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REDD AND RIGHTS IN CAMEROON

A review of the treatment of indigenous peoples and local communities in policies and projects

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RIGHTS, FORESTS AND CLIMATE BRIEFING SERIES

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Key findings

In this report, we argue that national REDD readiness planning activities in Cameroon, including activities involving the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), lack effective actions to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, miss solid data on the drivers of deforestation and gloss over critical land tenure, carbon rights and benefit sharing issues.

The nine sub-national REDD projects currently underway lack transparency, meaningful participation or free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and disregard issues of land tenure, customary rights and benefit sharing

- National REDD readiness planning linked to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in Cameroon has so far not involved the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities
- National REDD planning does not include any mechanisms and procedures to respect the right of indigenous peoples to FPIC
- Benefit sharing mechanisms are neither clearly defined in national readiness documents nor in sub-national projects. The ownership of carbon is unclear and often appears to be attributed to the State
- Conservation organisations are driving many of the REDD+ initiatives in Cameroon: they are co-drafting the national FCPF REDD-readiness documents and are involved in all but one of the sub-national projects
- Planning of sub-national REDD projects is based on weak social analysis and fails to detail safeguards and social and rights standards required under national and international laws
- Meaningful prior consultation with forest peoples affected by sub-national projects has not taken place, while FPIC is not planned in any of the projects studied
- Indigenous forest communities point out that their presence has helped to protect the forest, and that REDD can only work if it is based on securing their rights (rather than overriding their rights) to their customary forests.

Introduction

Cameroon is a highly forested country, with over 40% of forest cover. These forests are home to 40,000-50,000 indigenous people - including the Baka, Bakola, Bagyéli, Bakoya and Bedzang – whose livelihoods depend on the forest and on a combination of hunting, gathering, fishing and small-scale cultivation. Their customary use typically covers very large areas and requires unimpeded access. These forest areas are also home to many Bantu communities whose livelihoods have tended to depend on small-scale shifting cultivation.²

In recent years, plans to establish mechanisms for REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) have become prominent in national forest policy-making, and sub-national REDD projects are proliferating.

REDD projects are planned around nearly all of the large forested National Parks in Cameroon,³ which represents over 7% of the forested land in the country.⁴ If the areas covered by the two “landscape approach” projects (which include a REDD component in addition to other land uses) are counted, the land associated with REDD may affect over 30% of the national forested area.

In 2008, Cameroon submitted its concept note for national REDD readiness planning (known as a Readiness-Plan Idea Note – R-PIN) to the World Bank’s Forest and Carbon Partnership Facility. At that time, there were two planned sub-national REDD projects,⁵ while in 2010 this review identified at least a further seven sub-national REDD projects.

There are two ministries in Cameroon with direct responsibility for REDD policy-making and related issues. The Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) is overseeing climate change issues, while the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) is responsible for protected areas and forests.

This briefing reviews emerging national REDD policies and sub-national REDD initiatives. It assesses briefly how rights and social issues are being addressed in these forest and climate initiatives. Information is based on FPP’s long term engagement in Cameroon, desk-based research, rapid field investigations with communities and interviews with REDD-related agencies and NGOs carried out in the Southwest, Centre, South and East regions in February, June and September 2010.

² Belmond Tchoumba, *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Cameroon* (International Labour Organization, 2005), 13,

<http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Activitiesbyregion/Africa/Cameroon/lang--en/index.htm>; Minority Rights Group International, “World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Cameroon : Overview,” 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4954ce5f23.html>.

³ National Parks list: PSFE, “Parcs Nationaux | data.cameroun-foret.com,” <http://data.cameroun-foret.com/fr/foret/parcs-nationaux>.

⁴ C.f table in annexe and FAO, “Evaluation des ressources forestières nationales du Cameroun: 2003-2004,” 2005, <http://data.cameroun-foret.com/bibliotheque/9062>.

⁵ WWF project in Ngoyla Mintom and the GAF-AG pilot REDD project. This latter project was mainly concerned with carbon accounting.

This paper is divided into three parts. The first part examines national-level REDD planning linked to the FCPF initiative. The second part reviews sub-national REDD-related projects. The final part sets out some conclusions and main findings.

This report highlights the many areas in which existing and proposed REDD projects in Cameroon should change their practices and plans. Given that most sub-national REDD projects are still in the early stages of development, there may still be considerable potential for improvement.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Cameroon is one of the countries seeking financial support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) for national REDD readiness planning and pilot activities. The FCPF is a global partnership to support REDD, composed of various governments and agencies. The World Bank supports the FCPF by hosting the secretariat and management teams, acting as trustee for the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund and being a delivery partner.

Cameroon had its readiness plan concept note (R-PIN) approved by the FCPF in 2008. The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Cameroon, which will direct national REDD readiness activities in 2010-2012, has yet to be completed. Completion of the R-PP has reportedly been delayed because of disagreements between the government and the World Bank, especially over the contracting of consultants.⁶

Lack of participation of rights-holders

The government focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and FCPF at MINEP, affirms that “it is unthinkable to do REDD without involving local populations”.⁷ Nevertheless, in the FCPF-related REDD planning process in Cameroon, the World Bank has not followed its own basic safeguard standards on meaningful prior consultation and the involvement of indigenous peoples and forest dwellers.

The 2008 R-PIN for Cameroon was written by MINEP, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and ONF International with very little involvement of national civil society, indigenous peoples or local communities.⁸ The FCPF’s own expert assessment of the report stated:

Although a good number of highly qualified people were consulted, they were not necessarily the right people. Notable sectors under-represented in the consultation were the Ministry of Forestry and civil society, including Cameroonian NGOs. Ownership seems at present therefore rather weak.⁹

⁶ Joseph Amougou, UNFCCC focal point at MINEP, September 2010.

⁷ Author’s translation, from French: “*Il n’est pas pensable de faire du REDD sans que les populations locales soient impliquées*”

⁸ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” July 31, 2008, 2, <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/CM>.

⁹ FCPF, “TAP consolidated review,” August 28, 2008, 1, <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/CM>.

The same expert assessment found that “Not enough local NGOs and civil society groups appear to have been involved.”¹⁰ Furthermore, the expert reviewer on indigenous peoples warned that “a failure to include the pygmy (sic) communities early on in REDD consultations and planning might result in extensive human rights violations during REDD implementation in their territories.”¹¹ Indeed, the R-PIN gave a list of the “main preoccupations of native populations dependent on the forest,”¹² but did not detail how or even if these issues were identified by rights holders.

The R-PIN does not contain any specific plans for consultation with indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities. At best, local consultation seems to be left to ad hoc NGO initiatives rather than being included as an integral part of FCPF-related REDD readiness planning in Cameroon.¹³

The current FCPF-related REDD process is thus failing to uphold commitments in its Charter, which states that the:

Facility shall (...) Comply with the World Bank’s Operational Policies and Procedures, taking into account the need for effective participation of Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers in decisions that may affect them, respecting their rights under national law and applicable international obligations¹⁴

In an FCPF memorandum of information issued in 2008, the Facility further specified that indigenous and community participation should occur early on in the readiness process.¹⁵ It is also important to note that prior consultation and respect for FPIC are also minimum standards set out in the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which was formally endorsed by Cameroon in 2007.

In late 2010, effective community participation in REDD planning had not taken place. This study did not identify any specific government plans for community consultation on REDD and was not able to verify if local consultation plans are being developed as part of the more detailed R-PP proposal. It is thus unclear at this stage how or if participation issues will be addressed in the R-PP.

The UNFCCC focal point at MINEP advised the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) in September 2010 that the R-PP is currently being drafted by MINEP and the World Bank,

¹⁰ Ibid., 3.

¹¹ Ibid., 5.

¹² FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 7.

¹³ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 11(f) p14 and 11(a) p19; a few examples of such initiatives in Guy Patrice Dkamela, *The context of REDD+ in Cameroon: Drivers, agents and institutions*, Occasional Papers (Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR, January 2011), 5.3.

¹⁴ World Bank, “FCPF Charter & Rules of Procedure,” August 15, 2010, sec. 3.1 (d), <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/43>.

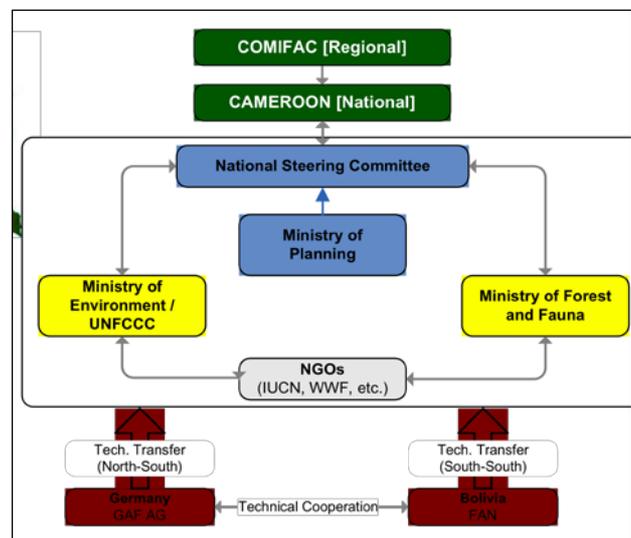
¹⁵ World Bank, “FCPF Information Memorandum,” June 13, 2008, 4, <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/14>.

with the involvement of many ministries and with input from WWF, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and German development cooperation agencies (KfW, GTZ).¹⁶ In late 2010, there was no indication of any meaningful involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the process.

The top-down nature of the readiness planning process is reproduced in the structure for REDD governance planned in Cameroon. The government has plans to create a “National REDD steering committee” that will oversee REDD policy-making and actions in Cameroon. In late 2010, the establishment of this body still needed to be signed off by the prime minister.¹⁷ It seems likely¹⁸ that this national committee will be modelled on a structure with the same name that was created in December 2008 for the “pilot REDD project” led by the German remote sensing consulting firm GAF-AG (see table in the annexe).¹⁹ Co-chaired by MINEP and MINFOF,²⁰ other committee members included the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Planning, COMIFAC, WWF, World Bank, KfW, and GTZ.²¹ The structure of organisation for this REDD pilot project is illustrated in the diagram below.²²

This diagram confirms that the organisational structure lacks the involvement of indigenous peoples, local communities or national NGOs. Indeed, the GAF-AG project appears to have been run mainly by international organizations and NGOs, with few efforts to consult with local forest communities, national NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs).²³

It is very worrying that this flawed structure might now be taken up as a model for the national REDD steering committee.



¹⁶ Joseph Amougou, UNFCCC focal point at MINEP.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Rene Siwe, “presentation REDD COMIFAC Workshop, 27-30 January 2009, Kinshasa,” January 27, 2009, 7, http://www.biodiv.be/comifac2/docscomif/rap-reunions/redd/atelier-regional-redd-27-30-janvier-2009/GAF_REDD_Kinshasa.pdf/download.

²⁰ Thomas Häusler et al., “Monitoring Carbon Stocks and Fluxes in the Congo Basin” (presented at the COMIFAC Regional Workshop, Brazzaville, February 2, 2010), 5.

²¹ Siwe, “presentation REDD COMIFAC Workshop, 27-30 January 2009, Kinshasa,” 7.

²² Ibid., 8.

²³ Nchunu Justice Sama and Electa Bih Tawah, “Case Study: Cameroon,” in *Legal frameworks for REDD : design and implementation at the national level*, ed. J. Costenbader, IUCN environmental policy and law paper 077 (Gland, Switzerland: IUCN Environmental Law Centre, 2009), 139-150.

Missing analysis of the drivers of deforestation

The R-PIN acknowledges that “the absence of precise data on the phenomia (sic) of deforestation for the entire region was underlined during the REDD/COMIFAC workshop organised in Paris in March 2008.”²⁴ It adds that “although very little literature exists on the subject, the anthropogenic origins of the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation are known to all those involved in the natural resource sector in Cameroon”. That the origins of deforestation lie in human activity is indeed clear to all: the problem is that to date deforestation studies do not provide a robust analysis that distinguishes between human activities which enhance forest cover (many activities of indigenous peoples) and activities which destroy the forest (such as industrial logging).

LOGGING TRUCKS WAITING FOR A BRIDGE TO BE FIXED IN SOUTH CAMEROON



In particular, the claim that slash and burn agriculture “is certainly responsible for the greatest loss of forest cover”²⁵ is potentially highly misleading. The only reference given to support this argument is a 2000 World Bank report, which itself suggests that the main drivers of deforestation are the industrial logging and large-scale plantations that create a degraded landscape. The World Bank report stated that:

The causes of deforestation are (...) uncertain. While smallholder slash-and-burn agriculture and fuelwood demand are widely believed to be responsible for about 90 percent of the deforestation, these factors are often secondary effects of

²⁴ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 5.

²⁵ Ibid.

tropical timber harvesting that degrades forest cover and contributes to associated declines in biodiversity. (...) The increase in degradation associated with the rapid growth of the logging industry in recent years is of growing concern.²⁶

The lack of empirical baseline data and incomplete analysis²⁷ is a weak basis for directing national forest policies, in particular REDD readiness planning and actions. Despite this, the causes of deforestation are listed in the R-PIN as: agricultural activities, illegal logging, industrial wood exploitation, fuelwood collection, mining (and workers influx), demographic growth and more localized drivers.²⁸

Unless reliable data on forest damage and deforestation is obtained and validated with forest peoples and civil society, there is a serious risk that the questionable assumptions underpinning the 2008 R-PIN will be taken as flawed foundations for national and local REDD policy-making in Cameroon. If this happened, the wrong set of activities would be targeted by REDD initiatives. For example, if the activities of small farmers were blamed for forest loss, REDD policies would attempt to restrict them. This would have a negative impact on the livelihoods of small farmers', while allowing the real drivers of deforestation to continue unfettered.

Glossing over land and resource tenure and benefit sharing

While indigenous peoples and local communities are blamed for deforestation, they might not benefit from REDD. Most of Cameroon is State-owned under existing national laws. In 1974, the independent government claimed ownership of all "vacant land"²⁹ and rejected the notion of customary ownership that had been established (in principle if not in practice) during the colonial period.³⁰ According to Sama and Tawah, while there is no specific law, carbon ownership may be associated with rights over trees as the legal system makes no distinction between the two.³¹ Thus, under present domestic legal frameworks it seems that most of Cameroon's forest carbon would be State-owned.³²

²⁶ B. Essama-Nssah and James J. Gockowski, *Cameroon: Forest Sector Development in a Difficult Political Economy - Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) - The World Bank Group* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2000), xix, [http://lnweb90.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoctlib.nsf/DocUNIDViewForJavaSearch/293fb3f9728509978525698b0055b9ad?OpenDocument&Click=.](http://lnweb90.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoctlib.nsf/DocUNIDViewForJavaSearch/293fb3f9728509978525698b0055b9ad?OpenDocument&Click=)

²⁷ See a review of deforestation studies in Dkamela, *The context of REDD+ in Cameroon: Drivers, agents and institutions*, sec. 2 and 4.

²⁸ FCPF, "FCPF R-PIN," 5.

²⁹ Cameroun, "Ordonnance n°74-1 du 6 juillet 1974 fixant le régime foncier.," 1974.

³⁰ Samuel Nguiffo, Pierre Étienne Kenfack, and Nadine Mballa, *The influence of historical and contemporary land laws on indigenous peoples' land rights in Cameroon*, Land rights and the forest peoples of Africa (Forest Peoples Programme, January 20, 2009), <http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/rights-land-natural-resources/publication/2010/land-rights-and-forest-peoples-africa-2-camero>.

³¹ Sama and Tawah, "Case Study: Cameroon."

³² Carbon would be owned by the State in a State forest or a communal forest and by the council in a council forest. There are only 8 council forests currently gazetted in Cameroon.

Nevertheless, in cases where carbon projects would seek to restrict access to forest resources, the 1994 Forest Law requires that the establishment of a State Forest (i.e. involving access regulated by the State, as in national parks, forest reserves etc.) shall not deprive local communities³³ of their usufruct rights. These rights can be limited “if they are contrary to the purpose of the forest”, in which case local communities have to be compensated for any such deprivations.³⁴

The legal issue of forest resource and carbon ownership is not addressed in the R-PIN. It only contains an acknowledgment that the State is deemed to be the owner of nearly all the land.³⁵ With regard to mechanisms for benefit sharing with local communities, the R-PIN introduces two proposed alternatives to distribute REDD benefits.

First, the existing Annual Forestry Fee (RFA)³⁶ is a mechanism that gives local people rights to benefit from taxes on forestry exploitation, 50% of which goes to national treasury, 20% to councils, 20% to FEICOM³⁷ and 10% to the community for its own projects. The funds earmarked for the community pass through the council that approves projects submitted by communities.

The R-PIN presents the RFA as a possible way for local communities to get REDD revenues from REDD projects in the same ratios (the rest presumably going to the carbon project developer or the State). This is a questionable proposal for benefit sharing as, so far, the RFA framework, which has been in place for over a decade, has not been successful in delivering benefits to local communities.³⁸ Much of the RFA funds have failed to reach local people and the projects that have been implemented often do not match community needs.

A further issue is that, even when some of the RFA benefits reach local communities, the funds are still often appropriated by the local elite. For example, it is quite common for such funds go to the Bantu farming groups and not to indigenous forest peoples. One Baka representative told us that

the RFA only go to the authorities and Villages Connus [Bantu] not to the indigenous forest peoples, it is important this doesn't happen here [with REDD]. It is important that all receive the same information and benefits.³⁹

³³ The word in the French version of the law is “populations autochtones”, which would normally translate as “indigenous population”. However, in the English version of the law (available at <http://data.cameroun-foret.com/bibliotheque/9616>), this is translated as “local population”. Given the context the translation is not straightforward and we chose here the wider meaning. “Droits normaux d'usage” was translated as “logging rights”, which should be usufruct rights.

³⁴ Cameroun, *LOI N° 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994: portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche*, 1994, sec. 26, <http://www.minfof.gov.cm/lafaune.htm>.

³⁵ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 15.

³⁶ RFA: *Redevance Forestière Annuelle*

³⁷ the *Fonds spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention interCOMMunale*, a national governmental institution providing support to councils

³⁸ P.O Cerutti et al., “The challenges of redistributing forest-related monetary benefits to local governments: a decade of logging area fees in Cameroon,” *International Forestry Review* 12, no. 2 (6, 2010): 130-138.

³⁹ Pers. Com July 2010 with Justin Kenrick

These serious shortcomings are simply addressed in the R-PIN by a vague proposal for “more efficient monitoring and control” of the RFA revenues.⁴⁰

The **second** proposal made in the R-PIN is for the direct compensation of local people based on their involvement in the conservation of protected areas or their support for industrial forestry (e.g. fire control).⁴¹ This proposal does not appear very different from existing direct payments for conservation or wages paid for forestry work.

Under these two proposed benefit-sharing mechanisms for distributing REDD resources, local communities would *not* benefit directly just by leaving trees standing (as it is often suggested in the REDD literature).⁴² In other words, the current business-as-usual proposals suggest that forest dependent communities might only benefit from a supposed trickle-down of resources stemming from Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) run by industrial forestry interests or as payment for community adherence to outdated top-down protected area management rules and regulations (which may often disrespect community land and resource rights).

In stark contrast to these so-called benefit-sharing mechanisms, a Baka representative stated that

We will only receive benefit if our rights are recognised. Rights not only to the land where we are living, but also to the forest that we have customary use of.⁴³

A key starting point for REDD readiness in Cameroon should be the clarification of rights to land, territories and natural resources (including carbon ownership rights). To ensure sustainability and legality, REDD policies and actions at all levels must fully recognise and respect customary rights to land ownership in accordance with the obligations of Cameroon under international law. Reforms to recognize these and other rights would help to ensure that forest and climate schemes benefit indigenous peoples and local communities, rather than industrial logging companies, intermediaries and organizations involved in establishing and managing protected areas.

⁴⁰ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 8(xv)(i), p15.

⁴¹ Ibid., 6(3), p16 and 8(b), p16.

⁴² Environmental Defense Fund, “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - International Work,” <http://www.edf.org/page.cfm?tagID=54774>; WCS, *Species Feeling the Heat: Connecting Deforestation and Climate Change*, December 7, 2009, <http://www.wcs.org/new-and-noteworthy/climate-change-and-species.aspx>; Glenn Hurowitz, *How Protecting Rainforests Benefits Farmers, Ranchers, Landowners, and Forest Dependent Communities in Tropical Countries* (Berkeley, California: Avoided Deforestation Partners, 2009), <http://www.adpartners.org/agriculture/>.

⁴³ FCPF, “FCPF R-PIN,” 8(xv)(i), p15.

Sub-national REDD projects

While the national REDD planning framework is still riddled with gaps, sub-national REDD projects are proliferating. Currently (at least) eight REDD-related projects are at the initial stages of development in Cameroon while one has ended (see table in the annexe).⁴⁴ MINEP has argued that sub-national projects could be used as examples for future REDD actions,⁴⁵ so the projects presented below are not just important in their own right, but might also be treated as benchmarks for other REDD projects in Cameroon and possibly elsewhere in Africa.

Nearly all the sub-national REDD projects identified in this review are built around existing national parks. Some projects will involve the extension of the area managed to include a “buffer zone” outside the boundaries of the park, for example the two Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) projects and the Face the Future project around Korup national park (see table in annexe). In other projects, the area between parks will be managed using a “landscape” approach (see for example the Ngoyla Mintom map in Box 1) through which new REDD zones will be established, alongside other land uses (such as mining and SFM). At this stage, the question of “additionality” is not addressed in the documents reviewed.⁴⁶

One can separate the institutions and interests involved in REDD projects in Cameroon into roughly six types:

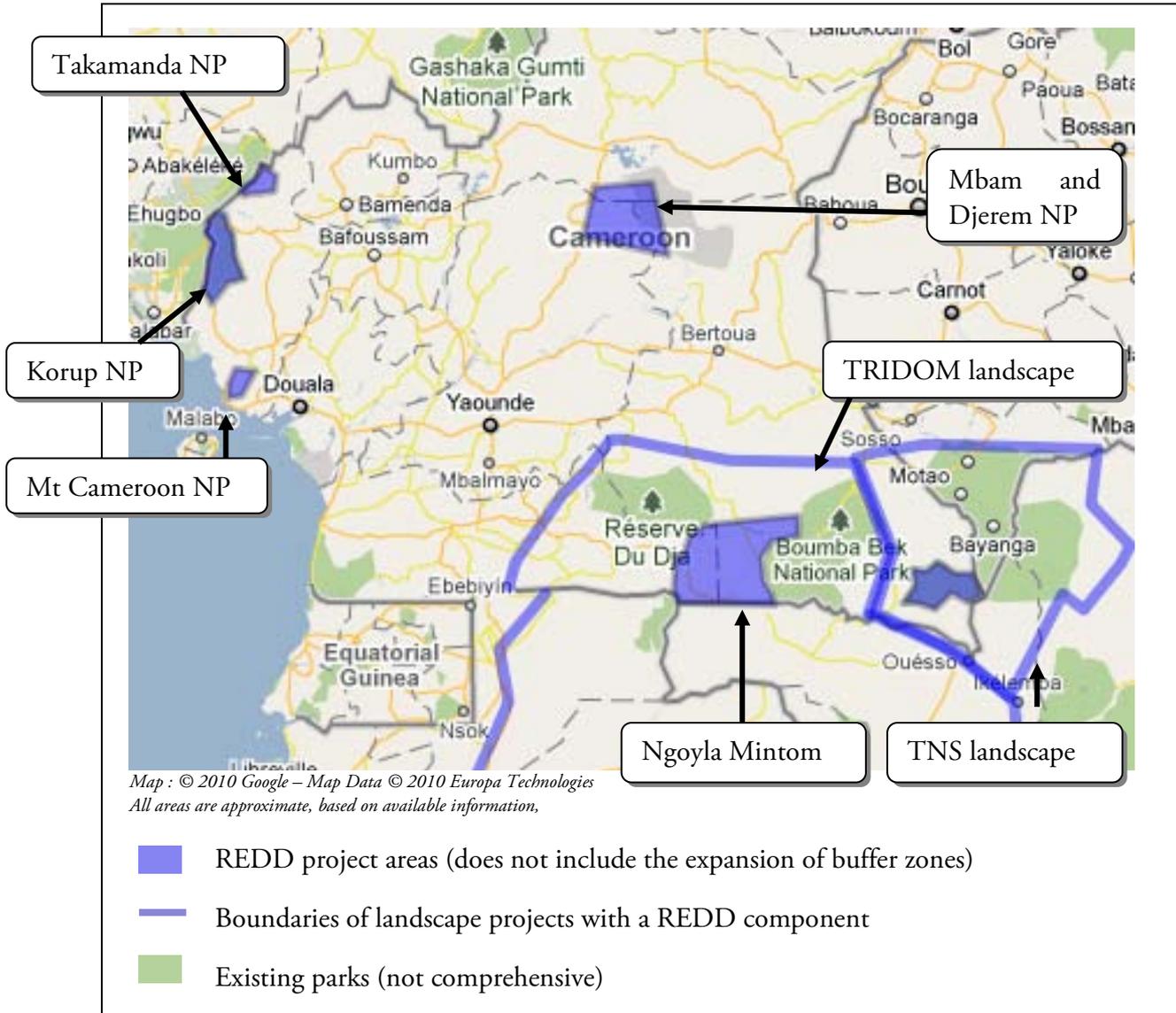
- Government of Cameroon and its ministries
- Donor governments through their development organizations such as KfW and GTZ (Germany), DFID (UK), AFD and ONFI (France)
- Multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, GEF, COMIFAC
- Conservation organization such as WCS and WWF
- Consultancies such as GAF-AG and GFA Consulting Group
- Carbon dealers such as Face the Future, Wildlife Works Carbon and Ecosecurities
- Local and international NGOs such as Fan Bolivia

⁴⁴ There is also one Payment for Environmental Services (PES) project in Cameroon, that is not planned as a REDD project. This PES project is not included in the discussion and analysis below, but details on it are at the bottom of the table annexed to this briefing .

⁴⁵ Bodelaire KEMAJOU, Louis Bernard CHETEU, and Amélie GHYSELS, “Rapport atelier REDD + communal: 7 Avril 2010 - CTFC - Yaoundé,” ed. GTZ et al. (2010): 3.

⁴⁶ Additionality is a concept linked to carbon credits. A cut in CO2 emissions is additional when it would not have occurred without the project’s actions, i.e. relative to a business-as-usual scenario.

THE PROLIFERATION OF SUB-NATIONAL REDD PROJECTS IN CAMEROON



Lack of transparency, meaningful participation and FPIC

Projects examined as part of this review are generally not very transparent.⁴⁷ There is a lack of information sharing even at the national policy-making level, both within the government and between external agencies. Within the government, MINEP is responsible for negotiations at the UNFCCC, while MINFOF is involved in implementing sub-national projects. The dialogue between the two ministries is weak so that experiences from so-called pilot projects will not necessarily feed back to the policy-making process at the national and international level. For example, the government focal point for the FCPF and UNFCCC, who belongs to MINEP, was quite upset to find that he was not aware of the majority of sub-national REDD projects already underway or under preparation.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ The World Bank project is quite transparent as it has sought GEF funding and is thus obligated to disclose certain information.

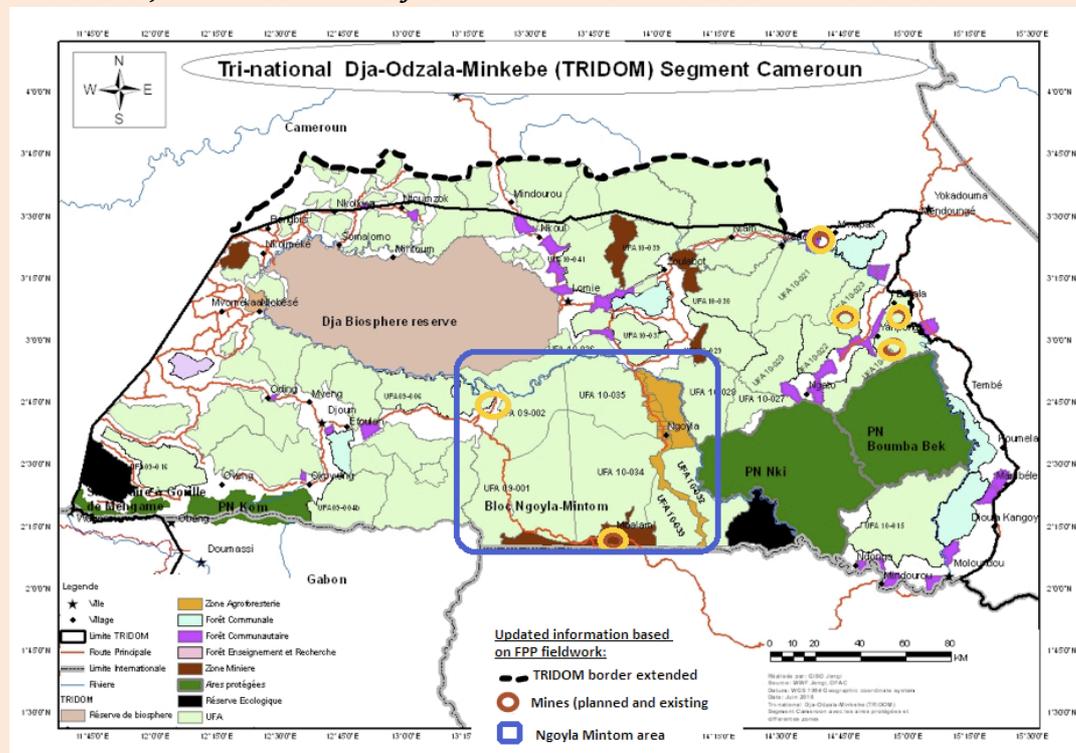
⁴⁸ Joseph Amougou, UNFCCC focal point at MINEP.

There are similar communication issues between foreign agencies. For example, the World Bank and WWF were not aware that they each had secured funding (respectively from GEF and the EU) for REDD projects in the same place (Ngoyla Mintom), whereas their offices are less than a kilometre apart.⁴⁹ Ironically, the World Bank used an older WWF zoning map in their funding request to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).⁵⁰

Box 1: World Bank/GEF in Ngoyla Mintom

There are three overlapping projects planned in Ngoyla Mintom. A World Bank REDD project, financed by the GEF; a WWF REDD project financed by the EU; and a landscape project, called TRIDOM, also financed by the GEF, implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and likely to include some REDD components (see table in annexe).

TRIDOM, A LANDSCAPE PROJECT IN THE EAST AND SOUTH REGIONS.



TRIDOM integrates the Ngoyla Mintom area where REDD projects are planned by the World Bank and WWF through the creation of new protected area zones and implementation of SFM in logging concessions.

During FPP’s fieldwork in September 2010, it was apparent that the affected indigenous Baka communities in Ngoyla Mintom have not yet been informed or consulted in any meaningful way about any of these projects.

⁴⁹ in Ngoyla Mintom. World Bank, “Projects - Cameroon: NGOYLA MINTOM PROJECT,” September 25, 2010,

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P118018>; David Hoyle, “WWF Conservation Director,” 2010.

⁵⁰ World Bank, “Ngoyla Mintom Project Identification Form (PIF),” September 3, 2009, 12.

(Box 1 continued)

The World Bank project on the “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ngoyla Mintom Forest” has triggered⁵¹ its safeguard OP4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, which calls for the Free Prior and Informed Consultation (FPICon) leading to Broad Community Support of affected communities. In this context, it is noteworthy that the World Bank project plans a consultation process with local communities, “before the preparation of forest management plans and gazetting decrees”⁵² and which is part of the “preparation activities”.⁵³

However, the only apparent item in the budget that is allocated to consultation relates to just two “sensitization” workshops, only one of which is “local”.⁵⁴ Furthermore, the environmental assessment that is planned does not involve local communities, whereas the national law requires such projects to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment involving mandatory consultations with communities.⁵⁵

The World Bank plans a study of land tenure and land use, but does not specify that the study must involve the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities to help verify the extent of their customary use of land and natural resources.⁵⁶

The draft zoning plan for Ngoyla Mintom⁵⁷ (designed by WWF) does not take into account the customary use of land by indigenous peoples and local communities and thus threatens to sideline their rights. The project plans a new protected area (IUCN category 1) as well as logging and mining concessions, which would overlap the areas of resources customarily used by indigenous and local communities. This flawed zoning risks leading to restrictions on access to natural resources that could have severe negative consequences on local livelihoods.

The World Bank plans to undertake a study on existing benefit-sharing mechanisms, such as the RFA.⁵⁸ It is not at all clear at this stage if the Bank study will recognise the serious failings in the RFA framework (see above).

Given this lack of co-ordination and poor transparency, it is not surprising that in the locations visited during fieldwork for this review (Ngoyla Mintom, Campo Ma’an and Takamanda), local people reported that they had not been informed about the projects that

⁵¹ World Bank, “Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet - Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ngoyla-Mintom Forest Project,” September 22, 2010, <http://go.worldbank.org/2ZELW3QFZ0>.

⁵² World Bank, “Ngoyla Mintom Project Identification Form (PIF),” 6.

⁵³ World Bank, “PPG CBSP – Conservation and sustainable use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest,” June 30, 2010, 6.

⁵⁴ World Bank, “Ngoyla Mintom Project Identification Form (PIF),” 5.

⁵⁵ Sama and Tawah, “Case Study: Cameroon,” 144.

⁵⁶ World Bank, “PPG CBSP – Conservation and sustainable use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest,” 5.

⁵⁷ World Bank, “Ngoyla Mintom Project Identification Form (PIF),” 12.

⁵⁸ World Bank, “PPG CBSP – Conservation and sustainable use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest,” 5.

are planned in their forests, or even about the existence of a new initiative called “REDD”. In the case of the “Conserving the Cross River Gorilla Landscape: Piloting a landscape-scale approach to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)” proposed by WCS, which would take place in and around Takamanda National Park, claims by WCS that local participation has taken place do not match FPP field findings in September 2010 (see Box 3).

Regarding the other projects studied as part of this review (c.f. table in annexe), there is likewise little evidence that local people have been meaningfully informed, while project planning is weak in relation to community consultation. In this context, it is noteworthy that the national 1994 Forestry law of Cameroon requires the consultation of local communities in decisions that may result in changes in their access to resources.⁵⁹

Moreover, none of the REDD projects reviewed appears to have planned to seek the FPIC of affected peoples and communities, in apparent contravention of the international obligations of the host government. Cameroon has endorsed the UNDRIP and has ratified related human rights instruments that establish that States must obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous peoples in implementing projects, decisions or legislative or administrative measures that may affect them, which would clearly be the case for REDD policies, investments and actions.

This lack of public information, meaningful community participation and mechanisms to seek FPIC is also contrary to the institutional obligations and operational policies of many of the conservation and finance agencies involved in REDD project development in Cameroon (Boxes 1 and 2).

Given the weak governance in Cameroon,⁶⁰ it is crucial that foreign organizations and donors take steps to ensure prior local consultation and consent for REDD projects and investments that they support in the country.

⁵⁹ Cameroun, *LOI N° 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994: portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche*, 8.

⁶⁰ Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2010: Cameroon* (Washington: Freedom House, 2010), <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2010&country=7795>.

Box 2: WWF/EU in Ngoyla Mintom

WWF has secured €2 million from the European Union for a REDD project (title not known) in Ngoyla Mintom. This project had no documents publicly available in late 2010, though it apparently overlaps with the World Bank project on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ngoyla Mintom (cf. Box 1).

WWF has issued a *Statement of Principles on Indigenous Peoples and Conservation* in which it “fully endorses the ILO Convention 169 and the UNDRIP”. In this statement, WWF commits itself to respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, including the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent⁶¹ and to be proactive in the consultation with and provision of information to indigenous peoples. The Statement of Principles requires that when WWF works in an area in which indigenous people have customary resource rights, it is obligated to “identify, seek out, and consult with legitimate representatives of relevant indigenous peoples' organizations at the earliest stages of programme development.”⁶²

The Statement of Principles also states that “WWF recognizes that indigenous peoples have the rights to the lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and that those rights must be recognized and effectively protected”. Thus, the ownership and usage rights of the indigenous peoples living in a WWF REDD project should in theory enjoy recognition and adequate protection.

When FPP visited the Ngoyla Mintom project site, however, WWF staff and indigenous peoples reported that there had been no information or consultation with the Baka indigenous people in that area about the project plans. At the field headquarters of the project, local employees (currently managing the parks of Boumba Bek and Nki) advised that they were not even aware of the existence of WWF's Statement of Principles on Indigenous Peoples.

FPP's fieldwork in 2010 highlighted that locally WWF was still very unpopular for its promotion of hunting restrictions, so much so that the inhabitants of the Ngoyla town (the location of the future headquarters for the REDD project), would not sell food to WWF staff and they had to drive one hour away to buy supplies.

Land tenure and customary rights disregarded

There is a general consensus among forest specialists that clarifying and securing land tenure and forest resource rights is an essential precondition for the design of sustainable forest projects and initiatives, including REDD projects.⁶³ International law also establishes that

⁶¹ WWF International, *Indigenous Peoples and Conservation: WWF Statement of Principles* (Gland, Switzerland: WWF International, 2008), 3.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 5.

⁶³ e.g. Lorenzo Cotula and James Mayers, “Tenure in REDD: Start-point or afterthought?” (IIED, 5, 2009), <http://pubs.iied.org/13554IIED.html>.

States must respect the land and resource rights of indigenous peoples in all policies, actions and projects that may affect them, including forest projects and programmes.

Of the nine sub-national REDD-related forest projects reviewed, just two include considerations of land tenure issues. First, in the World Bank project in Ngoyla Mintom there are plans for land use and land tenure studies, yet they apparently do not include explicit measures to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.⁶⁴ Second, for its part, the WCS project in Takamanda plans to create communal or council forests in areas that are currently “unzoned” and which WCS considers are likely to be transformed into agricultural use.⁶⁵ In the documents reviewed, none of the projects raises the question of carbon ownership. Furthermore the rights and responsibilities that would arise from such ownership are not addressed.

Weak livelihood and local benefit analyses

All the projects studied fail to provide a detailed analysis of potential livelihood impacts and lack an assessment of local benefits expected to result from the implementation of their respective REDD proposals. None of the documents reviewed contains more than vague mentions of how communities might gain from the proposed projects.

Four of the projects studied propose restrictions on local resource use and livelihood activities within the forests covered by their REDD plans, yet potential impacts on food security and the legality of these restrictions are not discussed (Takamanda, Mbam and Djerem, World Bank in Ngoyla Mintom, TRIDOM).

In relation to the international obligations of Cameroon, imposed restrictions on sustainable customary use of resources would be in direct violation of various human rights instruments. Failure to fully consult on proposed livelihood impacts with affected communities is likewise in breach of Cameroon’s international commitments. The same REDD plans appear to be at odds with the Convention on Biological Diversity (Articles 8j and 10c) as well as its work programmes on Protected Areas and Forest Biological Diversity; the Addis Ababa Guidelines on Sustainable Use and the Akwe:kon Guidelines on the social and cultural impact assessment.⁶⁶

Without proper attention to the measures and reforms needed to meet required human rights standards and commitments under the CBD there is a real risk that the emerging REDD projects in Cameroon and associated funding will serve to enforce outdated and unjust protected area management regimes.

⁶⁴ World Bank, “PPG CBSP – Conservation and sustainable use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest,” 5.

⁶⁵ WCS, “LifeWeb - Takamanda REDD project,” August 19, 2010, <http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/project.shtml?did=6231>.

⁶⁶ FPP, “Indigenous Peoples & the Decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity: a Guide,” May 2005, <http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2010/08/ipsincbddecisionsmay05addmar06eng.pdf>.

Box 3: WCS project in Takamanda National Park:

“Conserving the Cross River Gorilla Landscape: Piloting a landscape-scale approach to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)”

WCS has two planned REDD projects in Cameroon, one around the Takamanda national park and one around the Mbam and Djerem parks.⁶⁷ WCS is a member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR) whose first principle is to “respect internationally proclaimed human rights” and to make sure not to contribute to human rights infringements.⁶⁸ The organization also has to abide by Cameroon’s laws.

In a fundraising appeal for the Takamanda project on LifeWeb, WCS claimed that the project will benefit local communities and ensure their participation.⁶⁹ WCS staff in Cameroon also claim that local people have already been involved in the REDD project.⁷⁰

However, in the Takamanda National Park where WCS is a technical partner, similar claims over the participation of local people in the management of the protected area are heavily disputed.⁷¹ Moreover, when FPP visited Takamanda (September 2010), the local people interviewed reported that they were not aware of any proposed REDD projects and did not know how they might impact on their rights, livelihoods and interests in general. In fact, for several months, local communities in the area have been prohibiting access to Takamanda to MINFOF, WCS or anyone else associated with them. Resentment at top-down management decisions (such as location of the park headquarters) has driven some local people to destroy the park’s signboards.⁷²

The REDD project proposal does not explain how local people will benefit from proposed payments for carbon. Nor does it set out the possible conditions that must be met by local communities in order to receive benefits. The project document simply advises: “in the long term, once emissions from deforestation and forest degradation have effectively been reduced, local communities will be the main beneficiaries of funds generated through payments for performance.”⁷³

⁶⁷ Roger Fotso, WCS Cameroon Director, September 2010.

⁶⁸ “CIHR factsheet - Conservation Initiative on Human Rights,” http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/cihr_factsheet_august_2010.pdf.

⁶⁹ WCS, “LifeWeb - Takamanda REDD project.”

⁷⁰ Roger Fotso, WCS Cameroon Director.

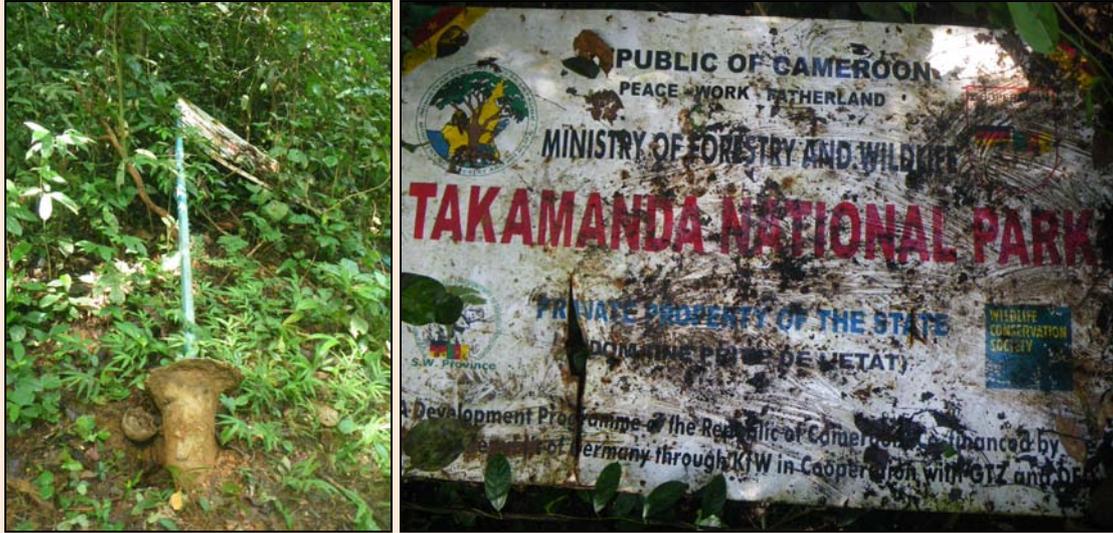
⁷¹ The latest papers in the debate are: Bryan Curran et al., “Are central Africa’s protected areas displacing hundreds of thousands of rural poor?,” *Conservation and Society* 7, no. 1 (2009): 30; Schmidt-Soltau, “Is the displacement of people from parks only ‘purported’, or is it real?,” *Conservation and Society* 7, no. 1 (2009): 46; Nathalie Van Vliet, “Participatory Vulnerability Assessment in the Context of Conservation and Development Projects: A Case Study of Local Communities in Southwest Cameroon,” *Ecology and Society* 15, no. 2 (June 2010), <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss2/art6/>.

⁷² Eric, “MAPA Project » Blog Archive » Cameroon Mapping under way,” August 25, 2010, <http://www.mapaproject.org/?p=645> and FPP fieldwork.

⁷³ WCS, “LifeWeb - Takamanda REDD project.”

(Box 3 continued)

TORN DOWN SIGNS FOR THE TAKAMANDA NATIONAL PARK



At the same time, the REDD project seems to involve proposals to establish new restrictions on livelihood activities in a “buffer zone” around the existing protected area. Local people have not been consulted about these proposals and processes to seek FPIC are not in place.⁷⁴ There is also a risk that the REDD funding will be used to fund activities other than REDD, such as to enforce the restrictions on forest-based livelihoods that have been included in the management plan of the national park.

⁷⁴ Roger Fotso, WCS Cameroon Director.

Conclusions and recommendations

This survey of REDD policies and sub-national projects in Cameroon is based on FPP's long term engagement in Cameroon, desk-based research, rapid field investigations with communities and interviews with REDD-related institutions carried out in Cameroon in February, June and September 2010.

It finds that most of the sub-national REDD projects are run by the same actors and that some REDD projects are connected with protected areas where exclusionary policies and unjust conservation practices have been applied by park authorities for years.⁷⁵ The history of poor social performance in protected areas in Cameroon should prompt project developers to pay special attention to rights, livelihood and equity issues. It should also cause them to take steps to ensure the proper application of the new inclusive and rights-based 'paradigm' for protected area management. However, this review finds that sub-national REDD projects lack clear plans for participation, benefit sharing and measures to clarify and secure land tenure and resource rights. Unless this situation is rectified, there is a risk that indigenous peoples and local communities will not benefit from REDD in Cameroon and may even suffer adverse impacts.

This review also finds that effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in national REDD readiness planning linked to the FCPF is lacking. Transparency in REDD planning at the national and local levels is low while meaningful consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities required to build a common vision for forest and climate protection are either non-existent or seriously deficient.

In 2010, indigenous peoples in Cameroon called for a new bottom-up and rights-based approach to forest protection based on recognition of rights and community control over forests and conservation areas.⁷⁶ It is essential that the government, conservation NGOs and international finance agencies involved in REDD listen to and act on these calls. They must rethink their approach to address community concerns and support constructive community proposals for local benefit sharing and community-based conservation and forest management.

Recommendations flowing from this review of REDD projects and policies in Cameroon include the need to take timely measures to:

- Apply due diligence procedures in national REDD readiness planning, strategy and implementation that ensure REDD proposals are aligned with international standards on human rights and sustainable development, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and CBD articles 8j and 10c. This

⁷⁵ Messe Venant, "Cameroon - Securing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Conservation," 6, 2009, http://www.forestpeoples.org/documents/conservation/bases/parks_base.shtml.

⁷⁶ FPP, "Press release - Cameroon REDD Community Consultations and Civil Society Workshop," July 7, 2010, <http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/redd-and-related-initiatives/news/2010/07/press-release-cameroon-redd-community-consultations>.

would include establishing national and local mechanisms to uphold the right of indigenous peoples to FPIC on decisions that affect them

- Apply the highest safeguard standards in REDD projects and programme that involve different agencies
- Ensure the proper *local* application of the WWF Statement of Principles in its development of plans for Ngoyla Mintom and also in possible plans for WWF engagement in the wider TRIDOM project
- Set up an independent body to monitor REDD+ projects and assess their compliance with national laws, agreed international standards and their alignment with the international obligations of Cameroon. This body should also look thoroughly into the historical record of the projects on which the REDD+ projects are to be based
- Ensure the sustained full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and national civil society (not solely conservation organizations) in the national REDD committee and in the drawing up of REDD plans and implementation, including documents for the FCPF, (in particular the R-PP)
- Make sure all public consultations on REDD are balanced and include an open discussion on the possible risks and disadvantages (including potential problems with and criticisms of carbon trading) as well as potential opportunities
- Clarify and secure land tenure and resource rights (including carbon ownership rights) in Cameroon as a primary activity for national forest and climate policies, ensuring full respect for the customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Conduct a robust and inclusive study of the drivers of deforestation in Cameroon. This study should recognise the role indigenous peoples and local communities have played and continue to play in maintaining the forests
- Ensure the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in all land tenure and deforestation studies, including the World Bank studies planned in and around the Ngoyla Mintom protected area
- Ensure that projects only proceed on the basis of recognising the right of affected communities to be centrally involved in determining the best ways to continue protecting and benefitting from the forest, including their right to continue with their customary use
- Monitor the social and livelihood impacts of proposed REDD pilot projects and ensure they take appropriate measures to avoid negative impacts and to deliver equitable benefits. Crucially, they must ensure that sustainable benefits actually reach indigenous peoples rather than being appropriated by others.

Project (name)	Scope and activities	Implementing body/project holder(s) Budget and funding sources	Affected communities	Livelihoods restrictions	FPIC, participation and consultation	Land tenure and customary rights	Applicable standards of implementing institutions (in addition to national and international laws)
<p>"REDD pilot project" (GAF-AG and German Cooperation)</p>	<p><i>Started in 2007, ended in 2010</i></p> <p>Developed a methodology for forest monitoring through satellite imaging for the whole country, complemented by measures on the ground in one place, to establish baseline projections of carbon emissions caused by deforestation.</p>	<p>GAF AG, COMIFAC, GTZ, FAN Bolivia, ESA, Joanneum Research</p> <p>KfW provided €620,000 to the project¹ and it was also supported by the European Space Agency (ESA).²</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The consent of those who customarily use the forest was not specified in the documents.</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>Unknown</p>
<p>Mt Cameroon National Park REDD+ (official project name not known) (the German Cooperation and WWF)</p>	<p><i>Study in 2009, expected start in late 2010</i></p> <p>On behalf of KfW, GFA Envest conducted an evaluation for a REDD+ project in</p>	<p>WWF and the German Cooperation who are already managing the Park.</p> <p>Financed by KfW⁴</p>	<p>58,178ha⁵</p> <p>Bakweri indigenous peoples (10% of population) and others.⁶</p>	<p>Unknown</p> <p>There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement</p>	<p>Not specified in the documents reviewed.</p>	<p>Classified as a national park. Customary usage of resources</p>	<p>WWF Statement of Principle on Indigenous People⁷</p>

	the Mt Cameroon National Park in 2009. ³			of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods			
<p>WCS projects:</p> <p>1-the Mbam and Djerem National Parks (official project name not known)</p> <p>2- Takamanda National Park “Conserving the Cross River Gorilla Landscape: Piloting a landscape-scale approach to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)” (cf. Box 3) (WCS)</p>	<p><i>Evaluation stage started and seeking funding in 2010</i></p> <p>The projects are targeting the parks as well as the surrounding “supporting” areas, the park will become the “core zone”.⁸</p> <p>The aim is to sell the carbon on the market.</p> <p>Local communities are expected to benefit from “cash payments” or other “transfers”.⁹</p>	<p>1 and 2 - WCS in close collaboration with MINEP and MINFOF¹⁰ and likely with the involvement of the German Cooperation.</p> <p>2- WCS is seeking funds on LifeWeb in order to start a study for the project in the Takamanda National Park.¹¹</p> <p>The project will include different types of emission reduction activities such as improved forest management (including in production forests) and afforestation.</p>	<p>1- park covers 416,512ha¹²</p> <p>2- park covers 62,262ha¹³ About 15000 people depending on the forest which is a national park since 2008.¹⁴</p>	<p>1 and 2 - Increase of the “buffer zone” of the parks in both projects¹⁵ will involve greater livelihoods restrictions.</p> <p>2 - it is mentioned the project will allow “reinforcing conservation in protected areas” and increase connectivity between protected areas.</p> <p>1 and 2 - There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods</p>	<p>1 and 2 - WCS staff in Cameroon say communities have participated in the process.¹⁶</p> <p>2 - Conservationists have not been able to enter the park for several months because the local communities are upset about park management decisions.¹⁷</p>	<p>1- Classified as a national park</p> <p>2- Classified as a national park. Some communal lands in the area covered by the project.</p>	<p>WCS is a member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR)</p>
"CBSP Conservation and	<i>GEF funding</i>	Implementing:	988,000ha ²³	The project includes creating a IUCN	Little or no information given to	State owned (cf. map in PIF for planned	Triggered several World Bank

<p>Sustainable Use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest” (World Bank) Cf. Box 1</p>	<p><i>approved in 2009. Planning phase</i></p> <p>Proposal to GEF "To establish a core Protected Area within the Ngoyla-Mintom forest , through an approach based on land use planning and, fostering public-private partnerships." ¹⁸</p> <p>While the first World Bank proposal did not clearly specify it was a REDD project, ¹⁹ an updated document proposes REDD-related activities. ²⁰</p> <p>The STAP review approved the project with minor changes. World Bank staff interviewed for this review only recently learnt about the WWF REDD project in the area.</p>	<p>World Bank</p> <p>Other partners: MINEP and MINFOF</p> <p>\$3.5 million GEF financing</p> <p>\$6.5 million co-funding from GTZ (\$1 million), Cameroon (\$2.5 million), WWF (\$2 million) and the “private sector” (\$1 million).</p> <p>The "private sector" could be the purchaser of carbon credits from an intermediary: Wildlife Works Carbon (a shirts and carbon credits company)²¹ or Ecosecurities.²²</p>	<p>"around 1000 people"²⁴</p> <p>Including indigenous Baka and some Bakoya.²⁵</p>	<p>category 1 protected area</p> <p>There will also be mining and logging concessions which threaten to reduce access to natural resources.</p> <p>There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods</p>	<p>local communities²⁶</p>	<p>land uses.), but overlapping customary lands of communities</p> <p>The customary area of the Baka is typically 100,000ha for 150 people.²⁷</p>	<p>safeguards (including OP4.10)²⁸</p> <p>GEF: Public Participation Policy (2006); Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2005)</p> <p>The GEF does not have binding standards in its Operational Programs (though plans are underway in 2010/11 to develop safeguard policies)²⁹</p>
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<p>REDD+ in Ngoyla Mintom (official project name not known) (WWF) Cf. Box 2</p>	<p><i>Funding secured in 2010.Planning stage,</i> Preparation of a REDD project (funding secured), but no documents are available</p>	<p>WWF Funded €2 million by the European Union</p>	<p>988,000ha³⁰ "around 1000 people"³¹ Including indigenous Baka and Bakoya.³²</p>	<p>Unknown There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods</p>	<p>Little or no information given to local communities³³</p>	<p>State Owned concessions, but overlapping customary lands of communities. The customary area of the Baka is typically 100,000ha for 150 people.³⁴</p>	<p>WWF Statement of Principle on Indigenous People³⁵</p>
<p>TRIDOM Cameroon (UNDP, GEF, WWF)</p>	<p><i>Started in planning in 1999 for one component</i> <i>Larger project was expected to start in 2004,³⁶ but planning is still ongoing³⁷</i> <i>GEF funding approved in 2007³⁸</i> Does no mention REDD, but overlaps the WWF and World bank REDD projects in Ngoyla Mintom and mentions "innovative financing mechanisms"³⁹</p>	<p>TRIDOM is "implemented" by UNOPS,⁴⁰ which has subcontracted it to WWF in Cameroon⁴¹ \$45,083,438⁴² of it: 13 million from ECOFAC; 10 million from GEF; 7 million from the government of Cameroon; 4 million from WWF and the rest from Gabon, WCS, CI, ITTO, and the Congo</p>	<p>Spans 3 countries and 14,700,000 ha Several Baka communities Plus other local communities</p>	<p>Creation of new protected areas zones is planned⁴³ Mining and logging concessions are planned, which also reduce access to natural resources. There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods</p>	<p>No information given to local communities in Ngoyla Mintom and Nkolenyeng⁴⁴</p>	<p>In Cameroon: State owned land, mining concessions, national parks but overlapping customary lands of communities. The customary area of the Baka is typically 100,000ha for 150 people.⁴⁵</p>	<p>GEF: Public Participation Policy (2006); Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2005) The GEF does not have binding standards in its Operational Programs (though plans are underway in 2010/11 to develop safeguard policies).⁴⁶</p>

	Landscape zoning for "biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use" A variety of land uses, including logging, protected area and several mines cf. map in main document.						
“The Sangha Tri-national (TNS) Landscape: Multi-sector Cooperation and Sustainable Financing for Trans-boundary Conservation in the Congo Basin”	<p><i>Planning stage</i></p> <p>TNS landscape was established in 2000. The parks of Congo, Cameroon and CAR were established respectively in 1990, 1993 and 2001.⁴⁷</p>	<p>COMIFAC, WWF (in Cameroon and CAR), KfW, AFD, USAID, CBFF, EU, WCS (in Congo), IUCN, MINFOF</p> <p>For the Cameroon part, the target for funding is €12m euros.⁴⁸</p> <p>Committed amongst others :⁴⁹ KfW (€5,0 millions); Regenwaldstiftung, a beer manufacturer (€3,5 millions); AFD (€3 millions)</p> <p>There are other proposals in the</p>	<p>4,400,000 ha</p> <p>191,000 people⁵⁰ including at least 12,000 indigenous people.⁵¹</p>	<p>It is likely there will be new protected areas zones for “buffer” and “connectivity”.</p> <p>There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods</p>	<p>Not specified in the documents reviewed.</p>	<p>Lobeke is classified as a national park but overlaps customary lands of communities. There are many different land classifications within the wider TNS landscape.</p> <p>The customary area of the Baka is typically 100,000ha for 150 people.⁵²</p>	<p>WWF Statement of Principle on Indigenous People</p> <p>IUCN various resolutions and recommendations adopted at the World Parks Congress 2003 and the World Conservation Congresses 2004 and 2008</p>

		other countries covered by the TNS					
"REDD+ project for the support zones of Korup National Park"	<i>Planning stage</i>	Funded by Face the Future ⁵³ KfW and WWF are involved in the management of the park.	125,900ha ⁵⁴ 4200 individuals depend on the Park ⁵⁵	Unknown There is a risk that increased REDD funding for institutions managing the park will be used for stricter enforcement of protected area rules placing restrictions on local livelihoods	Not specified in the documents reviewed.	Classified as a national park but overlapping customary lands of communities	Unknown
"Community PES - Community Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in the Congo Basin" (BR&D, Plan Vivo, CED) <u>NB: This project was not included in the analysis of the report as it is not a REDD project.</u> It was included here for the sake of completion as it shares some characteristics with	<i>Started in 2010, ongoing</i> Forest protection. A PES but not a REDD project	The project was launched by Plan Vivo's sister organization BR&D ⁵⁶ and RFUK (no longer involved), the local partner is CED It is funded by DFID for the first 5 years. ⁵⁷ The source of funding afterwards is unclear. The CED is opposed to market	<u>Nkolenyeng</u> : 1,042ha approx. ⁵⁸ 555 people 8% Baka 92% Fang59 <u>Nomedjoh</u> : 1,942ha approx. ⁶⁰ 896 people, mostly Baka	Voluntary restrictions on timber cutting and other livelihoods.	Strong emphasis on the involvement of local communities. Planning document indicates that communities have been informed thoroughly, involved in the decision making of the project and participate in the knowledge production needed to run it. ⁶¹ Visits to the Nkolenyeng and	Community forest	DFID: Directive of the 2006 International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Bill, 7. 2. c. Realising human rights for poor people (2000)

REDD projects.		funding.			Nomedjoh project sites with CED indicate that the community was informed and involved.		
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1 KfW, “KfW Entwicklungsbank | Protection des Ressources Naturelles,” 4, 2010, http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/LocalPresence/Sub-Sahara62/Office_Cameroon/Activities/Project1.jsp.

2 GAF, “REDD Services | www.gaf.de,” 2010, <http://www.gaf.de/content/redd-services>.

3 Nchunu Justice Sama and Electha Bih Tawah, “Case Study: Cameroon,” in *Legal frameworks for REDD : design and implementation at the national level*, ed. J. Costenbader, IUCN environmental policy and law paper 077 (Gland, Switzerland: IUCN Environmental Law Centre, 2009), 139; GFA ENVEST, “Mt. Cameroon – REDD+ Feasibility Study,” March 1, 2008, http://www.gfa-group.de/envest/projects/gfa_envest_projects_eng_3431628.html.

4 GFA ENVEST, “Mt. Cameroon – REDD+ Feasibility Study.”

5 SDIAF and MINFOF, “National Parks,” <http://data.cameroun-foret.com/forest/national-parks>.

6 E. O Nuesiri, “Forest Governance Challenges on Mount Cameroon,” *Regions: Laboratories for Adaptation*: 27.

7 WWF International, *Indigenous Peoples and Conservation: WWF Statement of Principles* (Gland, Switzerland: WWF International, 2008), 3.

8 Roger Fotso, “WCS Cameroon Director,” September 17, 2010.

9 Ibid.

10 Joseph Amougou, “UNFCCC focal point.”

11 WCS?, “LifeWeb - Takamanda REDD project,” August 19, 2010, <http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/project.shtml?did=6231>.

12 SDIAF and MINFOF, “National Parks.”

13 Ibid.

14 Kai Schmidt-Soltau, “Human Activities in and around the Takamanda Forest Reserve Socio-economic Baseline Survey” (PROFA, March 2001), Schmidt-Soltau personal archives.

15 Roger Fotso, “WCS Cameroon Director.”

16 Ibid.

17 FPP, “FPP fieldwork in Cameroon,” 9, 2010; Eric, “MAPA Project » Blog Archive » Cameroon Mapping under way,” August 25, 2010, <http://www.mapaproject.org/?p=645>.

18 GEF, “GEF Project Details - CBSP Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest,” July 8, 2010, <http://gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4084>.

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