

# INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

## ITTO

### PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MEFOU AND AFAMBA (CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CAMEROON)
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 28/00 Rev.2 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH

#### SUMMARY

Situated immediately to the East of Yaoundé, the Mefou and Afamba Valley is an important agricultural production economic area supplying the Capital. Covered by large areas of secondary forest, the valley is characterized by agricultural production mainly based on shifting agriculture and the illegal production of timber and firewood. As a result, land use is little structured or ordered. Combined with an ever-increasing population, this situation has now led to a high level of soil degradation and an irreversible loss of biodiversity. A better land use is one of the key solutions to remedy this situation. The aim of the proposed project is to develop forest areas under management, in the form of community forests, in order to restore and maintain an intact forest ecosystem in certain selected areas and to ensure a continuous flow of goods and services from the forest. This project contributes to the development of an important component put forward in the new National Forestry Policy of Cameroon, aiming to increase the involvement of local populations in the management of forest resources.

EXECUTING AGENCY	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (MINEF) THROUGH THE COMMUNITY FORESTS UNIT		
COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS	---		
DURATION	36 MONTHS		
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED		
BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE			
	Source	Contribution in US\$	Equivalent in local currency
	ITTO Gov't of Cameroon	541 500.00 262 200.00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>803 700.00</b>	

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

MINEF	Ministry of the Environment and Forests
MINAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MINA GRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINREST	Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research
MINEPIA	Ministry of Animal Farming, Fisheries and Animal Industries
ONADEF	National Forest Development Office
NFAP	National Forest Action Programme
AOP	Annual Operational Plan

## **PART I                      CONTEXT**

### **1.            Origin**

Situated immediately to the East of Yaoundé, the Mefou and Afamba Valley is an important agricultural production economic area supplying the Capital. Covered by large areas of secondary forest, the valley is characterized by agricultural production mainly based on shifting agriculture and the illegal production of timber and firewood. As a result, land use is little structured or ordered. Combined with an ever-increasing population, this situation has now led to a high level of soil degradation and an irreversible loss of biodiversity. A better land use is one of the key solutions to remedy this situation. The aim of the proposed project is to develop forest areas under management, in the form of community forests, in order to restore and maintain an intact forest ecosystem in certain selected areas and to ensure a continuous flow of goods and services from the forest. This project contributes to the development of an important component put forward in the new National Forestry Policy of Cameroon, aiming to increase the participation of local populations in the management of forest resources.

### **2.            Sectoral Policies**

The new Cameroon Forestry Policy aims to bring together and optimize three different dimensions: (1) a major ecological role through the contribution of forest ecosystems to the maintaining ecological balance; (2) an important economic role through the development of natural resources while maintaining the productive capital; (3) a critical social role through the potential contribution of the sector to improving the living conditions of rural populations.

This new forestry policy addresses major challenges. Firstly, it affirms the need for sustainable management of natural resources, as a common heritage and indispensable sustainable development base. Secondly, its aim is to ensure both maintenance of ecological balance and economic development. It provides the forestry sector with a key role in local development and decentralization. This policy implies a fundamental change in the strategies and practices of forest operators (the more intensive logging companies) and timber processing industries (further local processing) in order to develop the value added potential of the industry as a whole. Finally, on the basis of this further potential, it aims to optimize the sharing of revenue between the State, rural populations and private operators.

This project is in keeping with the framework described above. Law No 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on Forestry, Fauna and Fisheries provides for the regulation of forest management by village communities showing an interest in it. This Act also provides for assistance on the basis of a convention signed by the Forestry Administration and the said communities. This project is in line with realization of a political will in concrete field actions.

### **3.            Programmes and Operational Activities**

Among the specific objectives of the new forestry policy, a specific objective refers to *"improving the integration of forest resources into rural development in order to contribute increasing the living standards of the population and make it participate to the conservation of the resource"*. Among other achievements, this new forestry policy has resulted in the institution of community forests, the legal framework of which is part of the new Forestry Act and Decree setting out the application methods of the Forestry Policy (95/531 of August 1995).

The management of all these forests requires the development of a Forest Management Plan approved by the Forestry Administration. The implementation of such management plans is the responsibility of the beneficiaries, under the technical supervision of the Forestry Administration.

Another provision of the same Act specifies that *"incentive measures can be taken, as necessary to encourage reforestation, the breeding of wildlife, algae and aquatic animals by private individuals"*.

Objective 2 of the Cameroon National Forest Action Programme (NFAP) published in November 1995 by MINEF is to enhance the participation of local populations to forest management, so that forests can contribute to raising their standard of living.

Some of the adopted strategies are as follows:

- Promotion of the development of community and private forests and the breeding of game in the rural environment;
- Development of agroforestry within agrarian systems.

Objective 4 of the NFAP aims to:

- Ensure the resource renewal through regeneration and reforestation to sustain the resource potential. This objective was defined with a view to compensating the losses due to selective logging, shifting agriculture, agro-industrial utilization, etc., but also to preserve the biodiversity of natural ecosystems.

The following strategies are among those adopted to realize this objective:

- Natural regeneration and reforestation with useful species;
- Promotion of participation of all stakeholders.

All these provisions work in favour of the proposed project, for the development, on a real scale, of improved natural resource management experiments with the participation and accountability of those communities that are directly concerned.

The project is in line with a concern of the Cameroon Government that is shared by all sponsors in the country's forestry sector. The Environment/Forests Sectoral Programme (EFSP) supported by the World Bank, the SNV/Netherlands Sustainable Development Support Project, The British Government Community Forest Development Project, the Programme on Forests (PROFOR) coordinated by UNDP are all examples of existing projects which, in one way or another, support Cameroon in the participatory management of its forests. This ITTO project proposal is in keeping with the **Programme Approach** of sponsors in Cameroon to develop as far as possible the concept of community forestry.

## **PART II        THE PROJECT**

### **1.        Project Objectives**

#### **1.1       Development Objective**

To ensure the sustainability and productivity of rural areas in the country's *agroforestry zone* through the development of community forests and the promotion of trees in the rural environment.

#### **1.2       Specific Objectives**

##### Specific Objective 1

Formulate strategies to be adopted for the participatory management of wooded areas and develop the necessary management infrastructure.

##### Specific Objective 2

Establish community forests and independent forest management mechanisms.

### **2.       Project Justification**

#### **2.1       Problems to be addressed**

The forests of the Central Province have been logged intensively since the 1920's. Although it still presents a green and wooded aspect, the Central Province is today characterized by large areas of degraded forest, of fallow agricultural land and, to a limited extent, of permanent agricultural areas. Today, these forests, which are practically all secondary forests, are subjected to:

- Intensive agricultural activity of the shifting cultivation type, characterized by the continuous search for new fertile land for the growing of food crops; this type of land use can be observed in the whole Mefou and Afamba valley;
- Uncontrolled logging for to satisfy the local demand in Yaoundé, mainly in the areas reasonably close to Yaoundé (20 to 40 km) and close to access roads (1 to 2 km) ; and
- Uncontrolled and abusive logging of already degraded forests in order to supply the city of Yaoundé with energy wood; this area, situated in the western part of the project area, 10 to 25 km from Yaoundé, supplies almost 50% of energy wood to the 600,000 inhabitants of the country's capital city.

The direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation, such as fire, the excessive utilization of forest resources, non-sustainable agricultural practices etc., are therefore well known. However, although the motives pushing local communities to deforest and degrade forests are generally known, these have not yet been specifically linked to the different communities. Moreover, the impact of forest degradation on forest dependent communities is still little known. However, the effects on the soil are already very pronounced in certain parts of the Mefou and Afamba valley.

Local populations have expressed interest in maintaining certain areas under permanent forest cover. However, until recently, there were no available political approaches or legal instruments to implement these wishes. Although land use and the logging of forests is carried out in a traditional manner, these practices are affected by considerations relating to the world free market and investors from city areas. As a result, the current agricultural system is less and less sustainable. Faced with such a situation, the Forestry Department, which is practically no technical and logistical means at its disposal, lacks the motivation to provide support, advice and effective control over the whole national forest estate. The current situation is a source of great concern, in particular for the proportion of the rural population that depends mainly on forest resources for its subsistence. The process of desertification, which has already started in certain areas, could well increase over the coming years and threaten the subsistence resource base of the rural population.

This state of affairs is characteristic of the whole central region of Cameroon, and the Department of Mefou and Afamba could serve as a pilot area for the sustainable management of land and the sustainable conservation of forest resources. In the central region of Cameroon, classed in the Preliminary Zoning Area of South Cameroon as an "agroforestry zone", and partially as a "mining zone", there are no so-called *permanent* forests outside

certain limited sections of protected areas. With the establishment of community forests, the notion of permanent forest estate could be introduced in the agricultural area. For a variety of reasons, such an area requires forests for sustainable development. The project aims to base its work on this new *forest-landscape* approach.

#### Box 1: Project Area

The Mefou and Afamba Valley (also a newly established Administrative Department) covers an area of approximately 3,400 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of approximately 120,000, belonging mainly to the Mvele ethnic group.

The Department is subdivided into 4 districts (Mfou, Soa, Awae, Esse). The project area is demarcated by the city of Yaoundé and its urban surroundings to the west and by the Nyong River to the east and south (see map in Annexes 1 and 2). The Nyong watershed is the second longest river in Cameroon (690 km).

The Valley is situated in the northern part of the South Cameroon Plateau, with an altitude varying from 630 to 900 metres. Its climate is equatorial, characterized by four seasons, with a long dry season and a long rainy season alternating with a short dry season and a short rainy season. The average annual rainfall varies from 1200 to 1700 mm depending on the location.

The project area comprises two types of soil, red and yellow ferralitic soils and hydromorphic soils.

The Mefou and Afamba Valley is situated in the forested region of Cameroon. A phytogeographical study distinguishes three distinct forest types: semi-deciduous forest with sterculiaceae, semi-moist forest composed of meliaceae and sapotaceae and evergreen closed moist forest or rain forest.

## 2.2 Intended situation after project completion

Completion of this 36 month project will lead to improvement in the following areas:

- The Mefou and Afamba Forestry Division will be trained and committed in the issues relating to participatory forest management;
- The population will be aware of the possibility of establishing and managing community forests;
- Establishment of management of permanent community forests with a management plan for a total area of around 18,000 – 36,000 ha (0.5 to 1.0% of total area of the Mefou and Afamba Department);
- Development of a concept for the traditional logging of community forests by local populations
- Establishment of sylvicultural plots within community forests;
- A stable national and international market (based on a viable certification system) identified for the marketing of craft products from established community forests;
- Additional incentive agroforestry measures tested and extended on a selective basis.

## 2.3 Project strategy

The main project strategy is based on the procedures described in the "Manuel de procédures d'attribution et des normes de gestion des forêts communautaires" (Allocation Procedures and Management Standards Manual for Community Forests), developed by the MINEF in collaboration with the United Kingdom Cooperation in 1998. This Manual insists particularly on the implementation of new measures provided for by the new Forestry Act on the participation of communities in the management of natural resources. The project will also draw from experiments carried out in other regions of Cameroon where community forests have already been established in the last two to three years, in particular the community forests of Lomié, situated in the eastern forest region.

The project will proceed in accordance to the standards laid down for the establishment and management of community forests. A **community forest** is defined as follows: " A forest of the non permanent forest estate, which is the subject of a management agreement between a village community and the Forestry Department. Management of that forest is the responsibility of the village community concerned, with the help or technical

assistance of the Forestry Department" (Art. 3(11) of Decree 95/531. **A forest community management agreement** is "a contract by virtue of which the Forestry Department entrusts part of a national estate forest to a community for its management, conservation and utilization in the interest of that community" (Art.3(16) of Decree 95/531).

The first priority of this project is to make the development of a community forest accessible to interested communities, on both a financial and a technical level. The rural development policy will be pragmatic and will depend on an established consensus between rural communities, the Forestry Department and other interested parties.

The main project strategy will be the establishment of community forests. This strategy will be implemented in two phases:

1. Drafting of allocation document reserving the requested forest;
2. Development of the Simple Management Plan which, once approved, will enable the management agreement to be signed by the local community concerned.

Two other management plan implementation phases follow the establishment of the forest, with the following aims:

3. An initial technical support in the actual management of the community forest, in the organization of the utilization of timber for craft and other forest products, and their marketing, as well as silvicultural activities (natural regeneration, enrichment planting, etc) and fauna management.
4. A joint discussion on collaboration between communities and the Forestry Department on illegal forest activities and their effective control.

A second project strategy aims to introduce other incentive measures complementing the main strategy and which can be targeted on communities, families or individuals. This strategy involves the promotion of *trees* in the rural environment, outside community forest areas. By holding intensive discussions with different groups, other interests, apart from the establishment of community forests, could be encouraged. Through this complementary strategy, the project aims to promote a certain range of multiple use species and/or agroforestry systems as an additional economic element in agricultural areas.

The project has a light organization structure attached to the MINEF office administrative centre of the Department of Mfou. The project covers four districts of the Department through its forest stations of Soa, Awae and Essé, with the exception of the district of Mfou, where the project will redevelop an existing infrastructure as a field base near Ndanguen. Project personnel is composed of existing decentralized MINEF staff and reinforced by a Project Coordinator and technical staff, supporting the Departmental Delegate and Station Heads. The project will recruit the services of consultants, research consultancies and national ONGs for technical work and those of ONADEF for forest management and silvicultural work, which falls under its jurisdiction.

## **2.4 Target Beneficiaries**

The execution of this project will first of all benefit the rural population of Mefou and Afamba, which lives on the threshold of poverty. The establishment and management of the community forest and proposed complementary agroforestry activities should enable members of the community to improve their living conditions and guarantee a part of their family income on a sustainable basis. In this context, it is essential that the project should not content itself with a rapid classification of large areas of community forests with village elites, but that it should broaden discussion to include the population layer which wholly depends on forest resources for their survival.

Local authorities will also benefit, in particular the decentralized MINEF offices within the Department. The departmental forestry personnel and forest stations will be equipped and trained in their support role in the establishment and management of community forests.



The Mefou and Afamba project will act as a model for other areas of the central region (68,000 km<sup>2</sup>) and the approaches developed through the project are expected to benefit communities, administrative services and support organizations working in other regions and at national level.

## **2.5 Technical and Scientific Aspects**

A methodology for community allocation procedures and management standards was developed and published in 1999. A wide-scale training and public awareness campaign was conducted by the MINEF Community Forestry Unit with the support of the DFID. The procedures will be revised during the next few months and experiments carried out on the allocation procedures and the development of management plans will be made public through workshops, information exchanges and publications. The project will greatly benefit from existing experience and expertise in the country, through its own activities, will contribute to the development of community forests in general.

The following technical aspects are of undoubted importance:

### **(i) Drafting of the allocation document for the reservation of requested forests as community forests:**

The strategy implies five different stages that involve the Forestry Department, local communities and other interested parties (local administrations, other Ministries, NGOs):

1. Awareness, data collection and commitment decision;
2. Identification of forest on the ground and on maps;
3. Establishment of a legal entity;
4. Consultation meeting; and
5. Drafting and deposition of Forest Allocation Request Document.

The most difficult stages to realize are stages 2 and 3. Stage 2, the division of the forest into plots, requires a mapping/land registry support. The establishment of a legal entity requires specialized support. Indeed, the various forms of organization into a community are (1) an Association; (2) a Common Initiative Group; (3) a Cooperative, or (4) a Economic Interest Group. The project must draft a very detailed plan in order to ensure that these stages are efficiently implemented. The project will also need to draft a financial forest allocation monitoring document to provide the Forestry Administration in the future, with valid financial data on the establishment of community forests.

### **(ii) Development of Simple Community Forest Management Plans:**

The development of Simple Management Plans is carried out by the community itself with the support of the Forestry Office, research consultancies and/or ONADEF, in specific stages:

6. Information and Planning Meeting;
7. Training for different types of field work;
8. Forest inventory (using existing MINEF methodology);
9. Processing of data and drafting of Simple Management Plan.

In this process, it is very important that a collective awareness on the key community forest management issues should be formed: (1) how to manage the forest in time (including a review of the past); (2) who participates actively in its management; (3) what is the particular wealth of the forest in question and how to ensure the sustainable management of that wealth (or how to restore it).

### **(iii) Management of Community Forests**

A key element of the proposed project is to guarantee communities monitoring, support and advice services in the logging and conservation of the reserved forest. This is very important due to the proximity of the large Yaoundé forest product market and the extent of illegal logging for timber and firewood inside the project area.

With the support of silviculture consultants and specialists (ONADEF and others), the project will develop support and advice approaches in the following areas and test their application on the ground:

1. Traditional logging for timber, fuel wood and other forest products by the community itself;
2. Logging in partnership with an accredited forest operator geared to a certain type of wood processing in the locality itself;
3. Joint control of illegal activities between the community and the decentralized MINEF services; and
4. Forest enrichment through silvicultural work or the management and/or restoration of fauna.

(iii) Agroforestry activities:

These activities quite simply involve the establishment of three small experimental nurseries and extension work by forestry offices, as well as the establishment of a larger nursery in Ndanguen. The objective of establishing these nurseries is firstly to produce multiple use trees and shrubs as incentive measures for interested villagers where the project's activities take place. However, these are transitional activities that could be transferred to an economic operator on project completion.

## 2.6 Economic Aspects

Economic aspects play an important role in this project. Indeed, the project is viewed as an initial investment aimed at enabling communities to act as a key economic operation in the conservation, management and marketing of forest products.

The costs of establishing a community forest depend on several factors. Estimates do exist and have been duly evaluated by the project. Fomete (2000) have estimated the average costs of community forest establishment: handling charges and procedure control costs amount to between 300 and 1 400 US\$ per forest, and the costs of developing a Simple Management Plan, between 1 and 5 US\$ per ha. For a forest of 3 500 ha, establishment costs are estimated at 5 000 to 15 000 US\$. Other estimates show lower figures. It should be noted that the maximum legal area of a community forest is 5 000 ha.

Based on a main activity of timber production and sale of stumpage, and on the fact that practically all the forests of Mefou and Afamba have been commercially logged in the past or have been the subject of illegal logging operations, the gross margin after deduction of taxes, production and transport costs, can be estimated at 120 US\$/ha (30 US\$/m<sup>2</sup>). With a forest area of 3 500 ha, a 20 year felling sequence and a logging volume of 4m<sup>3</sup>/ha, the net income from industrial timber is estimated at 21,000 US\$. It should be noted that this figure is higher if processing is carried out on site. To this should be added additional revenue from other forest products, i.e. wood, rattan, medicinal plants, etc.).

Taking into consideration the initial financial and technical support provided by the project and the calculation of estimates on a very conservative basis, the establishment of community forests in the Mefou and Afamba region is a very good economic prospect. Within three years and with the support of an equipped and trained Forestry Service, communities are expected to manage their forests without the support of the ITTO project infrastructure.

## 2.7 Environmental Aspects

The main objective of the project is to preserve and restore forests and to participate therefore in the more sustainable management of forests in the regions of Mefou and Afamba. The project aims directly to conserve biodiversity through the establishment of *a priori* permanent forests and to improve the habitat of forest fauna through a number of fauna management activities. Gorillas and other primates are always present in the region (Awae, Esse) and their future deserves special consideration.

## 2.8 Social Aspects

The project area is dominated by a single ethnic group, the Mvele, who all speak the same language. In a society where women play an important role in the organization of social and economic life, their participation in the community forest establishment activities and in the complementary agroforestry activities is a key element in the success of the project.

One of the important social organization aspects is the proximity of the country's capital, Yaoundé and the large number of village elites who have made a career in the private sector or public administration. Nearly all the villages in the Mefou and Afamba region have permanent social links with these well trained elites, who are often very closely linked to the future of the village. These ties could represent a great potential for the establishment of community forests and tree and forest management activities, if the elites take on the responsibility and honest leadership of the community forest establishment process. However, the participation of the elites is no guarantee of success for the project. It is also necessary for interested parties with less influence in a village to participate in the establishment of the legal entity. In this respect, the project should remain fully attentive to the social tensions that it could create within a village community organized according to traditional rules that are often invisible to outsiders.

## **2.9 Risks**

Because the project is investing in a little known institutional, operational and social framework, there are many risks and uncertainties.

Firstly, community spirit is still very weak in Cameroon and the organizational and management capacity is still little developed. It is obvious that, in such circumstances, a village infrastructure responsible for managing community assets is not built overnight, and then, only on paper. Furthermore, neither the Forestry Department nor other government and non-governmental organizations have much experience in the area of the establishment of a legal entity for the common management of natural resources. The approach advocated by the project is therefore a "learning by doing" approach. It could be necessary to change the outputs and reduce the ambitions of activities during the project period in order to take into account any social organization difficulties.

The project is also running an undoubted risk in terms of forest management. Once a community forest is established, community operators are the only project managers and a forest operator could well take advantage of a certain naivety and lack of expertise within a community, to obtain cutting sales without heeding the Simple Management Plan. The establishment of a community forest is not in itself a guarantee of conservation and sustainable forest management. In order to reduce this risk, the project is emphasizing the monitoring, support and advice element, once the forest is established.

Another risk, although certainly minimal, lies in the fact that a community forest is not legally considered to be a permanent forest. There is a certain risk that the State, at a particular time and with the consent of communities, might allocate the area to other uses, such as an agro-industrial use, for example.

The project should consider the long-term viability of the advocated approach. Its initial financial support should be well distributed between activities in order to stimulate and help the process and subsidies to initiate an economically profitable activity.

## **3. Outputs**

### **3.1 Specific Objective 1**

Formulate strategies to be adopted for the participatory management of wooded areas and develop the necessary management infrastructure.

#### **Output 1.1**

Management and technical staff are trained in the principles and approaches of community forestry.

#### **Output 1.2**

Technical and support/advice structures are established and infrastructure for incentive agroforestry measures is created.

#### **Output 1.3**

Village communities in the four project activity areas are informed of the project objectives and partnerships with local stakeholders are formed.

**Output 1.4**

Project results are distributed to interested parties outside the project area and experiences are shared with other projects and programmes.

**3.2 Specific Objective 2**

Establish community forests and independent forest management mechanisms.

**Output 2.1**

Requests for 10-15 community forests are prepared and approved.

**Output 2.2**

Eight to ten Simple Management Plans are developed and implemented.

**Output 2.3**

Support/advice activities for the implementation of Simple Management Plans and the marketing of products are effective in 4 to 6 community forests.

**Output 2.4**

A joint illegal forest activities control system is set up on an experimental basis in two to three community forests.

**Output 2.5**

Silviculture and fauna management actions are implemented in two community forests and agroforestry activities are evident.

**4. Activities**

<b>Output 1.1</b> Management and technical staff are trained in the principles and approaches of community forestry.	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
1.1.1 Collect and analyse information on the man/degradation problem in the existing project area.	- NGO sub-contract (I)
1.1.2 Training course on Community Forestry	- Local travel (E) - CF sub-contract (I)
1.1.3 Visits/exchanges with areas with already installed and managed CFs	- Local travel (E)
1.1.4 Organize a round table with all current community forest projects for exchange of views and experiences; visit of Mefou and Afamba.	- CF Sub-contract (I) - DSA (I)

<b>Output 1.2</b> Technical and support/advice structures are established and infrastructure for incentive agroforestry measures is created.	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
1.2.1 Establishment of a project management structure.	- 1 coordinator, 1 secretary, 1 accountant, 5 forestry technicians, 2 drivers (E) - Fully-equipped offices, radio-communications (E) - Ndanguen premises (I) - 1 car (E), 1 car (I), 4 motorcycles, field equipment, 2 computers, 2 printers, 2 photocopiers, teaching material, office equipment, documentation (I)
1.2.2 Organization of work, preparation of annual operational plans.	- International Consultant, 3x10 days (E) - Workshops (I)

1.2.3 A basic nursery is installed in Ndanguen and 3 satellite nurseries in Awae, Esse and Soa.	- 1 nurseryman/woman (E) - Nursery equipment (I) - Simple constructions (I)
1.2.4 Identify multiple use species and organize seeds and plant production.	- Travel allowances (E)

### Output 1.3

Village communities in the four project activity areas are informed of the project objectives and partnerships with local stakeholders are formed.

Activities	Inputs
1.3.1 Joint survey activities (project, delegate, representatives in the 4 districts, research consultancy, NGOs, ONADEF)	- Travel allowances (E) - Village meal invitations (I) - Initial mapping (I)
1.3.2 Drafting of 4 survey reports as a basis for the AOP.	- Allowances (E) - Workshops (I)
1.3.3 NGO survey report	- Sub-contract (I)
1.3.4 Field re-visits in the 4 districts, pre-selection of villages.	- Travel allowances (E) - Village meal invitations (I)
1.3.5 Preparation of material for agroforestry Tree Awareness Campaign	- National Consultant (I) - Travel allowances (E)

### Output 1.4

Project results are distributed to interested parties outside the project area and experiences are shared with other projects and programmes.

Activities	Inputs
1.4.1 Annual Internal Review (project, delegate, representatives in the 4 districts, research consultancy, NGOs, ONADEF, village communities).	- Travel allowances (E) - Village meal invitations (I) - Participation of International Consultant and ITTO (I)
1.4.2 Organization of visits for stakeholders in other projects and MINEF.	- Allowances (E) - Workshops (I)
1.4.3 Publication of technical experiments according to AOP Guidelines.	- Sub-contract (I) - Publication (I)
1.4.4 Organization of Final Workshop on project results (national and international)	- Travel allowances (I) - Publications (I)

### Output 2,1

Requests for 10-15 community forests are prepared and approved.

Activities	Inputs
2.1.1 Commitment decisions in 3 to 4 communes in each district	- Travel allowances (E) - Village meals (I) - Services (E)
2.1.2 Identification and demarcation of forests in question	- Allowances and field visit (E) - Sub-contract: Mapping (I)

2.1.3 Establishment of a legal entity	- Legal Consultant (I) - Constituting Assembly (E) - Statutes/Rules of procedure (I)
2.1.4 Discussion meeting in trained communities	- Travel allowances (E) - Meals (I)
2.1.5 Constitution support and deposition of each document	- Legal support if necessary (I)

## **Output 2.2**

Eight to ten Simple Management Plans are developed and implemented.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
2.2.1 Management inventories	- Sub-contract (I) - Field test (E)
2.2.2 Discussions on management goals	- Allowances and field visit (I)
2.2.3 Support for the development of Simple Management Plans	- Sub-contract (I) - Discussion meeting (E)
2.2.4 Information and training meetings on Simple Management Plans	- Travel allowances (E) - Meals (I)

## **Output 2.3**

Support/advice activities for the implementation of Simple Management Plans and the marketing of products are effective in 4 to 6 community forests.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
2.3.1 Traditional logging concept prepared and discussed with communities.	- Sub-contract (I) - Field visits (E)
2.3.2 Partnership logging concept developed and discussed with communities.	- Sub-contract (I) - Allowances and field visits (I)
2.3.3 Selective logging preparations and training in low impact logging	-Sub-contract (I)
2.3.4 Forest product marketing support, in particular industrial timber	-Sub-contract (I)
2.3.5 Drafting of manuals for activities planned under Output 2.3	-Sub-contract (I)

## **Output 2.4**

A joint illegal forest activities control system is set up on an experimental basis in two to three community forests.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
2.4.1 Evaluation of impact of illegal logging operations in selected locations	- Field visits (E) - Drafting of report (E)
2.4.2 Drafting of collaboration contract, definition of financial components	- Legal Consultant (I) - Allowances and field visit (I)
2.4.3 Training in Forest Control	- Allowances (I)
2.4.4 Drafting of manuals for activities planned under	- Sub-contract (I)

Output 2.3	
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<b>Output 2.5</b> Silviculture and fauna management actions are implemented in two community forests and agroforestry activities are evident.	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
2.5.1 Natural selection, regeneration experiments in place and training of villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-contract (I)</li> <li>- Drafting of report (E)</li> <li>- Field test, discussion and conclusion (E)</li> </ul>
2.5.2 Establishment of high-value species enrichment plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ONADEF sub-contract (I)</li> <li>- Allowances and field visit (I)</li> </ul>
2.5.3 Evaluation of fauna management and initiation of restoration work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-contract (I)</li> <li>- Drafting of report (E)</li> <li>- Field testing, discussion and conclusion (E)</li> </ul>
2.5.4 Implementation and evaluation of agroforestry activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agroforestry Consultant (I)</li> <li>- Drafting of report (E)</li> <li>- Field testing, discussion and conclusion (E)</li> </ul>

## 6. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK WORKSHEETS

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<b>Development Objective</b> To ensure the sustainability and productivity of rural areas in the country's <i>agroforestry zone</i> through the development of community forests and the promotion of trees in the rural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0.5 to 1% of area of Department covered by community forests in 2004</li> <li>- 2 000 m<sup>3</sup> of timber labelled as originating from the sustainable management of community forests of M. and A. in 2004</li> <li>- 50 additional requests for community forest classification in the Central Province.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Ministerial Report and National Forestry Statistical Information System</li> <li>- Evaluation of forest sector Round Table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constant political will to reserve community forests</li> <li>- Products certified as originating from Cameroonian forests in demand in international market</li> <li>- Constant international interest in protecting the biodiversity of Cameroon's forests</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Objectives:</b>			
Formulate strategies to be adopted for the participatory management of wooded areas and develop the necessary management infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personnel of MINEF Delegation and district personnel motivated</li> <li>- Project equipment still functional in 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Survey of project users and the MINEF Delegation to Mefou and Afamba</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable personnel, no staff changes during project execution due to financial advantages presumed as a result of project</li> </ul>
Establish community forests and independent forest management mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community forests are recognized in the Mefou and Afamba Valley as a source of development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political speeches of Local Government, national recognition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little social conflict</li> <li>- No climatic catastrophe</li> <li>- Will and capacity of National Administration to reserve forests</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1</b> Management and technical staff are trained in the principles and approaches of community forestry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 staff from Forestry Department and the 4 forestry offices have benefited from a week's course and 3 field visits</li> <li>- Additional staff recruited by the project have the same training as the FD staff</li> <li>- At least 20 books on Social Forestry available in each Forestry Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Annual Reports</li> <li>- Visits and discussions with personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fruitful collaboration between community forestry projects</li> <li>- Constant commitment on the part of the personnel</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.2</b> Technical and support/advice structures are established and infrastructure for incentive agroforestry measures is created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional staff in place</li> <li>- Inventory executed</li> <li>- Research nursery installed</li> <li>- Three satellite nurseries in Soa, Awae and Esse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Report</li> <li>- Field visit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contractual commitments are respected by both partners (ITTO and MINEF)</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.3</b> Village communities in the four project activity areas are informed of the project objectives and partnerships with local stakeholders are formed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 42 villages visited</li> <li>- 15 villages interested in participating in project objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Report</li> <li>- Visit reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personnel trained and aware of the task</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.4</b> Project results are distributed to interested parties outside the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 publications</li> <li>- 3 workshops</li> <li>- More than 20 visits in project areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Report</li> <li>- Workshop reports</li> </ul>	



area and experiences are shared with other projects and programmes.			
<b>Output 2.1</b> Requests for 10-15 community forests are prepared and approved.	- 10-15 Reserved community forests	- Annual Report - Request documents	- Interest shown by villages - Legal entities established - Participation of a wide spectrum of the village population
<b>Output 2.2</b> Eight to ten Simple Management Plans are developed and implemented.	- 8-10 Management Plans developed	- Annual Report - Management Plans	- Community forest establishment request approved
<b>Output 2.3</b> Support/advice activities for the implementation of Simple Management Plans and the marketing of products are effective in 4 to 6 community forests.	- 4-6 Traditional logging areas established - 4-6 Special contracts with forest operators drawn up - Pre-certification carried out	- Annual Report - Protocols and contracts - Report of Marketing Consultant	- Traditional logging economically attractive to community - Desire for existing certification
<b>Output 2.4</b> A joint illegal forest activities control system is set up on an experimental basis in two to three community forests.	- Timber and other forest products confiscated - Poaching reduced	- Charging for offences - Observation on the ground - FD Report	- Desire of villagers to collaborate with the Forestry Department
<b>Output 2.5</b> Silviculture and fauna management actions are implemented in two community forests and agroforestry activities are evident.	- 6 Natural regeneration experiments in place - 5 ha of high-value species enrichment plots established	- Monitoring procedures - Monitoring missions	- Desire of communities to establish silviculture areas in their forests.

## 6. WORK PLAN

[illegible]



[illegible]

## 7. BUDGET

### 7.1.1 PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY – MINEF CONTRIBUTION IN \$US (1\$US = 700 FCFA)

The MINEF will finance the costs of on-site personnel (Departmental Delegate, Mfou personnel and forestry stations personnel). The MINEF will appoint 5 additional officers/technicians in the project areas to reinforce the forestry stations, and one nursery staff.

Moreover, MINEF will provide the additional budget set out below for the whole duration of the project.

The costs of the following local personnel have been included in the proposed project:

- 1 Coordinator/Head of Project
- 2 Drivers
- 1 Secretary

An amount of 15% has been added to the budget to cover the management costs of the Executing Agency.

	10	20	30	40	50	60	TOTAL
	Personnel	Sub-contracts	Allowances	Capital items	Coonsum.	Misc.	\$US
1.1.1 Data collection and analysis			400				400
1.1.2 Community Forestry Training			1 200				1 200
1.1.3 Visits/exchanges			1 800				1 800
1.1.4 Round Table Programmes							-
1.2.1 Management Structure	54 600			48 000	36 000	2 000	140 600
1.2.2 Work Organization							-
1.2.3 Nurseries				1 500			1 500
1.2.4 Multiple-use species			800				800
1.3.1 Joint surveys			1 200				1 200
1.3.2 Survey Reports							-
1.3.3 NGO Survey Report							-
1.3.4 Further field visit			1 200				1 200
1.3.5 Agroforestry equipment							-
1.4.1 Annual Internal Review							-
1.4.2 Visits of project areas by third parties							-
1.4.3 Technical Publications, AOP			400			1 200	1 600
1.4.4 Final Workshop Results			1 200				1 200
2.1.1 Twelve communes supported							-
2.1.2 Forest identification and demarcation			800				800
2.1.3 Legal Entity establishment			400				400
2.1.4 Discussion meeting			400				400
2.1.5 Constitution and document deposition							-
2.2.1 Management Inventories			1 200				1 200
2.2.2 Management goals							-
2.2.3 Simple Management Plans			1 800				1 800
2.2.4 Simple Management Plans							-
2.3.1 Traditional logging			800				800
2.3.2 Forest Logging Design							-
2.3.3 RIL Training			200				200

2.3.4 Product marketing			400				400
2.3.5 Activities Manual							-
2.4.1 Illegal logging impact			1 000		800	1 400	3 200
2.4.2 Collaboration contract							-
2.4.3 Forest Control Training			1 200				1 200
2.4.4 Manual for Activities 2.3							-
2.5.1 Natural regeneration experiments			800				800
2.5.2 Enrichment plots			400				400
2.5.3 Fauna Management			400				400
2.5.4 Agroforestry activities			800				800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54 600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 800</b>	<b>49 500</b>	<b>38 800</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>164 300</b>

## 7.1.2 PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY – ITTO CONTRIBUTION IN \$US (1 \$US = 700 FCFA)

	10	20	30	40	50	60	TOTAL
	Personnel	Sub-contracts	Allowances	Capital items	Coonsum.	Misc.	\$US
1.1.1 Data collection and analysis		4 000					4 000
1.1.2 Community Forestry Training		4 500					4 500
1.1.3 Visits/exchanges			1 200		600		1 800
1.1.4 Round Table Programmes		4 600	800		300		5 700
1.2.1 Management Structure				97 000	36 000		133 000
1.2.2 Work Organization	16 000		14 600	4 800	4 200	1 400	41 000
1.2.3 Nurseries				9 800	1 400	800	12 000
1.2.4 Multiple-use species	1 200						1 200
1.3.1 Joint surveys	1 400		800			400	2 600
1.3.2 Survey Reports	1 400						1 400
1.3.3 NGO Survey Report		4 200					4 200
1.3.4 Further field visit	1 400		800			400	2 600
1.3.5 Agroforestry equipment	1 200		400		800		2 400
1.4.1 Annual Internal Review					2 400	1 200	3 600
1.4.2 Visits of project areas by third parties						3 600	3 600
1.4.3 Technical Publications, AOP	1 200	7 200				4 800	13 200
1.4.4 Final Workshop Results	2 400	5 000				8 000	15 400
2.1.1 Twelve communes supported		14 800					14 800
2.1.2 Forest identification and demarcation	3 600				1 200		4 800
2.1.3 Legal Entity establishment	2 400				1 800		4 200
2.1.4 Discussion meetings			1 200		2 400		3 600
2.1.5 Constitution and document deposition	1 800						1 800
2.2.1 Management Inventories		64 000	1 800				65 800
2.2.2 Management goals		7 800			800		8 600
2.2.3 Simple Management Plans		15 000	2 200				17 200
2.2.4 Simple Management Plans		4 000					4 000
2.3.1 Traditional logging		7 500					7 500
2.3.2 Forest Logging Design		4 800					4 800
2.3.3 RIL Training		4 200					4 200
2.3.4 Product marketing	1 200	4 900	1 200				7 300
2.3.5 Activities Manual						1 800	1 800
2.4.1 Illegal logging impact	2 400		2 400		800		5 600
2.4.2 Collaboration contract						800	800
2.4.3 Forest Control Training		2 400	800			400	3 600
2.4.4 Manual for Activities 2.3		2 600				1 800	4 400
2.5.1 Natural regeneration experiments		5 000	1 800				6 800
2.5.2 Enrichment plots		28 000	3 600				31 600
2.5.3 Fauna Management	2 700	8 700	1 200				12 600
2.5.4 Agroforestry activities		12 000	2 800		2 500	3 600	20 900
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40 300</b>	<b>215 200</b>	<b>37 600</b>	<b>111 600</b>	<b>55 200</b>	<b>29 000</b>	<b>488 900</b>

### Unit prices:

- International Consultant 500 \$US per day
- National Consultant in accordance with the criteria established by the Coordination Group of Sponsors (DFID level)

- Sub-contracts according to the specific tasks of project specifications to be drawn up
- Double cabin vehicle \$US 35 000 inc. import tax.
- Four motorcycles for field officer transport (125 cc Yamaha type)
- Computers, printers, photocopier and other equipment bought on site.



## 7.2 YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE

### 7.2.1 YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE – ITTO

In \$US (1\$US = 700 FCFA)

BUDGET COMPONENTS	TOTAL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
10. Project Personnel - International Consultants - National Consultants	<b>40 300</b>	12 000	13 400	14 900
20. Sub-contract - Community forest establishment - Simple Management Plans - Silvicultural Activities	<b>215 200</b>	52 000	112 000	51 200
30. Duty Travel - International Consultants - Additional national duty travel costs	<b>37 600</b>	16 900	12 400	8 300
40. Capital Items - Equipment - Infrastructure support - 1 vehicle, 4 motorcycles	<b>111 600</b>	87 000	16 400	8 200
50. Consumable items - Light equipment, field assessment, village meals	<b>55 200</b>	18 400	18 400	18 400
60. Miscellaneous - Office supplies, publication, workshops	<b>29 000</b>	12 000	8 500	8 500
<b>Sub-total 1: Budget by Activity</b>	<b>488 900</b>	198 300	181 100	109 500
80. ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration Costs, 5%	<b>24 400</b>			
<b>Sub-total 2</b>	<b>513 300</b>			
83. Programme Support Costs (5.5% of Sub-total 2)	<b>28 200</b>			
90. Refund of Pre-project Costs	-			
<b>ITTO TOTAL</b>	<b>541 500</b>			

## 7.2.2 YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE – MINEF

In \$US (1 \$US = 700 FCFA)

BUDGET COMPONENTS	TOTAL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
10. Project Personnel - Project Coordinator - Drivers, Secretary	54 600	18 200	18 200	18 200
20. Sub-contract	-	-	-	-
30. Duty Travel - Duty Travel Costs	18 800	6 800	6 000	6 000
40. Capital Items - Refurbishment of Nyong River building - Radio equipment - 1 vehicle	49 500	47 000	2 500	-
50. Consumable items - Vehicle maintenance and light equipment	36 800	10 000	11 000	15 800
60. Miscellaneous - Office supplies, publication, workshops	4 600	1 200	1 500	1 900
<b>Sub-total 1: Budget by Activity</b>	<b>164 300</b>	83 200	39 200	41 900
70. Executing Agency Management Costs (15% of Overall Project Budget by Activity)	97 900			
<b>TOTAL Government of Cameroon</b>	<b>262 200</b>			

## **PART III        OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **1.        Management Structure**

- **Executing Agency**

The Forestry Department of the Administrative Department of Mefou and Afamba District will be the Project Executing Agency, under the supervision of the Forestry Division of the MINEF.

A Project Structure will be attached to the Departmental Delegation, with a Project Coordinator who will be responsible for the operational and financial management of the project.

The Head of the Community Forestry Unit of the MINEF will supervise all technical work carried out by the project.

The Head of the Cooperation and Projects Division (DCP) of the MINEF is responsible for coordinating the project in collaboration with ITTO and other sponsors. He/she will also contact ITTO regarding any administrative or financial project issue and will organize the audit on time.

- **Project Monitoring Committee**

The role of the Committee will be to monitor the project AOP during its implementation. The Committee will meet twice a year in order to assess the project execution and discuss the six-monthly work plan. The Committee will also be responsible for carrying out the internal Annual Review and assisting the Project Coordinator in the preparation of the Annual Operational Plan.

The Monitoring Committee will be composed of:

- 1 Chairman, Head of the DCP
- 1 Rapporteur, Forestry Department of the MINEF
- Members:
  - 1 Head of Community Forestry Unit of MINEF
  - 1 Delegate of Mefou and Afamba Department
  - 1 Project Coordinator

- **Specific Management Provisions**

- The Project Coordinator, appointed by the relevant MINEF authorities, will be responsible for the effective daily execution of the project.
- The Project Management will be based in Mfou.
- A Steering Committee will be established. This Committee will meet three times, at the start of the project, mid-term, and before project completion. The Steering Committee will be composed of the following members:
  - Secretary General of MINEF (Chairman)
  - Forestry Director (Rapporteur)
  - A representative of each Administration concerned (MINAT, MINAGRI, MINEPIA, MINAS, MINREST)
  - A representative of NGOs
  - Representative of ONADEF
  - 1 local population representative per project area (4 persons)
  - The Mayor of the rural commune per project area (4 persons)
  - 1 Sub-Prefect per project area (4 persons)
  - 1 Representative of each sponsor
  - 1 ITTO Representative
  - Head of Cooperation and Projects Division

And, the other members of the Monitoring Committee, as observers.

## **2. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

### **(a) Project Progress Reports**

Progress Reports will be prepared by the Project Coordinator under the supervision of the Forestry Department and submitted to ITTO by the Ministry of the Environment and Forests at six-monthly intervals. The probable starting date is 1 October 2001.

The first progress report will be submitted at the end of March 2002.

### **(b) Reports and minutes of the Management Committee Sessions**

Reports of the minutes of the Management Committee sessions will be submitted as sessions are held during the course of the project. These reports will detail the administrative, financial and technical progress of the project. Three such reports will be submitted to ITTO.

Other reports could possibly be submitted to sponsors if deemed necessary.

A monitoring mission could be planned for the end of 2002, and possibly after submission of the second report in December 2002.

### **(c) Final Report**

The Final Report will be submitted to ITTO within the three months following project completion, planned for the end of October 2004. The report will present the technical results of the project.

### **(d) Mid-Term Review**

A mid-term review of the project will be carried out and could be combined with the monitoring mission planned at the beginning of 2003. The project team, with the assistance of an international consultant, will carry out an internal review every 12 months, which will serve as a basis for the annual planning of project activities (in the form of an Annual Operational Plan, AOP).

## **PART IV        TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK**

### **1.        Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives**

This project contributes to the realization of Objectives (c), (g), (f), (l) of ITTA as follows:

- (c)        "To contribute to the process of sustainable development";

By encouraging the sustainability and the productivity of the resource through the development of silviculture and agro-silviculture in the rural environment.

- (g)        "To develop and contribute towards mechanisms for the provision of new and additional financial resources and expertise needed to enhance the capacity of producing members to attain the objectives of the Agreement";

By providing financial resources to support the training of rural communities in the management of nurseries and stands, within the framework of the establishment of private plantations.

- (j)        "To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources";

This project aims to promote degraded forest land reforestation activities, through agriculture among other activities, on the basis of a consensus between the Forestry Department responsible for the technical support and local communities whose interests will be taken into account.

- (l)        "To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade";

By securing the established consensus for the management of new private plantations, whose role in the maintenance of ecological balance cannot be doubted.

### **2.        Compliance with the ITTO Action Plan**

The proposed project is in keeping with the following priorities and actions of the ITTO Action Plan:

- Goal 1: "Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base"

Action 7: "Encourage and assist Members, as appropriate, to establish and manage forests for multiple-use in close co-operation with local forest owners and communities living in forest areas."

By encouraging members of rural communities, as individuals or as communities, to establish community forests and agroforestry plantations and to learn to manage them with the technical support of the Forestry Department.

- Goal 2: "Improve the tropical timber resource base"

Action 5: "Encourage and assist Members, as appropriate, to:

- Intensify and promote research and development activities in the rehabilitation of degraded forests and forest land, mixed timber tree plantations and secondary forest management;
- Identify those areas where forest rehabilitation is feasible and develop technical options which include analysis of the social, economic and environmental implications of the alternatives.

By providing social forestry development prospects.

- Goal 3: "Enhance technical, financial and human capacities to manage the tropical timber resource base."

Action 5: "Disseminate results and lessons learned from ITTO projects and activities to interested member countries, Non-Governmental Organizations and industries."

By producing various publication aids and publishing project results.

Action 6: "Encourage and assist Members, as appropriate, to:

- Test and enhance collaborative models of forest management for tropical production forests;
- Promote and support research in forest dynamics (growth and yield studies) in different forest types and under various management schemes;
- Intensify training of forestry personnel and other stakeholders in silviculture and resource assessment and in the management of both natural forests and timber plantations."

On the one hand, by developing forest management models for communities managing forests and implementing the models selected by the stakeholders on a consensus basis;

On the other, by offering a research and development framework in social forestry.

## **ANNEXES**

ANNEX 1:	GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF PROJECT AREA
ANNEX 2:	ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF PROJECT AREA
ANNEX 3:	PROFILE OF EXECUTING AGENCY
ANNEX 4:	TERMS OF REFERENCE OF KEY PERSONNEL

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PROJECT COORDINATOR**

As the key personnel has not yet been appointed, this paragraph only includes the terms of reference of different important posts.

#### **1. Coordinator**

Under the supervision of the Director of ONADEF, the Coordinator is has the following responsibilities:

- Representing the project to different partners;
- Project administrative management;
- Coordinating the establishment and maintenance of the different project infrastructures;
- Planning and coordinating agro-silvicultural activities;
- Guiding and monitoring the application of contracts taken out with consultants;
- Planning and organizing Steering Committee and Advisory Committee meetings;
- Publishing the results of the project.

#### **Main qualifications and experience required**

- Professional Forester or Agroforestry Engineer;
- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience;
- Experience in development project management and in silvicultural and agro-silvicultural management.

## **DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF CONSULTANTS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS**

### **▪ Terms of reference 1: Community Forestry**

The Community Forestry Unit of the MINEF organizes the training of managers and other interested parties in CF. The training course consists in classes and several field visits. It is important that the project personnel should have a good idea of possibilities and constraints. The training is of the continuing type and takes place at the start of the project and mid-term. The Unit is also responsible for supporting the development of the project experience (workshops, publications, visits, etc.). In order to undertake this task, the Unit calls upon the assistance of specialized consultants.

### **▪ Terms of Reference 2: Agroforestry Consultant**

The Agroforestry Consultant will be responsible for organizing all aspects of plant production, field trials, agroforestry approach awareness and extension programmes and the development of acquired experience. He/she should have a solid technical background and be capable of independently organizing the project management structure. Detailed ToR will be drafted by the Project Coordinator in collaboration with the Monitoring Committee.

### **▪ Terms of Reference 3: Sub-contract of NGO specialized in Community Forestry**

The NGO should be prepared to sign a basic contract with the project to undertake, over the whole duration of the project, to support communities in the establishment of community forests, the development of a simple management plan and forestry product processing and marketing activities. On the basis of very detailed ToR, the NGO will be selected on the basis of a call for tender.

### **▪ Terms of Reference 4: Silvicultural Work and Forest Inventories**

An Organization (ONADEF) and research bureaux will be invited to respond to a call for tender for the complementary technical work in the establishment of Community Forests and the implementation of Simple Management Plans. Detailed ToR will be established by the Project Coordinator with the assistance of the International Consultant.

### **▪ Terms of Reference 5: Legal Advisor**

A legal consultant with a good knowledge of forestry policy and legislation and the establishment of community forests will be appointed to intervene from time to time for the whole duration of the project. He/she will be responsible for providing assistance in the establishment of legal entities in the villages and the request for the attribution of community forests, and for working on the design of a collaboration approach between the local communities and the Forestry Department in forest policing.

### **▪ Terms of Reference 6: International Consultant**

An international consultant will follow the project for its whole duration. This consultant will be called upon once a year (maximum 2 weeks) to assist the Project Coordinator and the Project Monitoring Committee in the Internal Review and the preparation of the Annual Operational Plan. This consultant must have a thorough knowledge of community forestry concepts and the execution of cooperation projects.