 2017,

Previewed activities

- Consultation and capacity building;

COMPONENT 4: National Forest Monitoring System

Results obtained

- Implementation of a National Forest Carbon Monitoring System action plan since 2015;
- Production of historical maps of forest cover change that present forest cover loss for the period 2000 to 2015 in the 10 regions of the country on the basis of the forest definition within the context of the REDD+ process;
- A technical and institutional capacity needs assessment was carried out and an Action Plan for the implementation of the NFMS prepared.

Previewed activities

- The collection of Activity Data for monitoring human-induced changes in forest cover and their impact on carbon stocks using satellite imagery associated with field data;
- Institutional capacity-building activities on the use of GIS/Remote-Sensing technologies to assess degradation and deforestation, the development of allometric equations in accordance to forest types, forest inventories, use of MRV guidelines etc.

COMPONENT 4.b: National Forest Monitoring System

Results obtained

- Study on the identification and prioritization of non-carbon benefits validated at the national level in June 2017;
- Study on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the various REDD+ strategic options was conducted in accordance with the World Bank and UNFCCC safeguard guidelines;
- Four ESMF have been developed to manage residual risks.

Previewed activities

- Development of a Safeguard Information System (SIS);
- The establishment of PCI (principles, criteria and indicators) for a national safeguard information system;
- The establishment of a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating non-carbon benefits at the project/programme level based on principles, criteria and indicators;
- Monitoring, reporting and information sharing tools to be developed, tested and validated - the REDD+ registry, the SIS and the National Forest Monitoring System (S-MRV).

Conclusion and next steps with the additional funding

- Stakeholders estimated that REDD+ Readiness though slow has shown substantial progress coupled with the fact that Cameroon has been engaged in all three phases;
- Major milestones are still expected in particular areas as the development of a REDD+ registry, forest monitoring system, SIS as well as establishment/operationalization of the of the FGMR;
- The National Investment Framework (NIF) supported by CAFI is being finalized and is expected by June 2019.

Thank you for your kind attention