

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

THEMATIC PROGRAMME ON FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT GOVERNANCE AND TRADE

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE:	STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL PROCESS FOR CONTROLLING ILLEGAL LOGGING AND ASSOCIATED TRADE IN CAMEROON
SERIAL NUMBER:	TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M)
SUBMITTED BY:	GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE:	ENGLISH

SUMMARY:

The project concerns strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon in order to contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber. The outputs that will be achieved are (1) Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened; (2) Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened; (3) Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved. Among other things, after two years of its implementation the project will allow: (1) the government to make sure that all actors concerned in the timber sector are complying with their fiscal obligations and timber royalties and taxes are paid as required by the forest law, and to consequently receive all the tax income from timber harvesting and export; (2) the sawmilling companies to apply a system to identify and segregate timber according to its source and documentation and records of purchased and sold timber are available; (3) the logging companies to respect forest laws and regulations relating to timber harvesting and transportation, and the rights of forest communities; (4) the forest communities to get their share of tax revenue from the harvested timber; (5) to improve the image of Cameroon's timbers on the international market to enhance the country's credibility (6) to set-up the coordination of government services in order to help to make sure that these results will be durable.

EXECUTING AGENCY: TRAFFIC INTERNATIONAL

DURATION: 24 MONTHS

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE:	Source	Contribution in US\$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	365,526.00	
	TRAFFIC Intl.	53,100.00	
	TOTAL	418,626.00	

PROJECT BRIEF

1. Existing situation and the problems to be addressed by the project

As a key resource for the national development and the security livelihood portfolio for its people, being a source of timber and NTFPs, and providing multiple environmental services and numerous socio-economic benefits, Cameroon is committed to sustainable management of forests. For that the need to strengthen capacities in sustainable forest management in Cameroon has resulted in several organizational metamorphoses shaping and reshaping the Ministry in charge of forests as well as encouraging the participation of the civil society in forest and wildlife management. For more transparency, MINFOF is working with an independent observation in Support of Control in Cameroon, Resource Extraction Monitoring (REM) alongside its special brigade in charge of checking legality in the concessions. At the same time, Cameroon is also a key transit country for timber coming from neighboring countries. In spite of having independent monitoring, there are still incidences of illegality throughout the timber trade supply chain, partly due to the lack of staffing capacity and training, coordination with other enforcement agencies such as Customs, and a lack of information on where the main areas of illegality is happening in the supply chain. Problems also remain in ensuring equitable sharing of benefits with local communities and ensuring that the negative impact of logging on the availability of useful plant and animal products is minimized. Therefore, this project is designed to contribute to the improvement of governance and transparency of timber harvest and traded in Cameroon and internationally by strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon in order to contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber.

2. Development and specific objectives and indicators of achievement

The development objective of the project is to contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber. It is expected that

- By the end of 2013, capture of revenue by government from timber export increases of 20%.
- By the end 2013, an open and transparent information system on activities related to forest law enforcement, illegal logging and related timber trade in Cameroon is fully operational.
- By 2015, all timber exported by Cameroon is harvested in certified forests.

The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon. It is expected that

- Before the end of 1st year of the project, services of relevant ministries (MINFOF, MINFI, Justice, Police and Gendarmerie) coordinate to control illegal logging and associated trade.
- At the end of first year of the project, an interagency system of information on logging, sawmilling and timber trade is operational, and is providing improved information to communities on their share of tax revenues.
- At the end of the project, there is total compliance of large and small-scale logging and sawmilling enterprises.

3. Beneficiaries, expected outcomes and the main outputs

The outputs that will be achieved are (1) Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened; (2) Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened; (3) Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved. Among other things, after two years of its implementation the project will allow: (1) the government to make sure that all actors concerned in the timber sector are complying with their fiscal

obligations and timber royalties and taxes are paid as required by the forest law, and to consequently receive all the tax income from timber harvesting and export; (2) the sawmilling companies to apply a system to identify and segregate timber according to its source and documentation and records of purchased and sold timber are available; (3) the logging companies to respect forest laws and regulations relating to timber harvesting and transportation, and the rights of forest communities; (4) the forest communities to get their share of tax revenue from the harvested timber; (5) to improve the image of Cameroon's timbers on the international market to enhance the country's credibility (6) to set-up the coordination of government services in order to help to make sure that these results will be durable.

4. Project implementation and Stakeholders participation

The project emphasizes the importance of strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon for national development and sustainable forest management. The intention would be achieved in a participatory and consultative approach that engages all the relevant stakeholders, in establishing a framework that connects research, business and policy in a multi-stakeholders platform. The underlying philosophy for the implementation of this project is based on the concept of participatory and consultation approach throughout the project life cycle. The skills of expert consultants will be solicited through training workshops, regular evaluation of each activity during the implementation of the project, in order to make adjustments where necessary, and to align the project in meeting its goals. This would enhance learning and sharing lessons for up scaling successful strategies for capacity strengthening in governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon and beyond. This approach normally creates a learning alliance for both the research team and the stakeholders in learning through cycles of concrete experiences, reflective observation, abstract conceptualisation and active experimentation, with the ultimate aim of developing the collective commitment and capacity to implement and abide by the laws. A systematic and methodical approach will be followed to ensure the realization of the specific objectives and outcome indicators of the project through the implementation of specific tasks as outlined in the log frame

The executive Agency of this project is TRAFFIC who will be working in close collaboration with the Forestry Department of MINFOF especially the brigade of control. This department is in charge of forestry management in Cameroon. The TRAFFIC Central Africa Office (with Headquarter in Yaoundé, Cameroon) is endowed with experience as the foremost wildlife trade monitoring network globally. It works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants are not a threat to the conservation of nature. Its vision is that trade of wild animals and plants is kept at sustainable levels, without damaging the integrity of ecological systems, so that it contributes to human needs, supports livelihoods and helps motivate commitments to the conservation of wildlife species and their habitats. TRAFFIC is well known for its support in research on early warning of over exploitation of resources, globally significant species resource security like Mahogany and Ramin and trade routes investigation and analysis as well enforcement training and technical assistance.

5. Sustainability of results after the project's completion

During the implementation of this project, efforts will be made to ensure sustainability. The training of trainers will be one important aspect to the capacity building. Personnel from various services in Cameroon who work towards ensuring the transparency and good governance of the forestry sector will be sufficiently trained. Advocacy will be made for MINFOF to own and institutionalize the process to continue updating of timbers routes information and monitoring of legality. Other sources (.e.g. Yearly Ministry budget or fund from PSFE) will be sourced to support such commitment.

6. Key assumptions and risks

Key assumptions to the project are

- MINFOF will continue to play a proactive role in ensuring the implementation of FLE.
- MINFOF and other relevant ministries take concrete steps to strengthen inter-services coordination for FLE starting from the first quarter of the project.
- Before the project start, MINFOF nominates the project the staff required for the implementation of the project.
- The Ministries will timely select participants to the training
- MINFOF ensures that the FLE Coordination Committee is set-up as planned
- MINFOF will approve a mechanism for the settlement of disputes related to access to information on the timber sector.
- The government guaranties independence of timber legality monitoring.

7. ITTO budget and contribution of the Executing Agency

Contribution	Amount (US\$)
ITTO	365 526
TRAFFIC International	53 100
Grand TOTAL	418 626

Table of Contents

PROJECT BRIEF.....	i
1. Existing situation and the problems to be addressed by the project.....	i
2. Development and specific objectives and indicators of achievement.....	i
3. Beneficiaries, expected outcomes and the main outputs.....	i
4. Project implementation and Stakeholders participation.....	ii
5. Sustainability of results after the project's completion.....	ii
6. Key assumptions and risks.....	iii
7. ITTO budget and contribution of the Executing Agency.....	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS.....	7
PART 1: PROJECT CONTEXT.....	1
1.1 Origin.....	8
1.2 Relevance.....	8
1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities.....	8
1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country' policies.....	9
1.3 Target area.....	10
1.3.1 Geographic location.....	3
1.3.2 Social, economic and environmental aspects.....	5
1.4 Expected outcomes.....	7
PART2 PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
2.1 Rationale.....	8
2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues.....	8
2.1.2 Stakeholders analysis.....	8
2.1.3 Problems analysis.....	12
2.1.4 Logical framework matrix.....	15
2.2 Objectives.....	16
2.2.1 Development objectives and outcome indicators.....	16
2.2.2 Specific objectives and outcomes indicators.....	17
PART 3 DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS.....	18
3.1 Outputs and activities.....	18
3.1.1 Outputs.....	18
3.1.2 Activities.....	18
3.2 Implementation approaches and methods.....	19
3.3 Work plan.....	20
3.4 Budget.....	21
3.4.1 Master budget.....	26

3.4.2 Consolidated budget by component	28
3.4.3: Yearly ITTO budget by component.....	30
3.4.4 Executing Agency yearly budget	31
3.5 Assumptions, risks, sustainability.....	31
3.5.1 Assumption and risks.....	32
3.5.2 Sustainability.....	32
PART 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	33
4.1 Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms	33
4.1.1 Executing agency and partners	33
4.1.2 Project management team.....	33
4.1.3 Project steering committee	39
4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement	40
4.2 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation	36
4.3 Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning.....	37
4.3.1 Stakeholder involvement	41
4.3.2 Stakeholder involvement	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	38
ANNEX 1. PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY.....	40
ANNEX 2. TERM OF REFERENCE OF THE PROJECT COORDINATOR	42
ANNEX 2. PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CONSULTANTS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.....	42
ANNEX 4: AMENDMENTS ADDRESSING EXPERT PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.....	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Cameroon as the geographical location of the study of legality in forestry sector.....	11
Figure 2. Problem tree	19
Figure 3. Solution tree.....	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Stakeholder analysis.....	16
------------------------------------	----

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ANAFOR:	Agence Nationale de Développement_des Forêts
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES:	Convention of International Trade for Endangered Species
COMIFAC:	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
EU:	European Union.
FLE	Forest Law Enforcement
FLEGT:	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINFOF:	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
NGO:	Non Governmental organization
NTFPs:	Non Timber Forest Products
ITTO:	International Tropical Timber organization
ITTA:	International Tropical Timber Agreement
IUCN:	International Union for conservation of nature
REM:	Resource Extraction Monitoring.
TOR:	Terms of Reference
TRAFFIC:	The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
UFA:	Unité Forestière d'Aménagement (Forest management Unit)
UNDP:	United Nation Development Programme
VPA:	<i>Voluntary</i> Partnership Agreements
WWF:	World Wide Fund for Nature

PART 1: PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

This project responds to the pressing need for strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon for better forestry sector that reconciles the interests of the growing logging industry with those dependent on forest resources as well as those regulating, monitoring and coordinating the activities of the timber sector. It builds on the substantive work carried by the project partners on sustainable forest management in Cameroon and beyond to address issues related to industrial logging concessions. In this line, this project is intended to address some of the problems observed on the sustainability of the Cameroon previous ITTO funded project (e.g. PD047/98 Rev.2 (M) “Establishing a data collection and dissemination system on sustainable basis for timber marketing statistics in Cameroon”). The main aim of the project was the establishment of a database (*Commercialisation du bois Camerounais – COMCAM*) to register information related to wood traceability including exporters, volume, quantity of special products, destination countries. Unfortunately, the project does not work properly due to many reasons; the most important quite often advanced being the Government limited capacity to monitor forestry activities and ensure compliance by forest managers with current legislation. Therefore, this project is an attempt to address the problem.

In general, since several decades, the need to strengthen capacities in sustainable forest management in Cameroon has resulted in several organizational metamorphoses shaping and reshaping the Ministry in charge of forests as well as encouraging the participation of the civil society in forest and wildlife management. Today, collaboration and fine-tuning of management requirements by concessionaires, civil society and the public are already yielding their first results, notably with the issuance of FSC certificates. However, a number of forest offences still remain to be addressed: inadequate institutional capacities, lack of commitment and incentives to enforce Forest Law, Government limited capacity to monitor forestry activities and ensure compliance by forest managers with current legislation, poor information on timber harvest and trade in Cameroon. Problems also remain in ensuring equitable sharing of benefits with local communities and ensuring that the negative impact of logging on the availability of useful plant and animal products is minimized. Within the Ministry in charge of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) a special brigade has been created at national and regional (provincial) levels to check legality in forest products' exploitation. For more transparency and credibility in the control, the Ministry has accepted to work with an independent observer (REM) who constantly informs national and international opinions on the successes and weaknesses of control mechanism in Cameroon. This allows Cameroon to develop strategies to capitalize on her successes and implement solutions to overcome the weaknesses. In this regards, Cameroon recently officially engaged in the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) with the European Union (EU). **This constant search to improve governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon is in line with the ITTO Sustainable Forest Management objectives and will further complement the current ITTO/CITES project to enhance cooperation between ITTO and CITES for CITES listed timber species. For this reason, this project needs support from international bodies.**

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, with a regional office in Cameroon has been assisting the government in meeting its objectives for SFM. TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC and MINFOF commitment to improve governance and transparency in the forestry sector within Cameroon and beyond was again strengthened during a meeting held in March 2009 between the two parties.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities

This project is in line with ITTA 2006 objectives b); d); h) which are similar to the objectives 1994 outlined above and in addition contribute to objectives l) strengthening the capacity of members for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics on their trade in timber; n) strengthening the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance, and addressing illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber; and follows the ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011.

This project is in conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities as it will address the ITTO Thematic Programme on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). It will set a base for an initiative on Timber Tracking Systems in Cameroon, one of the priority themes of ITTO. Also, the project will strengthen the Civil Society-Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainable Forest Management and Verification of Legality, a theme which is important to ITTO.

Under the TFLET programme, this project will support the objectives of Strengthening forest law compliance and governance through improving policy and legal frameworks and strengthening institutions, improving data; improve transparency and effective management of supply chains and increased domestic and international trade in legally produced tropical timber; improve international cooperation in forest law enforcement and governance; in particular expected outcomes on improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of FLEG; better enforcement of forest laws and regulations through chain of custody and tracking and tracing systems; increased market opportunities for legally and sustainably produced timber; enhanced capacity of trade associations and civil society organizations; and policies and programmes to improve FLEG contributing to the implementation of ITTO objectives and other international objectives and bilateral initiatives.

1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country' policies

The economic importance attached to the sector by the Government of Cameroon is indicated by a Policy Framework Paper, which states: *The forests of Cameroon represent one of the country's greatest riches and that the government expects this sector to contribute to growth and macroeconomic balance. Based on this, the Cameroon Government is determined to preserve the national forest patrimony by setting up a sustainable management that can guarantee the continued stream of economic benefits from its tropical forests. In this regard, over the past two decades, Cameroon has made a series of institutional reviews of the forestry sector in order to enhance strategies for monitoring logging operations and protected areas.*

Cameroon's country strategy paper where Cameroon's forests is seen as of vital importance to the country's economy, and perform ecosystem functions of immense regional and global importance though they have long suffered from mismanagement and degradation at an unprecedented rates. However, there are real prospects that the decline in quality and extent of its forests can be reversed so that Cameroon can provide a sustainable and wide range of benefits to its people and report favourably on its performance at Rio+20. Achieving this requires urgent action to bring management up to the standards expressed in the forest law, government policy statements and international commitments and is in line with the 1994 forestry law promoting sustainable forest management, Yaoundé declaration on AFLEG (Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance). It will address the UN Millennium Development Goal No7: "Ensure environmental sustainability" especially target 7 A: "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources" and target 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest. It will support axes 1 and 4 of the COMIFAC convergence plan. It will contribute to Goal 1.2 of CBD: "Reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity" and will also contribute to goal 2.1 of CBD especially objective 4: "Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade". This project also links to the FLEGT VPA negotiations directly and will assist in implementation of the VPA. The VPA mechanism for conformity is through the Timber Legality Assurance System where all legal timber from Cameroon going to the EU will be issued with a timber license to verify that the shipment has met the legal obligations in Cameroon. The TLAS will have to be able to differentiate all timber

entering the supply chain and that each link in the chain is legally compliant. This is only possible if the relevant government agencies have full knowledge of the trade routes, and sources of timber in Cameroon, including from imports which this project will provide, including assessing and advocating strengthening the regulatory and implementation framework which Cameroon should undertake. Since the TLAS will depend on the legality framework developed under the VPA, this project will provide relevant information on systems, procedures, documentation, monitoring and enforcement actions to strengthen the legality framework. **This is because the case of Cameroon has a global relevance. The country is among those at the centre of global concern about illegal logging. Cameroon is one of the few countries that are active in VPA. These agreements are one of the policy tools of the Action Plan for FLEGT of the EU, the most significant international initiative against illegal logging. The Action Plan notes that in addressing the illegal logging, social, economic and environmental impacts can be minimized and promote sustainable forest management.**

1.3 Target area

1.3.1 Geographic location

This project will cover the entire Cameroon forest ecosystem (especially the South, East & Centre regions) documenting (including mapping where appropriate), and gathering information of the timber routes, assessing legality of timber producing and processing sites, along timber routes, including cross border routes, at timber check points and import and export sites.

The central African country of Cameroon has an area of approximately 475,000 square kilometers. From a bio-geographical perspective, Cameroon has four major ecological regions. The largest of these is a dense rainforest, which covers 40 percent of the national territory, and is the area mostly concerned with forest concessions/timber logging. The Northern part of the country is rather dried and suffered a lot of the impacts of climate change leading to intensification of the desertification and drying up of surface and ground water. On the whole, 175,000 square kilometers have been identified by the government as production forests. The extraction of Cameroonian timber begun under German colonization, became more highly structured under the French, and reached its peak both quantitatively and qualitatively at the end of the 1980s. The exploitative structure gradually took the form of sprawling interwoven networks of management by European countries, including France, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. Concerned by increasing its revenue, the post-colonial State encouraged both supply and demand, and initiated innovative strategies of collaboration with the European operators. However, since the mid-1990s, the forestry sector has attracted more and more operators, including nationals such as senior political and military figures some of whom operate illegally.

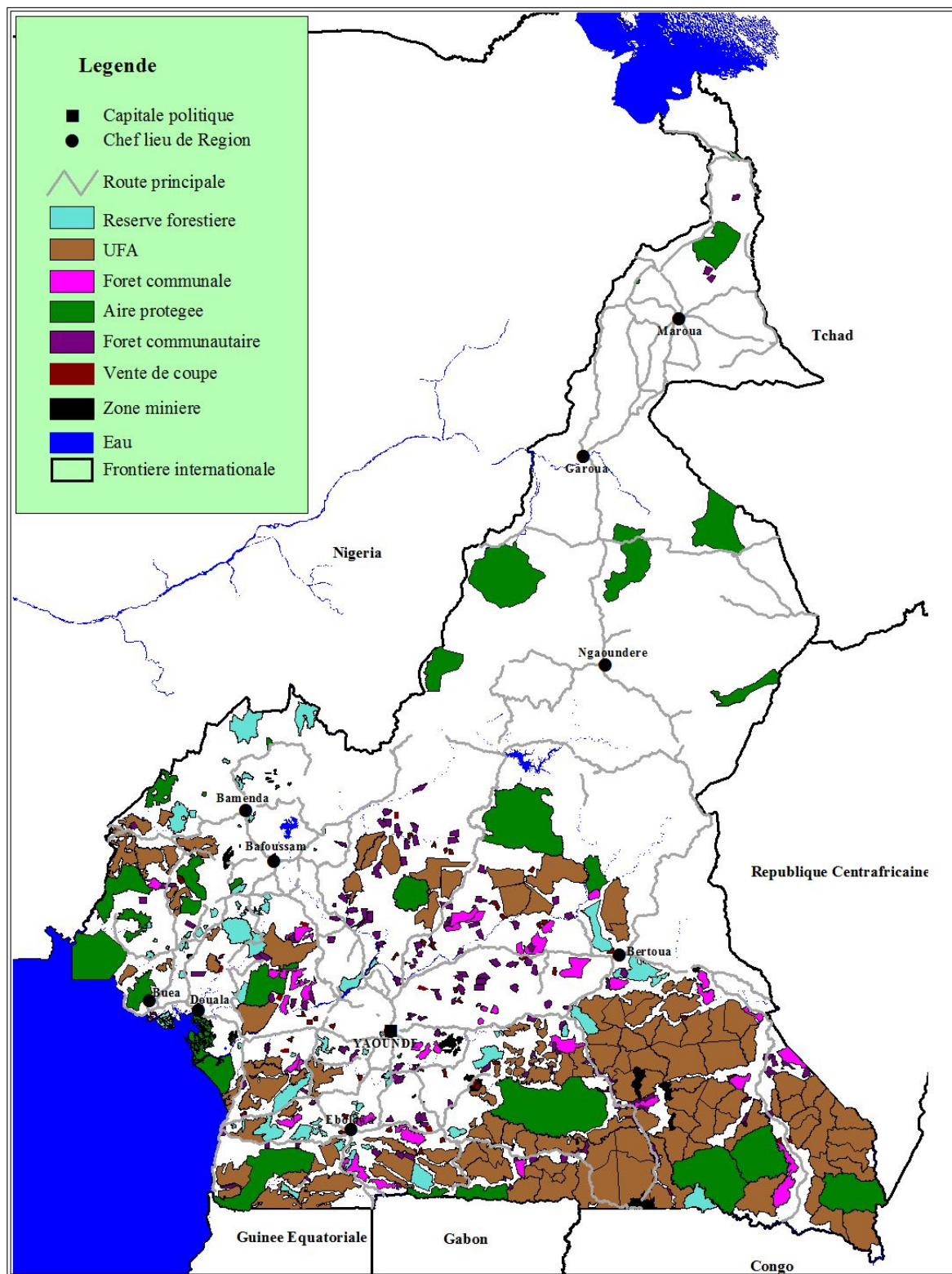


Figure 1. Cameroon as the geographical location of the study of legality in forestry sector

1.3.2 Social, economic and environmental aspects

Illegal logging and its associated trade can be seen as a failure of good forest governance with severe and large-scale impacts, including an undermining of economic growth, equitable development, and environmental conservation (Kishor and Oksanen 2006). The World Bank acknowledges that illegal logging and the lack of appropriate forest governance are major obstacles to alleviating poverty, developing natural resources, and protecting environmental values and services (World Bank 2008a, [http](http://)). The most commonly mentioned impacts of illegal logging, in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects, are briefly described hereunder.

Social aspects

According to the World Bank, more than 1.6 billion people worldwide depend on forests for their livelihoods, the majority of whom live in extreme poverty. Of that number it is estimated that 60 million indigenous people are totally dependent on forests, 350 million are highly forest dependent, and 1.2 billion are dependent on agroforestry.

In Africa, over two-thirds of the population rely directly or indirectly on forests and woodlands for their livelihood, as well as medicinal plants and common pool forest resources for meeting essential fuel wood, grazing, and other needs. Similar patterns of dependency are observed in the Congo Basin Forests whose over 30 million inhabitants, representing over 150 ethnic groups depend on the forest for food, shelter, and other livelihood activities. With such a high proportion of people dependent on forest resources, it is not surprising that illegal logging is associated with extensive negative social impacts. Illegal logging has been shown to fuel poverty and to increase uneven power relations and access to resources and land. Local communities and indigenous groups that are directly dependent on forest resources for subsistence needs are often those most severely affected, as their very livelihoods, rights, and security become threatened. Natural forests often play an important role in subsistence economy systems and livelihoods (for activities including the gathering of fodder, fuelwood, food, medicine, and grazing), and are more important to disadvantaged groups in society. Illegal logging, with its problems of weak law enforcement and corruption, has a disproportionately adverse impact on these groups. It is sometimes argued that the rural poor may benefit from weak law enforcement, because they can, for example, illegally use resources on public lands without having to pay fees and taxes. Studies show that when the rule of law is weak, stakeholders that wield power eventually dominate the use of forest resources and rural poor populations employed in illegal logging operations tend to gain only marginal benefits. In addition, benefits are often transitory, as the operators may abandon a site once its commercial potential is exhausted. Closely associated with corruption and organized crime, illegal logging undermines the rule of law, principles of democratic governance, and respect for human rights. In some cases, illegal exploitation is also associated with violent conflicts, with profits from illegal exploitation of forests and other natural resources having been used to fund and prolong conflicts. It has been reported that, in countries such as Myanmar, Cambodia, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, revenues from illegal logging have funded national and regional conflicts.

In Cameroon like in other Central African countries, forest ecosystem services provide security portfolios for over 80% of the predominantly rural communities, and thus, highly crucial for poverty reduction and national development. Among the world's top five tropical log exporters, timber production in Cameroon reached 4.7 million cubic meters in 2008 representing 2.5 million in the informal sector and 2.2 in the commercial sector. Currently, the forest sector is the third largest source of foreign exchange for the State, after agricultural exports and oil, and accounts for more than 10 percent of gross domestic product and 28.2 percent of non-petroleum exports. Forestry provides in general between 45,000 and 70,000 jobs. However, it has been stressed that illegal logging increases poverty by reducing forest resources available to the poor.

Economic aspects

Illegal logging and the related trade hinder economic development. The World Bank estimates that in developing countries, illegal logging causes an annual loss of more than US\$10 billion per year from public lands alone, eight times the total global development assistance for SFM. Another US\$5 billion is estimated to be lost annually by governments due to evaded taxes, fees, and other revenues associated with legal forestry (World Bank 2006b). Illegal logging is also depressing the price of wood products globally (up to 16%, depending on product type) (Lawson 2007) thus creating an uneven playing field for legitimate forest sector industries.

In Cameroon, the economic importance attached to the forest sector by the Government is indicated by a Policy Framework Paper, which states that *“The forests of Cameroon represent one of the country’s greatest riches and that the government expects this sector to contribute to growth and macroeconomic balance”*. In this line, forest contributes about 41 billions of FCFA (about 63 million Euro) annually to Cameroon’s economy. In 2004, Government revenue from direct taxes levied from the forestry sector summed up to 33 million USD. Total penalties collected between 2003 and 2005 amount to about CFA 916,000,000 (about 1,835,000 USD). However, maintaining these revenue streams requires sustainable management practices, which encounter a host of difficult technical issues: weak governance structure and law enforcement, Government limited capacity to monitor forestry activities and ensure compliance by forest managers with current legislation, insufficient information on timber traceability in trade, etc. However, illegal logging is said to result in significant losses of government revenues in producing countries and to depress the prices of timber products. It has been estimated that if all exports associated with illegally harvested logs were phased out by 2007, international round wood, lumber, and wood panel prices would rise respectively by 19, 7 and 16 per cent.

Environmental aspects

As part of the Congo Basin forests that constitute the second largest contiguous rainforest in the world, Cameroon forests actively contribute to the world’s environmental stability and are used as economic resources to produce subsistence and industrial forest products. They are home to a large number of species, therefore acting as a stronghold to safeguard biodiversity. They also serve as a living habitat for many indigenous and non-indigenous. However, concern about the impacts of illegal logging has grown considerably over the past decade and brought the issue to global attention, with international NGOs at the forefront in raising awareness about the issue. These organizations are still a significant force behind the drive of national governments in developed countries including Cameroon to address illegal logging and related trade. Reported to account for more than 50 per cent of annual harvest in several countries, illegal logging has been seen as undermining the efforts by donor agencies to support sustainable forest management in the 1980s and 1990s.

Despite widespread concern about illegal logging, there is still significant uncertainty about the quantitative and qualitative nature of the problem. For instance in Cameroon, it is unclear how much illegal logging is actually taking place. The actual environmental, social, and economic impacts of illegal logging are also unclear. In addition, timber traceability in trade is also scarcely documented. Furthermore, types of operators involved in timber logging and trade is largely undocumented. As up to 46% of timber exports from Douala port are from neighbouring countries, the benefit of this project will extend to neighbouring countries. The project will also assess and evaluate the transparency and legality at the forest level, ensuring that timber exploitation benefits the neighbouring communities as per Cameroon 1994 forestry law. Options on traceability will be provided to assist Government actions and field staff capacity towards ensuring legality.

Amplification of commercial logging on the forests

As part of the Congo Basin, Cameroon forests have been in the spotlight for several decades as one of the world's most threatened ecosystems. In spite of its strategic importance in global climate change and biodiversity richness, the forests have been grappling with both historical and contemporary issues like commercial logging, clearing for subsistence agriculture, and poaching for bush meat. With the economic crisis, activities of the Cameroon forestry sector are reduced by 20% with 30% job loss. This is a cause for growing concern as there is a potential for a boom of illegality in the sector and increase in the rate of forest loss and degradation from its current average of 220,000 ha per annum. In addition, the emerging and lucrative market in China further serves as incentive for increase commercial logging in the region over other interests and services that forest ecosystem provide. Therefore, experiences and research data from this project will have tremendous potentials for off-site applications with great impacts in other neighbouring countries. In addition, this project will provide recommendations for proper informed decision-making.

1.4 Expected outcomes

Poor forest law enforcement is widely recognized as the major factor of illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon. The eradication of illegal logging requires therefore the mobilization of all the government services that are in charge of different aspects of timber harvesting, transport, transformation and export. It requires also the establishment of timber monitoring systems, systems to monitor law enforcement and the legality transparency systems. The project will have responded to these needs when it reaches its completion stage. The three planned outputs of the project, that is implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened, coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened, and transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved will together allow to strengthen the country's capacity to address the current problems of illegal logging and associated trade. Among other things, after two years of its implementation the project will allow to:

- The government to make sure that all actors concerned in the timber sector are complying with their fiscal obligations and timber royalties and taxes are paid as required by the forest law.
- The government will consequently receive all the tax income from timber harvesting and export.
- The sawmilling companies are applying a system to identify and segregate timber according to its source and documentation and records of purchased and sold timbers are available.
- Logging companies are respecting forest laws and regulations relating to timber harvesting and transportation, and the rights of forest communities.
- The forest communities are getting their share of tax revenue from the harvested timber.
- The image of Cameroon's timbers on the international market is positive and the country's credibility is enhanced.
- The coordination of government services set-up with project support is helping to make sure that these results will be durable.

PART 2: PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues

In Cameroon, Ministries are the technical poles for the implementation of the national policy. In the forestry sector, three main authorities are responsible for most of activities in the forests including the monitoring of revenue: (1) Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) responsible for controlling forestry operations, including the allocation of concessions, validation of concession management plans and law enforcement; (2) Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) responsible for assessing and managing environmental impacts of forest activities, including Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIAs) in the context of concession management; and (3) Ministry of Finance (MINF) responsible for overseeing forestry sector contributions to national income, including all fiscal competences revenue collection ; contracts independent port monitors for timber trade. These technical and financial structures extend from headquarters to provinces/regions and to departments and sub-divisions. Personnel for this work are of limited number or not mainly allocated where they should be or more importantly not sufficiently trained to efficiently address the challenges of governance, legality, traceability and trade in the Cameroon forestry sector.

Since the impact of the project covers many regions and other neighbouring countries the project, TRAFFIC International will be the executing agency and will be working in close collaboration with the Department of Forestry in the Ministry in charge of Forests (MINFOF) who will be assuring the facilitation and supervisory role (see role and responsibilities of the two institutions in section 4.1.2 (Project management team).

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, with a regional office in Cameroon has been assisting the government in meeting its objectives for SFM. TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC and MINFOF commitment to improve governance and transparency in the forestry sector within Cameroon and beyond was again strengthened during a meeting held in March 2009 between the two parties.

Immediately after the project has been approved, TRAFFIC will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of forestry in the Ministry in charge of forests.

2.1.2 Stakeholders analysis

Stakeholders include:

- Those dependent on forest resources (primary stakeholders) such as forest dwelling communities, timber exploiters, saw mill owners and timber transporters.
- Those regulating, monitoring and coordinating the activities of the timber sector (secondary stakeholders)
- Those although not directly involved can influence the sector (tertiary stakeholders).

These three groups are analysed in relation to their characteristics, problems, potentials and their planned involvement in this project (see table1).

Consultative planning workshops on timber harvest and trade

This project is build around the outcomes of the many stakeholder workshops, not least the Douala workshop in March 2003 within the framework of the African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Process, and other national workshops held by the government of Cameroon, NGOs and international organizations since then. In addition, as a first step in mobilizing the region and attracting partners from various institutions, TRAFFIC organized a multi-institution stakeholder's knowledge sharing (brainstorming)

workshop for identifying the problems, needs and mapping out a strategy for timber logging and trade in Cameroon forests and beyond. Participants to this workshop included representatives of regional organizations like COMIFAC (French acronym for the Central African Ministerial Commission for the Forest), CARPE (Central African Regional Partnership for the Environment), MINFOF (Ministry of Forest and Wildlife), WWF (World Wildlife Fund), MINEP (Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection), national research institutions, NGOs, universities, community groups etc. The major outcomes of this workshop were the recognition of the need for immediate information on timber logging and trade strategies; the identification of critical gaps limiting the country response capacity, and capacity building on forest law enforcement for the country, and TRAFFIC with its proven expertise and long term experience in the country was unanimously endorsed as the coordinating institution to address this. There will be clearly defined roles for each institution, actors and partners to facilitate outcome implementation and mainstreaming into policy. The outcomes of the partnership workshop represent the illegal logging challenges collectively considered of high research priorities, some of which are integrated in this project within this interactive science-policy dialogue framework. Although there were few prospective study undertaken for the identification of constraints related to illegal logging and trade a priori, the outcomes of this consultative workshop represent the common perspectives of a wide range of stakeholders and actors directly engaged and responsible for policy, research and development implementation on timber related activities. However, some of these assertions would be validated with empirical data collected in the course of the project implementation.

Table 1:Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potentials	Involvement in Project
Primary stakeholders				
Communities neighbouring the forest exploitation sites	Traditional forest owners (although no formal titles) Lack capacity to check legality and inform government or ask for their rights	Are poor people living in a rich forest, Benefits not lifting the burden of conservation-development Need more benefit sharing	Desire to receive assistance; belief in Cameroon government laws (MINFOF)	The respect of their rights will be promoted in the project and their capacity enhanced to ask for and defend their rights legally
Timber exploiters	Tend to respect the law only if being monitored / profit from Government lack of monitoring,	potential restriction of market for illegal timbers	Willingness of the majority to follow legality	The project will help build their awareness and stimulate their willingness and reinforce their capacity to respect national and international laws
Saw millers	wish to have many logs/wood to transform and avoid control	Not always acquiring timber from legal sources	Willingness of the majority to follow legality	The project will help stimulate their willingness and reinforce their capacity to respect national and international laws

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potentials	Involvement in Project
Wood transporters	wish to have many logs/wood to carry and avoid check points	not always in the possession of timber transport authorisation	could help establish legality	The project will raise awareness on the advantages in carrying only legal wood and the inconveniences on carrying illegal wood
Secondary stakeholders				
Forestry services	Law makers and in charge of law enforcement	Poorly trained staff and lack skills for law implementation, monitoring	Has negotiated a VPA- Voluntary Partnership Agreement with European Union to establish legality in forestry sector	This project with help MINFOF implement the negotiated VPA in relation to FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), meet requirements of Lacey Act, and other international requirements such as public procurement, certification, etc.
Other forest law enforcement services (Customs, Ministry of Finance, Police, Gendarmerie Justice) services	In charge of tax recovery and general control, sanctions	Not always aware of updated national and international laws and their responsibility to monitor and control those regulations	Willingness to collaborate for transparent and legality implementation	This project help build their capacity on FLEGT, CITES, Due diligence etc.
CITES Scientific Authority (ANAFOR)	In charge of advising Cameroon Government on sustainable trade of species listed in CITES appendix 2	lack capacity to professionally undertake the work	Existence of collaborative institutions with expertise	While previous ITTO funded project focus on capacity building of ANAFOR staff, this proposal will establish a committee of experts, provide technical support and advice and further strengthen their capacity to advise ANAFOR

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potentials	Involvement in Project
CITES Management Authority	in charge of issuing exploitation permit	Permit allocation always based on inventory or ground information.	existence of Management plan for CITES species (e.g. Prunus, Assamela)	Capacity of MINFOF to make non detrimental decision and to implement sustainable management or resources
TRAFFIC	Monitoring trade of wild plants and animals	Has not been putting its expertise at MINFOF services	Central Africa office is based in Yaoundé	This project will bring TRAFFIC expertise to back MINFOF effort to establish and monitor transparency and legality in forest sector
Tertiary stakeholders				
International communities	wish to see conservation or sustainable exploitation of Central Africa forests	international conventions (e.g. CITES, FLEGT..) are not always implemented	Existence of incentive and punishment	This project will help implement national and international laws on timber trade and for monitoring the transparency of the trade
Wood consumer	Can encourage or limit illegal wood harvest	Not always interested or informed on the source of timber	Willingness of majority to buy their timbers only from legal sources	This project will raise awareness of domestic consumers on the impacts of illegal wood and encourage them to respect legality
Wood importing countries (EC, USA, China...)	Regulate timber import requirements	has not been serious in stopping illegal wood from entering their countries	Existence of new timber import requirements	This project will help consumers or exporters to respect FLEGT, Due diligence, Lacey Act requirements

The three categories of stakeholders are different. Communities are less organized, ignorant of their right and felt marginalized and unable to benefit from forest exploitation to improve their living conditions. Exploiters; saw millers; and transporters are often organized into syndicates and are most of the time profit driven. Forestry and custom services are often ignorant of international laws or even lack means to implement existing laws. This project which cuts across the different actors will strengthen partnership among them and encourage respect of legality through a win-win collaboration. This project will ensure that all stakeholders will understand the control systems, documentation and penalties as stated in the regulations, to improve transparency of the forestry sector at all points of the supply chain.

2.1.3 Problems analysis

Forests are a key resource for Cameroon and its people, being a source of timber and NTFPs, and providing multiple environmental services and numerous socio-economic benefits. However, these resources are threatened by illegal logging and associated trade that are driven mainly by export markets. The illegal practices that contribute to this threat include harvesting outside concession boundaries, harvesting without title, harvesting in protected areas, disrespect of management plans, harvesting CITES-protected species, disrespect of the minimum exploitable diameter, unlawful transportation of timber, non compliance of with regulations on production records, false declaration of timber volumes, etc. The consequences of these practices the lack of proof of legality of Cameroon's timber for export markets, the loss of government revenue from taxes, the increased threats to biodiversity, and the reduction of the livelihoods for forest communities.

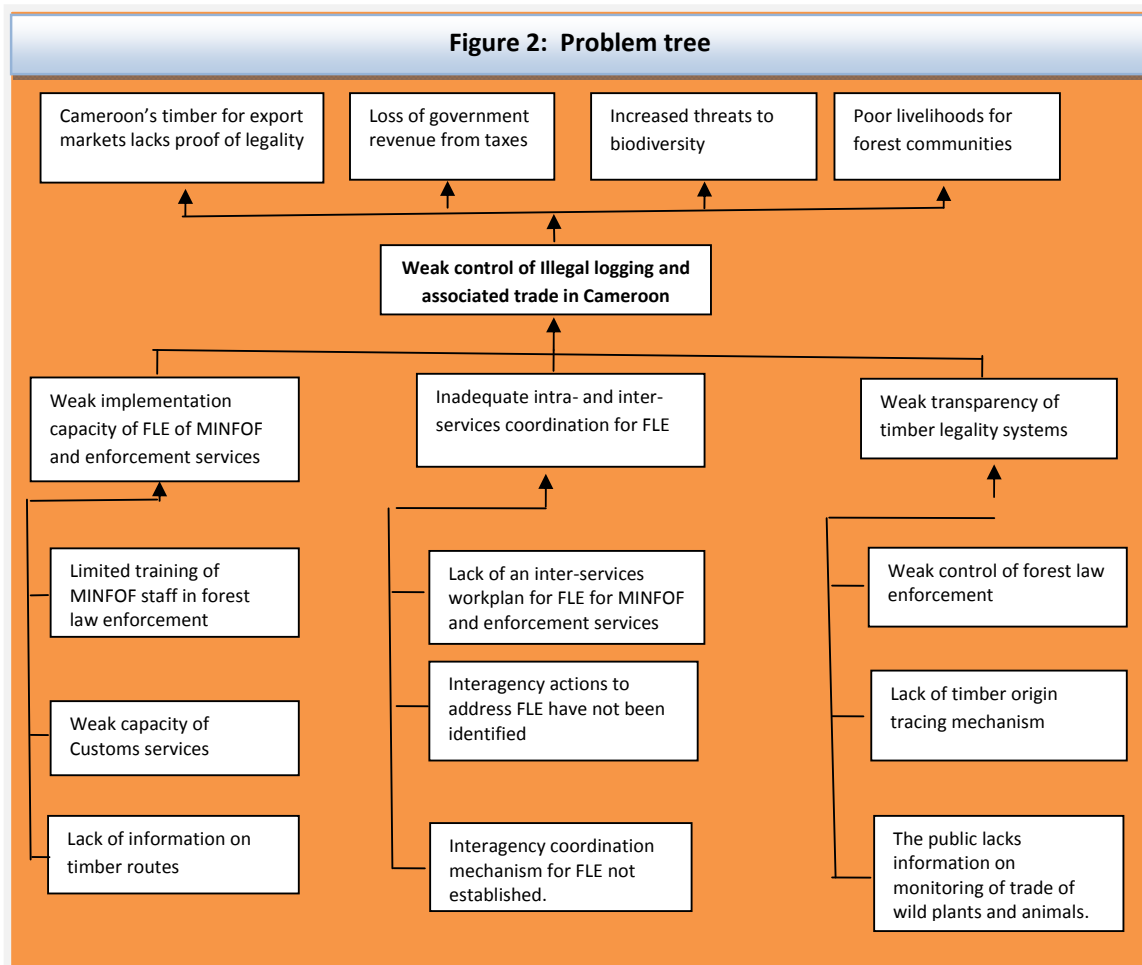
The key problem causing this situation is the weak control of Illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon. Its causes and the solutions to these are illustrated by the problem tree and the solutions tree presented in Figure 2 and 3 respectively. The problem analysis led to the identification of the following three issues:

Weak implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services

It is recognized that the capacity of key government services in charge of different aspects of forest law enforcement is weak. These services include those of MINFOF and the Customs and Tax services. For the efficiency of control by field MINFOF staff, there **is** lack of information on timber routes in the country.

Inadequate intra- and inter-services coordination for FLE

The analysis has demonstrated that ineffective enforcement of forest law in Cameroon is largely attributed, among other factors, to weak coordination between government services and between local, provincial, and central offices of single agencies. The identified problems that limit inter-services coordination include the lack of a joint forest law enforcement workplan, which has not allowed the identification of joint and complementary actions to address the issues. Training needs are not only experienced by MINFOF staff but also by officers of other ministries

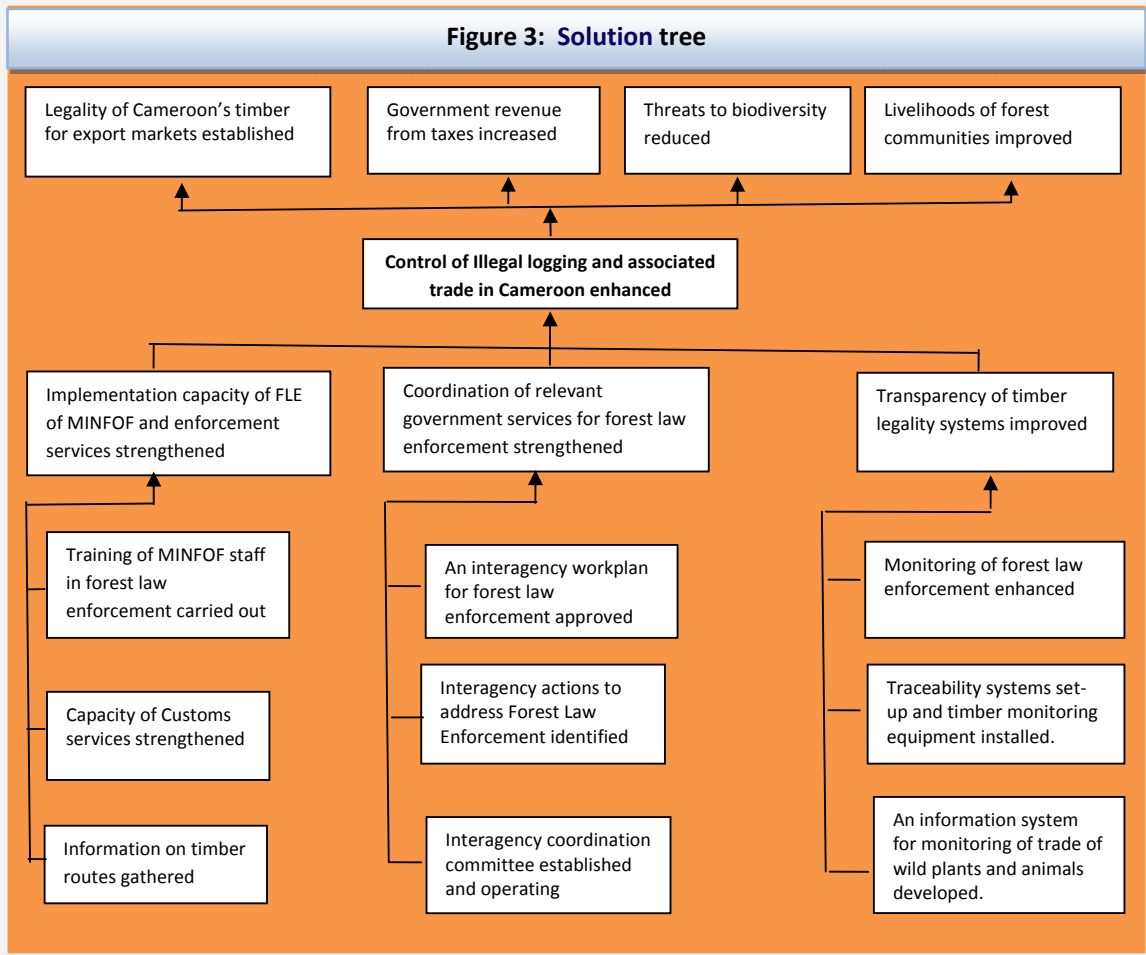


Increased coordination and communication between government services is absolutely needed to combat illegal logging and associated trade at the local and national level. This can be done effectively through inter-ministerial memoranda of understanding (MoU) that formulates a common vision and workplan to combat illegal logging.

Weak transparency of timber legality systems

Illegal logging and associated trade is a strategic issue that needs serious attention to the requirements of transparency of timber legality systems. Currently these systems are considered to be weak. The factors that contribute to this weakness are the poor control of forest law enforcement, the lack of timber origin tracing mechanism, and the lack of information to the public on monitoring of trade of wild plants and animals.

Figure 3: Solution tree



2.1.4 Logical framework matrix

Project components	Indicators	Means of verification	Key assumptions
<p>To contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of 2013, capture of revenue by government from timber export increases of at least 20%. - By the end 2013, an open and transparent information system on activities related to forest law enforcement, illegal logging and related timber trade in Cameroon is fully operational. - By 2015, all timber exported by Cameroon is harvested in certified forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Export statistics of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Finance - Tax revenue statistics of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Finance - Reports of MINFOF on progress towards sustainable forest management. 	<p>MINFOF will continue to play a proactive role in ensuring the implementation of FLE.</p>
<p>To strengthen the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before the end of 1st year of the project, services of relevant ministries (MINFOF, MINFI, Justice, Police and Gendarmerie) coordinate to control illegal logging and associated trade. - At the end of first year of the project, an interagency system of information on logging, sawmilling and timber trade is operational, and is providing improved information to communities on their share of tax revenues. - At the end of the project, there is total compliance of large and small-scale logging and sawmilling enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - Verification of compliance; - Surveys in communities for tax revenue share. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINFOF and other relevant ministries take concrete steps to strengthen inter-services coordination for FLE starting from the first quarter of the project. - Before the project start, MINFOF nominates the project the staff required for the implementation of the project.

Project components	Indicators	Means of verification	Key assumptions
Output 1: Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1st year of its implementation, the project has trained through 6 workshops staff of MINFOF (20), Ministry of Finance (20), Justice (3) , and police (10) and Gendarmerie (7) - The trained staff are applying their new knowledge for FLE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - Training workshop reports; - Interviews with trainees. 	The Ministries will timely select participants to the training.
Output 2: Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A FLE Coordination Committee is set-up by the relevant authority in the 1st quarter of the 1st year of the project. - Activities and decisions of the Committee after its creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - Committee creation decision; - Reports of the Committee meetings. 	MINFOF ensures that the FLE Coordination Committee is set-up as planned.
Output 3: Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of the 1st year of the project the public has access to all the information on the country's timber sector through the web. - Before the end of the project, a mechanism for the settlement of disputes regarding access to timber sector information exists and is accessible to the public including forest communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - Existence of a website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINFOF will approve a mechanism for the settlement of disputes related to access to information on the timber sector. - The government guarantees independence of timber legality monitoring.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Development objectives and outcome indicators

The development objective of the project is to contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber.

Impact indicators:

- By the end of 2013, capture of revenue by government from timber export increases of 20%.
- By the end 2013, an open and transparent information system on activities related to forest law enforcement, illegal logging and related timber trade in Cameroon is fully operational.
- By 2015, all timber exported by Cameroon is harvested in certified forests.

2.2.2 Specific objectives and outcomes indicators

The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon.

Outcome indicators:

- Before the end of 1st year of the project, services of relevant ministries (MINFOF, MINFI, Justice, Police and Gendarmerie) coordinate to control illegal logging and associated trade.
- At the end of first year of the project, an interagency system of information on logging, sawmilling and timber trade is operational, and is providing improved information to communities on their share of tax revenues.
- At the end of the project, there is total compliance of large and small-scale logging and sawmilling enterprises.

PART 3: DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Outputs and activities

3.1.1 Outputs

Output 1: Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened.

To address the problem of weak capacities in government services having to play key role in FLE, the project will support training of trainers of MINFOF staff in Cameroon forest law and its enforcement, as well as those of other services such as Customs and Tax, in relevant FLE aspects of their work. A study to gather information on timber routes will be conducted.

Output 2: Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened.

A Committee to coordinate government services concerned by FLE will be established. Coordination will focus on organizing and coordinating actions to combat illegal logging and associate trade, as well as setting up efficient mechanisms for the exchange of information concerning timber monitoring, documentation and records keeping, tax monitoring and statistics of illegal activities. An interagency workplan will be elaborated. Its building blocks will include improving the forest governance system, improving forest management. Based on the workplan, interagency actions to address FLE problems will be identified and

Output 3: Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved.

Combating illegal logging cannot be successful if there is no monitoring of FLE and an effective transparency of the measures taken to ensure compliance. The FLE monitoring procedures will be developed and implemented to allow assessing processes of resources harvesting, transportation and processing, and giving credibility the legality system used in Cameroon. Credibility requires developing and maintaining an information system accessible to the public on a website.

3.1.2 Activities

Output 1

- Activity 1.1: Train trainers of MINFOF staff in Cameroon forest law and its enforcement.
- Activity 1.2: Train trainers of Customs and Tax services and other services (Justice, Police and Gendarmerie) in relevant FLE aspects of their work.
- Activity 1.3: Train forest logging companies in relevant FLE aspects of their work
- Activity 1.4: Conduct a study to gather information on timber routes.

Output 2:

- Activity 2.1: Elaborate and seek an interagency workplan for FLE.
- Activity 2.2: Identify interagency actions to address FLE problems.
- Activity 2.3: Establish an interagency coordination committee for FLE.

Output 3:

- Activity 3.1: Develop and implement procedures for the monitoring of FLE.
- Activity 3.2: Set-up timber origin tracing systems and install timber monitoring equipment.
- Activity 3.3: Develop an information system for the monitoring of trade of wild plants and animals.

3.2 Implementation approaches and methods

The project emphasizes the importance of strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon for national development and sustainable forest management. The intention would be achieved in a participatory and consultative approach that engages all the relevant stakeholders, in establishing a framework that connects research, business and policy in a multi-stakeholders platform. The underlying philosophy for the implementation of this project is based on the concept of participatory and consultation approach throughout the project life cycle. The skills of expert consultants will be solicited through training workshops, regular evaluation of each activity during the implementation of the project, in order to make adjustments where necessary, and to align the project in meeting its goals. This would enhance learning and sharing lessons for up scaling successful strategies for capacity strengthening in governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon and beyond. This approach normally creates a learning alliance for both the research team and the stakeholders in learning through cycles of concrete experiences, reflective observation, abstract conceptualisation and active experimentation, with the ultimate aim of developing the collective commitment and capacity to implement and abide by the laws. A systematic and methodical approach will be followed to ensure the realization of the specific objectives and outcome indicators of the project through the implementation of specific tasks as outlined in the log frame

While TRAFFIC will be the Executing Agency of the project, MINFOF will facilitate coordination with other FLE services including Customs during field visits and data gathering. Direct monitoring of the forest management, and cross border check points for a period of time will also be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementation and procedures of the agencies, and to obtain field data to cross check against official data to determine gaps and weaknesses of the systems and regulations. The data and observations will be analysed and the results will be presented at a multistakeholder consultation. Consultation meetings with each group of stakeholders will be organised to discuss illegality observed. Resolution from the meeting will lead to a jointly designed strategy to ensure legality. Such consultations will be done with neighbouring communities to FMU, timber exploiters, transporters, foresters in charge of control, customs, traders, and exporters. During each discussion benefits of respecting legality will be highlighted. Actors will be encouraged to act by conviction rather than because of fear of penalties.

3.3 Work plan

Outputs/Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1 Quarter				Year 2 Quarter			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Output 1: Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened									
Activity 1.1: Train trainers of MINFOF staff in Cameroon forest law and its enforcement	TRAFFIC		■	■					
Activity 1.2: Train trainers of Customs and Tax services and other services (Police and Gendarmerie) in relevant FLE aspects of their work.	TRAFFIC			■	■				
Activity 1.3: Train forest logging companies in relevant FLE aspects of their work	TRAFFIC					■	■		
Activity 1.4: Conduct a study to gather information on timber routes.	TRAFFIC	■	■	■					
Output 2: Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened ...									
Activity 2.1: Elaborate and seek an interagency workplan for FLE.	TRAFFIC				■	■			
Activity 2.2: Identify interagency actions to address FLE problems.	TRAFFIC					■	■		
Activity 2.3: Establish an interagency coordination committee for FLE.	MINFOF							■	■
Output 3: Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved.									
Activity 3.1: Develop and implement procedures for the monitoring of FLE.	MINFOF& TRAFFIC							■	■
Activity 3.2: Set-up timber origin tracing systems and install timber monitoring equipment.	TRAFFIC							■	■
Activity 3.3: Develop an information system for the monitoring of trade of wild plants and animals.	MINFOF							■	■

3.4 Budget

3.4.1 Master Budget

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
Output 1: Implementation capacity of FLE of MINFOF and enforcement services strengthened										
A1.1	Train trainers of MINFOF staff in Cameroon forest law and its enforcement									
	2 workshops; 2 days; 20 participants per workshop									
	<i>Transport of participants (20 part x 2 work)</i>	333	40	0	Participant	50	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>Allowance and lodging of participants (3 nights x 2 workshops x 20 part)</i>	361	40	0	Participant	115	13800	6900	6900	
	<i>Experts in FLE(01)</i>	111	2	2	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>Expert in monitoring and quality control (01)</i>	112	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>International Policy Expert (FLEG, CITES, Due Diligence, Lacey Act) (01) (7days x 2 workshops)</i>	231	1	1	Person	5000	10000	5000	5000	
	<i>Feeding of participants (30pers x2d x2w)</i>	342	30	30	Participant	45	5400	2700	2700	
	<i>Hiring of conference room (1x2dx2w)</i>	412	1	1	Day	300	1200	600	600	
	<i>Conference materials</i>	413	30	30	Unit	10	600	300	300	
	<i>Workshop reporter (1x2dx2w)</i>	224	1	1	Person	100	800	400	400	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
A 1.2	Train trainers of Customs and Tax services in relevant FLE aspects of their work									
	2 workshops; 2 days; 20 participants per workshop									
	<i>Transport of participants (20)</i>	333	40	0	Participant	50	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>Allowance and lodging of 20 participants (3 nights x 2 workshops x 20 participants)</i>	361	40	0	Participant	115	13800	6900	6900	
	<i>Experts in FLE(01)</i>	111	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>Expert in monitoring and quality control</i>	112	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>Customs experts (01)</i>	114	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	<i>International Policy Expert (FLEG, CITES, Due Diligence, Lacey Act) (01)</i>	231	1	1	Person	5000	10000	5000	5000	
	<i>Feeding of participants (30)</i>	342	30	30	participant	45	5400	2700	2700	
	<i>Hiring of conference room (01)</i>	412	1	1	Day	300	1200	600	600	
	<i>Conference materials</i>	413	30	30	Unit	10	600	300	300	
	<i>Workshop reporter (01)</i>	225	1	1	Person	400	800	400	400	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
	Train other services (e.g. Justice (3) Police (10) and Gendarmerie (7)) in relevant FLE aspects of their work									
	2 workshops; 2 days; 20 participants per workshop									
	Transport of participants (20)	333	40	0	Participant	50	2000	1000	1000	
	Allowance and lodging of participants (20) (3 nights x 2 workshops x 20 participants)	361	20	20	Participant	115	13800	6900	6900	
	Experts in FLE (01)	111	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Expert in monitoring and quality control (01)	112	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Police expert (01)	116	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Gendarme expert (01)	117	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Feeding of participants (30)	342	30	30	Participant	45	5400	2700	2700	
	Hiring of conference room (01)	412	1	1	Day	300	1200	600	600	
	Conference materials	413	30	30	Unit	300	600	300	300	
	Workshop reporter (01)	225	1	1	Person	400	800	400	400	
A 1.3	Train forest logging companies in relevant FLE aspects of their work									
	2 workshops; 2 days; 20 participants per workshop									
	Transport of participants (20)	333	20	20	Participant	50	2000	1000	1000	
	Allowance and lodging of participants (20)	361	30	30	Participant	125	13800	6900	6900	
	Experts in FLE(01)	111	2	2	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Expert in monitoring and quality control (01)	112	1	1	Person	1000	2000	1000	1000	
	Policy Expert (FLEG, CITES, Due Diligence, Lacey Act) (01)	231	1	1	Person	5000	10000	5000	5000	
	Feeding of participants (30)	342	30	30	participant	45	5400	2700	2700	
	Hiring of conference room (01)	412	1	1	Day	300	1200	600	600	
	Conference materials	413	30	30	Unit	10	600	300	300	
	Workshop reporter (01)	225	1	1	Person	400	800	400	400	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
A 1.4	Conduct a study to gather information on timber routes.									
	<i>Forester (01)</i>	212	30		Day-month	150	4500	4500		
	<i>TRAFFIC technical assistance (01)</i>	113	10		Day	200	2000	2000		
	<i>GIS/Remote sensing expert for map production (01 x 7days)</i>	221	7		Day	250	1750	1750		
	<i>Production of the charts (timber route maps)</i>	222	100		Copy	20	2000	2000		
	<i>Hiring vehicle and Fuel + toll gate</i>	512/511	30		Vehicle	100	3000	3000		
	<i>Driver (01)</i>	214	30		Person	80	2400	2400		
	<i>1 Restitution meeting; 1 day; 20 participants</i>	317	20		Participant	300	6000	6000		
Output 2: Coordination of relevant government services for forest law enforcement strengthened										
A 2.1	Elaborate and seek an interagency workplan for FLE.									
	<i>Hiring one (01) consultant or consulting firm to elaborate and seek an interagency workplan for FLE</i>	118		1	Person-month	3000	3000		3000	
	<i>1 Restitution meeting; 1 day; 10 participants</i>	317		10	Participant	300	3000		3000	
A 2.2:	Identify interagency actions to address FLE problems.									
	<i>Hiring one (01) consultant or consulting firm to identify interagency actions to address FLE problem</i>	118		1	Person-month	3000	3000		3000	
	<i>1 Restitution meeting; 1 day; 10 participants</i>	317		10	Participant	300	3000		3000	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
A 2.3	Establish an interagency coordination committee for FLE.									
	<i>Creation of a FLE committee by MINFOF</i>	61		1	Event	5000	5000		5000	
Output 3: Transparency of timber legality systems in Cameroon improved.										
A 3.1	Develop and implement procedures for the monitoring of FLE.									
	<i>Hiring one (01) consultant or consulting firm to develop procedures for the monitoring of FLE</i>	118		1	Person-month	3000	3000		3000	
	<i>1 Restitution and validation meeting; 1 day; 10 participants</i>	317		10	Participant	300	3000		3000	
A 3.2	Set-up timber origin tracing systems and install timber monitoring equipment.									
	<i>Hiring one (01) consultant or consulting firm to set-up timber origin tracing systems</i>	118		1	Person-month	3000	3000		3000	
	<i>1 Restitution and validation meeting; 1 day; 10 participants</i>	317		10	Participant	300	3000		3000	
	<i>Computers and peripherals for monitoring (02)</i>	442		2	Unit	1000	2000		2000	
	<i>Software</i>	443		1	Copy		5000		2000	
	<i>IT consultant</i>	233		1	Person-year	2000	2000		2000	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
A 3.3	Develop an information system for the monitoring of trade of wild plants and animals									
	<i>Hiring one (01) consultant or consulting firm to set-up timber origin tracing systems</i>	118		1	Person-month	3000	3000		3000	
	<i>1 Restitution and validation meeting; 1 day; 10 participants</i>	317		10	Participant	300	3000		3000	
	<i>Computers and peripherals for monitoring (02)</i>	442		2	Unit	1000	2000		2000	
	<i>Software</i>	443		1	Copy	5000	5000		5000	
	<i>IT consultant</i>	233		1	Person-year	2000	2000		2000	
<i>Establish the coordination of the project and increase operational capacity of the executing agency</i>										
	<i>Executing Agency personnel at headquarters, over 2 years</i>	215								
	<i>Project Coordinator (1pers x 24 months)</i>	211	12	12	Salary	1500	36000	18000	18000	
	<i>Forester (01pers x 24 months)</i>	212	12	12	Salary	1000	24000	12000	12000	
	<i>Accountant (01pers x 24 months)</i>	214	12	12	Salary	800	19200	9600	9600	
	<i>Communication officer (01pers x 24 months)</i>	215	12	12	Salary	800				19200
	<i>Driver (01pers x 24 months)</i>		12	12	Salary	500				12000
	<i>Labour workers (01pers x 24 months)</i>	216	12	12	Salary	300				7200
	<i>Workshop facilitator (01pers x 10 workshops)</i>	223	12	12	Allowance	300	3000	1500	1500	
	<i>ToRs formulation consultant (01) (01pers x 400 x6 consultation ToRs)</i>	225	12	12	Allowance	400	2400	1200	1200	

Outputs/ activities	Description	Budget component	Activity		Units	Unit cost US\$	Total cost US\$	ITTO		Executing agency
			Year 1	Year 2				Year 1	Year 2	
	Other office equipments									
	Laptop (02)	441	2		Unit	1500	3000			3000
	Camera (01)	443	1		Unit	300	300			300
	Video projector	443	1		Unit	600	600			600
	Flipchart board	443	1		Unit	200	200			200
	GPS (01)	442	1		Unit	500	500			500
	Compasses (01)	442	1		Unit	200	200			200
	Color Printer (01)	443	1		Unit	200	200			200
	Photocopier	443	1		Unit	1000	1000			1000
	IT consumables	541			LS		1000			1000
	Office consumables	542			LS		1000			1000
	Internet	531			LS		1500			1500
	Telephone	532			LS		1000			1000
	office rent	411	12	12	LS		4000			4000
	Miscellaneous									
	Steering committee meeting (transport and organization)	61			Event		3000			3000
	Contingencies (3%)	63					10000			52900
	Project monitoring & administration									
	ITTO monitoring and review	81					20000			
	ITTO ex-post evaluation	82					15000		15000	
	ITTO program support cost (8%)	83					27076			
	Total ITTO						365526			53100
	Grand total (ITTO + Executive Agency)						418626			

3.4.2 Consolidated budget by component

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10	Personnel of the project			
	11. National experts long term			
	21.1. Project Coordinator (01).	36000	18000	18000
	21.2. Forester (01)	24000	12000	12000
	21.3 Accountant (01)	19200	9600	9600
	21.4 Driver (01)	12000	6000	6000
	21.5 Other labour workers (01)	7400	3700	3700
	21.5 Communication Officer	19200	9600	9600
19	Component total :	117800	58900	58900
20	Subcontracting 1			
	21. National experts			
	11.1 Expert in FLE (01)	8000	4000	4000
	11.2. Expert in monitoring and quality control (01)	8000	4000	4000
	11.4 Custom Expert (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.5 Expert from Justice (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.6 Police (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.7 Gendarmerie(01)	2000	1000	1000
	22. Subcontracting 2			
	22.1 Cartographer	1750	1750	
	22.2 Printing expert (production of the charts)	2000	2000	
	22.3 Workshop facilitator	3000	1500	1500
	22.4 Workshop reporter	3200	1600	1600
	22.5 ToRs formulation consultant	2400	2400	
	22.6 Hiring consultant or consulting firm	15000	15000	
	22.7 Forester (fieldwork)	4500	4500	
	22.8 TRAFFIC International (fieldwork)	2000	2000	
	23.2 IT consultant	4000		4000
	23. International Experts			
	23.1 Trades of wood internationally, policy Expert (training FLEG, CITES, Due Diligence, Lacey Act)	30000	15000	15000
29	Component total :	91850	57750	34100
30	National and international travels			
	31 Allowance and lodging			
	31.3 Driver	2400	2400	
	31.6. Participants to different training workshops	39200	29400	9800
	31.7 Feedback meetings for the decisions making	21000	9000	12000
	33.3 Participants to various workshops	8000	6000	2000
	34 Feeding of participants	19600	14700	4900
39	Component total :	90200	61500	28700
40	Immobilizations			
	41.1 Office hiring (01)	4000	2000	2000
	41.2 Hiring of conference room x 6	4800	2400	2400
	41.3 Conference materials	2400	1200	1200
	44.1 IT equipment (02 laptop)	3000	3000	
	44.2 Desktops for timber tracing (04)	4000		4000
	44.3 Software for timber tracing (01)	10000		10000
	44.2 Forestry equipment (compasses, GPS,)	700	700	
	44.3 Others (Printer, camera, video projector, flipchart board.)	2300	2300	
49	Component total :	31200	11600	19600
50	Capital items			
	51.1/51.2. Fuel + toll gate + Hiring vehicle	3000	3000	
	53.1 Internet access	1500	750	750
	53.2 Telephone	1000	500	500
	54.1 IT consumables (Ink, clé USB, CD...)	1000	500	500
	54.2. Office Consumable	1000	500	500
59	Component total:	7500	5250	2250

60	Miscellaneous				
	61	Creation of a FLE committee by MINFOF	5000		5000
	62	Steering committee operations	3000	1500	1500
	63	Contingencies'	10000	5000	5000
	69 Component total :		18000	6500	11500
	Component total :				
	80 Project monitoring & administration				
	81	ITTO monitoring and review	20000	10000	10000
	82	ITTO ex-post evaluation	15000		15000
	83	ITTO program support cost	27076	14676	12400
	Component total :		62076	24676	37400
	90 Refund of pre project cost –project budget)				
	100 GRAND TOTAL :		418626	226176	192450

3.4.3 Yearly ITTO budget by component

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10	Personnel of the project			
	11. National experts long term			
	21.1. Project Coordinator (01).	36000	18000	18000
	21.2. Forester (01)	24000	12000	12000
	21.3 Accountant (01)	19200	9600	9600
19	Component total :	79200	39600	39600
20	Subcontracting 1			
	21. National experts			
	11.1 Expert in FLE (01)	8000	4000	4000
	11.2. Expert in monitoring and quality control (01)	8000	4000	4000
	11.4 Custom Expert (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.5 Expert from Justice (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.6 Police (01)	2000	1000	1000
	11.7 Gendarmerie(01)	2000	1000	1000
	22. Subcontracting 2			
	22.1 Cartographer	1750	1750	
	22.2 Printing expert (production of the charts)	2000	2000	
	22.3 Workshop facilitator	3000	1500	1500
	22.4 Workshop reporter	3200	1600	1600
	22.5 ToRs formulation consultant	2400	2400	
	22.6 Hiring consultant or consulting firm	15000	15000	
	22.7 Forester (fieldwork)	4500	4500	
	22.8 TRAFFIC International (fieldwork)	2000	2000	
	23.2 IT consultant	4000		4000
	23. International Experts			
	23.1 Trades of wood internationally, policy Expert (training FLEG, CITES, Due Diligence, Lacey Act)	30000	15000	15000
29	Component total :	91850	57750	34100
30	National and international travels			
	31 Allowance and lodging			
	31.3 Driver	2400	2400	
	31.6. Participants to different training workshops	39200	29400	9800
	31.7 Feedback meetings for the decisions making	21000	9000	12000
	33.3 Participants to various workshops	8000	6000	2000
	34 Feeding of participants	19600	14700	4900
39	Component total :	90200	61500	28700
40	Immobilizations			
	41.2 Hiring of conference room x 6	4800	2400	2400
	41.3 Conference materials	2400	1200	1200
	44.1 IT equipment (02 laptop)	3000	3000	
	44.2 Desktops for timber tracing (04)	4000		4000
	44.3 Software for timber tracing (01)	10000		10000
49	Component total :	24200	6600	17600
50	Capital items			
	51.1/51.2. Fuel + toll gate + Hiring vehicle	3000	3000	
59	Component total:	3000	3000	
60	Miscellaneous			
	61 Creation of a FLE committee by MINFOF	5000		5000
	63 Contingencies'	10000	5000	5000
69	Component total :	15000	5000	10000
	Component total :			
80	Project monitoring & administration			
	81 ITTO monitoring and review	20000	10000	10000
	82 ITTO ex-post evaluation	15000		15000
	83 ITTO program support cost	27076	14676	12400
	Component total :	62076	24676	37400
90	Refund of pre project cost –project budget)			
100	GRAND TOTAL :	365,526	198126	167400

3.4.4 Executing Agency yearly budget

Category	Description	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10	Personnel of the project			
	11. National experts long term			
	21.4 Driver (01)	12000	6000	6000
	21.5 Other labour workers (01)	7400	3700	3700
	21.5 Communication Officer	19200	9600	9600
19	Component total :	38600	19300	19300
40	Immobilizations			
	41.1 Office hiring (01)	4000	2000	2000
	44.2 Forestry equipment (compasses, GPS,)	700	700	
	44.3 Others (Printer, camera, video projector, flipchart board,)	2300	2300	
49	Component total :	7000	5000	2000
50	Capital items			
	53.1 Internet access	1500	750	750
	53.2 Telephone	1000	500	500
	54.1 IT consumables (Ink, clé USB, CD...)	1000	500	500
	54.2. Office Consumable	1000	500	500
59	Component total:	4500	2250	2250
60	Miscellaneous			
	62 Steering committee operations	3000	1500	1500
69	Component total :	3000	1500	1500
90	Refund of pre project cost –project budget)			
100	GRAND TOTAL :	53100	28050	25050

3.5 Assumptions, risks, sustainability

3.5.1 Assumption and risks

The project will be carried out provided:

- MINFOF continues to play a proactive role in ensuring the implementation of FLE.
- MINFOF and other relevant ministries take concrete steps to strengthen inter-services coordination for FLE starting from the first quarter of the project.
- Before the project start, MINFOF nominates the project the staff required for the implementation of the project.
- The Ministries timely selects participants to the training
- MINFOF ensures that the FLE Coordination Committee is set-up as planned
- MINFOF approves a mechanism for the settlement of disputes related to access to information on the timber sector.
- The government guaranties independence of timber legality monitoring.

Provisions will be made to mitigate the risks. If there is a change at or restructuring of the ministry, TRAFFIC, the **executing agency of** this project, will ensure that new team members are briefed and quickly trained to carry the project forward. Also TRAFFIC will continue to advocate the benefits of FLEGT VPA for of Cameroon legal timbers. Dialogue and collaboration will be promoted among foresters and customs.

3.5.2 Sustainability

During the implementation of this project, efforts will be made to ensure sustainability. The training of trainers will be one important aspect to the capacity building. This is on top of the other training courses for the general stakeholder groups who will form the core of the people who will work towards ensuring the transparency and good governance of the forestry sector. Advocacy to MINFOF to own and institutionalize the process to continue updating of timbers routes information and monitoring of legality. Other sources (.e.g. Yearly Ministry budget or fund from PSFE) will be sourced to support such commitment. [The results of the project activities will be used in VPA in negotiation with EU and then some financial supports will come from this process to strengthen the outputs.](#)

PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms

4.1.1 Executing agency and partners

The executive Agency of this project is TRAFFIC who will be working in close collaboration with the Forestry Department of MINFOF especially the brigade of control. This department is in charge of forestry management in Cameroon. The TRAFFIC Central Africa Office (with Headquarter in Yaoundé, Cameroon) is endowed with experience as the foremost wildlife trade monitoring network globally. It works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants are not a threat to the conservation of nature. Its vision is that trade of wild animals and plants is kept at sustainable levels, without damaging the integrity of ecological systems, so that it contributes to human needs, supports livelihoods and helps motivate commitments to the conservation of wildlife species and their habitats. TRAFFIC is well known for its support in research on early warning of over exploitation of resources, globally significant species resource security like Mahogany and Ramin and trade routes investigation and analysis as well enforcement training and technical assistance.

4.1.2 Project management team

The project management will comprise Project Steering Committee, Project Executing Agency, and Project Coordinator.

Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee will be (1) responsible for operational project policies, operational coordination; (2) in charge of raising any additional support required for successful project implementation; (3) to approve program and budgets of the activities with the framework of the project as approved by ITTO; (4) to conduct annual reviews and evaluation of the project implementation; (5) to approve the progress reports before submission to ITTO and the Government of Cameroon; and (6) to review and comment draft versions of training materials supplied by the project/consultants

Project Executing Agency

The Executing Agency of the Project is TRAFFIC (Annex 1). The Collaborative Executive Agency of the project is the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF).

Following is the role and responsibilities of the main partners

Organization	Roles and responsibilities
TRAFFIC	<p>Executing Agency of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recruitment of project staff (coordinator, forester, administrator/accountant, technical assistant, other labour workers)- Supervision of project implementation- Financial management of the project- Accountable to ITTO for the quality and timeliness of the project outputs, expenses, and project implementation procedure- Communication network for project result dissemination and experience sharing between partner institutions and forest stakeholders- Participation in project steering committee

MINFOF	Collaborative Executive Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating the participation of the public and private sectors in the training workshops - Provide support in term of technical documentation - Participation in the project steering committee - Partner in organizing training workshops - Provide technical guidance of project activities - Technical assistance in field data collection on timber routes
IUCN PACO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in project steering committee
WWF CARPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in project steering committee

Project Coordinator

One experienced Project Coordinator will be hired and based in TRAFFIC headquarter in Yaounde. He will be responsible for day-to-day management of the project. He will be responsible for organizing services and establishing contacts with consultants and subcontractors for the implementation of specific project tasks. The Coordinator should have at least 5 years experience in forestry and in project management, with a sound familiarity with an understanding of the major forest conservation issues in Central Africa and relevant conventions/agreements/regulations. He/she should be the holder of a University degree. The term of reference of the Coordinator are detailed in Annex 2.

Other personnel listed below - in addition to driver - will be appointed to the project as project staff members, who will work on this capacity under the project and report to the Project Coordinator:

- A Forester who will be in charge of assisting the Project Coordinator in some technical tasks and management of the project and also assisting the Project Coordinator in writing reports and will be in charge of other works as assigned by the Project Coordinator
- An Accountant, will be in charge of project financial management and accounting
- A Communicator in charge of disseminating all information related to the project using the existing communication means of the Executing Agency
- Other labour workers who will be ensuring daily cleaning of the office and other tasks as assigned by the project

As a whole, the management team will be supported by a team of consultants and international experts on CITES, FLEGT etc, some of whom will be staff of TRAFFIC from other regions. The core team will be supported by a technical team of foresters and customs from MINFOF and MINFI (Customs) of Cameroon as well as other technical assistance from other FLE services such as Justice, Police and Gendarmerie.

The training course will be developed by national subcontractors/experts and consultants in cooperation with TRAFFIC technical expertise. The terms of reference of subcontractors and consultant are detailed in Annex 3.

For other specific tasks such field data collection, mapping of timber routes, national consultants will be commissioned and will implement these tasks under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator. The professional profile required from consultants will be a University degree (at least Bac + 4) in forestry, economics or related topics, experience in forest management and forest trade issues (timber, NTFPs of plant origin) in Central Africa, familiarity with and understanding of the major forest conservation issues in Central Africa and relevant conventions/agreements/regulations are key assets.

4.1.3 Project steering committee

The Project steering Committee with made of:

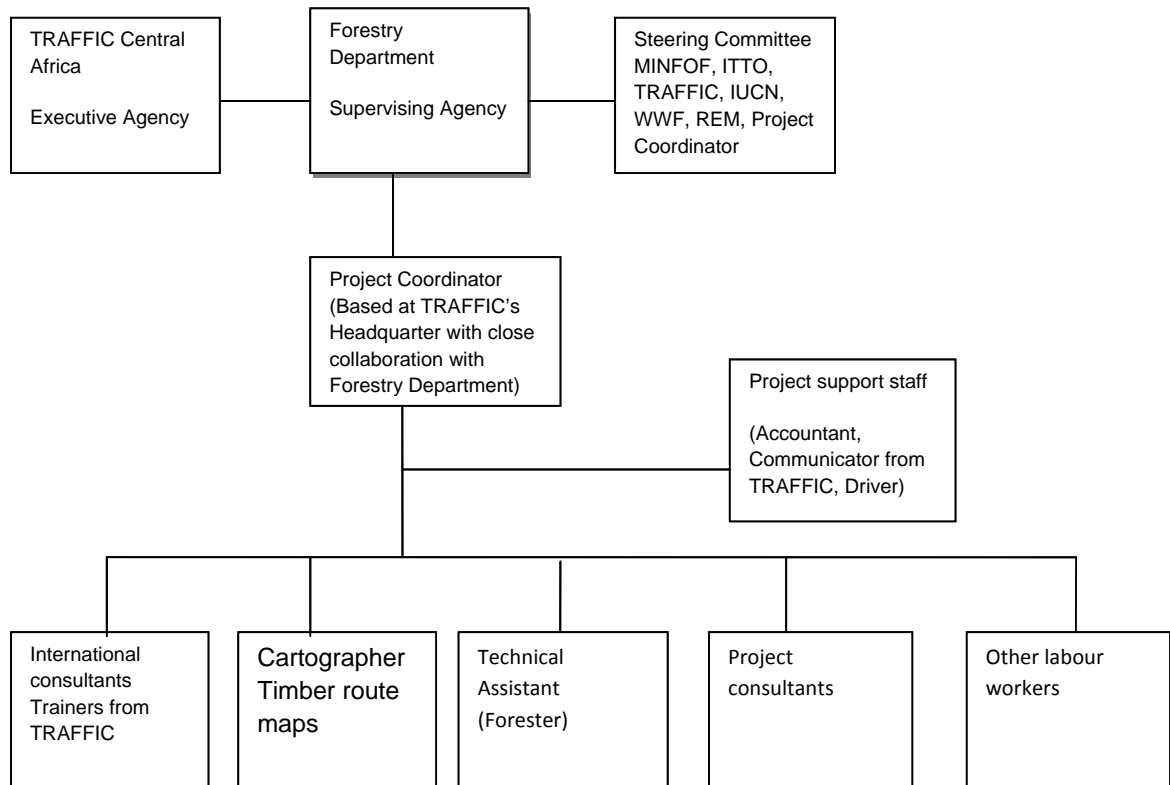
- MINFOF representative (Chairperson)
- ITTO representative (Deputy-Chairperson)
- TRAFFIC representative (Member)
- IUCN PACO representative (Member)
- WWF CARPO representative (Member)
- REM representative (Member)
- Project Coordinator (Secretary)

This team will meet quarterly to plan and monitor the implementation of the project.

4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement mechanism

Different categories of stakeholders are involved in this project

- Those dependent on forest resources (such as timber exploiters, saw mill owners, timber transporters, and forest communities): The project intends to see this category of stakeholders recognize the importance of, and are engaged in, forest law enforcement in partnership with other forest stakeholders (secondary and tertiary) for strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon and beyond. They are complying with forest law. They act as champions of forest law enforcement in Cameroon.
- Those regulating, monitoring and coordinating the activities of the timber sector (secondary stakeholders): The project intends to see this category of stakeholders commit to forest law enforcement, create. They ensure compliance with forest law. They are actively involved in the partnership from forest law enforcement and draw lessons from the experience that are relevant and can be used to inform national policy debates and policy formulation. They are champions of forest law enforcement and ensure the continuation and success of this ongoing process.
- National and international organizations (such as ITTO, EU): a) are committed to the forest law enforcement by countries in the region, within the framework of partnership in the Congo Basin Forests; b) support project implementation, and help in building national capacity in forest law enforcement, and c) seek funds to assist FLE by countries in the region.



4.2 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

Project Progress Reports

The Executing Agency will submit to ITTO a bi-annual progress report. The reports will indicate all information relevant to conduct of activities and disbursement of funds in accordance with ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review, and Evaluation and other relevant Council decisions. Particular attention should be made on reporting to ITTO on possible delays, problems, or adverse events that may significantly affect the attainment of project objectives

Financial Report/Yearly Report

The Executing Agency will ensure the submission of audited financial report and yearly report. The schedule of submission will be in accordance with the starting date of the project.

Project Completion Report

This shall be submitted within three months of project completion following ITTO format and outline for presentation

Project Technical Reports

These reports shall be provided whenever relevant technical results are available, considering the achievement of the Project Outputs, and within three months of Project Completion. These will be presented following guidelines on Technical Reports as provide in the ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

Monitoring, Review and Steering Committee's Visits

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meet immediately after the project formally starts. Thereafter, it shall meet at least once a year within 2 months before an upcoming Council Session. Additional meetings could be called by the PSC to settle policy issues or resolve implementation difficulties. Monitoring and review may be conducted as deemed necessary by the PSC by a mission composed of ITTO representative and members of the PSC or designated consultants.

Evaluation

Ex-post evaluation of the project will be conducted based on ITTO Council decision after project completion following the TOR and format prescribed by representative if the project encounters serious implementation problems that require clear guidance or reprogramming of activities.

4.3 Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning

4.3.1 Dissemination of project results

The results of the project will be communicated through national workshops and international conferences. Lessons learnt will be shared with key actors of the forestry sector in Cameroon. Documentation of timber routes will be disseminated to key forest and custom controllers as well as relevant stakeholders to ensure monitoring. Articles will disseminated also through the magazine of ITTO newsletter, TRAFFIC and those of our joint collaborators like IUCN and WWF. This will be read worldwide through TRAFFIC, WWF and IUCN networks. The final report will be available from ITTO and TRAFFIC websites.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming project learning

Cameroon has negotiated the VPA with EU indicating that the country wants to go for legality of its timber trade. By 2012 all timber exported to Europe will need FLEGT Authorization. This means that actors of the forestry sector should see the necessity to move toward legality. Results of this process will set the base for mainstreaming into national policies and plans. This is a win – win process for both private and public sectors. There is need for a mainstreaming of this process and sustain it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

B&Q, 2000. Revised timber buying policy for B&Q: Beyond 2000. August 2000. B&Q, Eastleigh, U.K.

CBFP (2006). Les forêts du Bassin du Congo. Etat des Forêts 2006, Congo Basin Forests

CBFP (2008). Les forêts du Bassin du Congo. Etat des Forêts 2008, Congo Basin Forests Partnership, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Contreras-Hermosilla, A. 2001. Forest law enforcement: an overview (Paper for FLEG East Asia ministerial. Conference. Bali, Indonesia, September 2001).

Contreras-Hermosilla, A., 2002. Policy and Legal Options to Improve Law Compliance in

Contreras-Hermosilla, A., and M. Simula (2007). "The World Bank Forest Strategy: Review of Implementation." World Bank, Washington, DC.

Eba'a Atyi, R. (1998). Cameroon's Logging Industry: Structure, Economic Importance and Effects of Devaluation, CIFOR Occasional Paper 14. Bogor: CIFOR.

EC, European Commission 2003: Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Proposal for an EU Action Plan., COM(2003) 251 final, 21 May 2003.

Environmental Audit Committee of the House of Commons, 2002. Buying time for forests: timber trade and public procurement. Sixth Report of Session 2001-02. Vol. 1 and 2. HMSO. Norwich, UK.

FAO, 2000. Trade restrictions and their impacts on international trade in forest products. FAO, Rome, Italy.

FAO & International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). 2005. Best practice for improving law compliance in the forestry sector. FAO Forestry Paper 145. Rome: FAO.

FERN & RIIA, 2002. Controlling imports of illegal timber: options for Europe. Brussels and London.

Flejzor, L.. 2005. How the ITTO addresses illegal logging. Current political issues and programme activities. ChathamHouse.

Johnson, S.E. 2007. International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO). Presentation at Transparency International Asia Pacific Corruption in Forestry Programme Development Workshop, 26–27/07/2007

Karsenty, A (2006). L'impact des réformes dans le secteur forestier en Afrique Centrale. In Nasi R., Nguingiri J C, Ezzine de Blas D (eds.). L'Harmattan, pp25-60

Keong C.H. 2006. The role of CITES in combating illegal logging – current and potential. TRAFFIC Online Report Series No. 13. TRAFFIC International.

Kishor, N. & Oksanen, T. 2006. Combating illegal logging and corruption in the forestry sector. Strengthening forest law enforcement and governance. Environment Matters, 2006, 12–15, The World Bank Group.

Lawson, S. 2007. Illegal logging and related trade: measuring the global response. London, Chatham House.

MINEF (1996). Fiscalité Forestière Aide-Mémoire, Direction des Forêts, Yaounde. Partnership, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Stora Enso. 2005. Stora Enso combats illegal logging. Sustainability facts. Stora Enso's fact sheet for stakeholders (available at <http://www.storaenso.com/CDAvgn/showDocument/0,,3663,00.pdf/>)

Tacconi, Luca, M. Boscolo and D. Brack 2003: National and International Policies to Control Illegal Forest. the Forest Sector, published in FAO, 2002.

The World Bank (2004) Sustaining Forests: A Development Strategy, The World Bank, Washington, DC

The World Bank (2008a) Forests Sourcebook: Practical Guidance for Sustaining Forests in Development Cooperation, Vol. The World Bank, Washington, DC

Tieguhong, J.C. and Betti, J.L. (2008). Forest and protected area management in Cameroon. Tropical Forest Update. Volume 18, Number 1.

Tieguhong, J.C. and Ndoye, O. (2007). The impact of timber harvesting in forest concessions on the availability of non-wood forest products (NWFP) in the Congo Basin. FAO Forest Harvesting Case Study 23. ISBN 978-92-5-165709-4

Toyne, E.P. (2004). Law, Technology and the Environment in natural resource management: Forestry and illegal logging in (eds) J.D. Wulfhurst & A. Haugstad. Environmental Justice 2.

ANNEX 1

PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC actively monitors and investigates wildlife trade and provides information to diverse audiences worldwide as a basis for effective conservation policies and program. The organization was founded in 1976 and has grown into an international network, with 22 offices worldwide, organized in eight regional programs. TRAFFIC is a joint programme of WWF, the conservation organization and IUCN-The International Union for Conservation of Nature. TRAFFIC is the only wildlife trade organization with the expertise and ability to bring together global data on various issues to help regulate markets and inform governments and the public. This is done by:

- undertaking in-depth research and using this knowledge to help decision-makers at all levels to understand the scope, dynamics and impacts of wildlife trade, so that they can apply appropriate management measures;
- assisting law-makers around the world to develop and implement policies and Legislation that ensure trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to biodiversity and its conservation;
- collaborating with governments and the private sector to adopt economic policies and Practices that ensure wild species are traded within sustainable levels;
- promoting sustainable consumption by encouraging consumers of wildlife commodities, at all levels of the trade, to make sure that such use does not threaten wild populations of plants and animals.

Over the past 30 years, TRAFFIC has gained a strong reputation as a reliable and impartial source of expertise and a leader in its field. Our global network is research-driven, action-oriented, and committed to delivering innovative and practical solutions to wildlife trade issues based on the latest information.

Timber is by some margin the most valuable wildlife commodity traded. In the early 1990s, TRAFFIC estimated the global timber trade was worth around USD104 billion, approximately 65% of the total worldwide wildlife trade. By 2009, the FAO estimated the annual turnover at more than USD200 billion.

TRAFFIC has a variety of projects investigating and monitoring such trade in Africa, Asia, North and South America and Europe and is able to bring this wealth of experience and knowledge to share with Cameroon.

Africa

TRAFFIC supports the work of COMIFAC (the Central African forests commission), whose member countries include Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Rwanda and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. TRAFFIC seeks to provide expertise in policy and legal reviews, monitoring of timber trade including illegal trade, Bushmeat trade, capacity building and training, and assist in the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

In East Africa, a seminal report documenting and analyzing the [illegal logging and timber trade of Tanzania](#), *Forestry, governance and national development: Lessons learned from a logging boom in southern Tanzania*, led to widespread changes in the governance of forestry operations in the country, and the establishment of the [Mama Mimitu](#) campaign, a coalition of 17 non-governmental organizations aimed at tackling corruption and mismanagement in Tanzania's forestry sector.

In South Africa, TRAFFIC is helping the government to monitor the timber trade with neighboring countries, including providing capacity building and training for species identification, enforcement assistance, and advice on how to enhance controls of the trade.

South America

TRAFFIC and VERIFOR have been working with local governments, civil society organizations and private sector representatives in the Amazonian regions of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to devise ways to [improve forest governance](#).

An important principle has been recognizing common problems, and building partnerships between stakeholders in the region to tackle them. Key has been identifying where the challenges lie in each region, and ensuring that local perspectives influence the development of the government-led ALFA (Application of Forest Legislation in the Amazon) process. A communications outreach through local radio aims to keep local people in the Amazon region aware of forestry governance issues.

Valuable lessons have been derived from TRAFFIC's work examining the [US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement](#) and its effects on trade liberalization and forest verification.

TRAFFIC has also provided input into CITES and other fora on the trade in [Big leaf Mahogany](#)

Asia

Several TRAFFIC reports have investigated the trade into various Asian timber species exploited by logging interests—both legally and illegally.

They include reports into the trades in [Merbau](#) (PDF, 1 MB) and [Ramin](#) (PDF, 2.8 MB), both Southeast Asian tropical hardwoods popular in the European Union for use in flooring and decorative products such as picture frames respectively; [Taxus](#) (PDF in Chinese, 2.3 MB), a genus of yew trees, that suffered heavy exploitation over a short time period after its valuable anti-cancer properties were discovered; Sandalwood in India, which is illegally exported to neighboring countries; and agar wood, a kind of aromatic resin found inside the trunks of certain Asian tree species, that has been traded for centuries, particularly to destinations in the Middle East. TRAFFIC has also reviewed the cross border timber trade between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. TRAFFIC has reviewed Malaysia's forestry regulatory framework and recommended changes to enhance the national laws on forestry.

TRAFFIC has also assisted in the training of enforcement officers in the region on the [identification of timber species](#).

Europe

In Europe, TRAFFIC has worked mainly with authorities in the [European Union](#), an important destination and transit market for timber shipments from all over the world, particularly with trying to ensure legislation is implemented that will help ensure timber imports into the region are from legally sourced supplies and in compliance with CITES regulations.

Pan-regional

Across the regions in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Malaysia, Viet Nam and China, TRAFFIC has also developed, through multi-stakeholder consultation and analysis of the regulatory frameworks, a common framework for assessing legality of forestry operations, timber processing and trade – Principles, Criteria and Indicators.

ANNEX 2

TERM OF REFERENCE OF THE PROJECT COORDINATOR

One Project Coordinator will be hired by the Executing Agency to facilitate the implementation of the project

Qualifications

- A University degree (at least Bac + 4) in forestry, economics or related topics
- A minimum of 5 year work experience in the forest sector
- A field-level forest management experience in Congo Basin countries
- Thorough knowledge of French and the ability to communicate in English
- Exception capacities for oral and written communication
- Aptitude to prepare technical reports

Duties:

Place under the supervision of TRAFFIC Programme Officer,

1. To coordinate the implementation of Project activities
2. To review, comment and approve Terms of Reference for hiring consultants, subcontractors and other project staff (administrator/accountant, technical assistant, other labour workers)
3. To ensure organization of the training workshops
4. To provide advices to the management and training workshop materials
5. To assume the duties of secretary for the Project Steering Committee
6. To review, comment and approve training workshop materials developed as well as the studies conducted during the project implementation
7. To act as resource person at national workshops organized by the project
8. To established and maintain close contacts with the stakeholders targeted by the project
9. To direct and supervise the execution of consultation contracts ;
10. To authorize expenditures with the approval of TRAFFIC Programme Officer
11. To supervise the use of budgeted expenditures
12. To plan and organize the meetings of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
13. To ensure the achievement of project objectives and results
14. To prepare and submit reports to the donor (ITTO)
15. To prepare, if necessary, proposals for follow-up activities in line with the instructions from the Project Steering Committee.

ANNEX 3

PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CONSULTANTS AND SUBCONTRACTORS

Proposed ToRs for consultants and subcontractors are consistent with the activities/inputs. Nearly all the project activities necessitate hiring of consultants/subcontractors for successful achievement of the project objectives.

As project output 1 (activities A1.1 to A1.4) is all about training workshops, the intervention of the facilitator is provided for and his/her role is identified below. A general provision of US\$ 3000 has been entered for this purpose

Activities A2.1, A2.2, A2.3, A3.1, and A3.3 consist of consultancies. Consultants hired for these activities will be delivering various services. For that, a consultant is provided for and his/her role is identified below. A general budget provision of US\$ 2400 has been entered for this purpose, which means US\$.400 for each consultancy TOR

Subcontractor for facilitation

The Facilitator will be hired to take charge of the general logistics and facilitation/moderation duties for some activities (workshops, general meeting, consultation meetings, etc). His/her specific tasks will include, *inter alia* :

- Selecting the place where the activity will be implemented and making the required arrangements for its implementation in close collaboration with the project Executing Agency;
- Providing for all required equipment and materials to ensure the smooth implementation of the activity (presentation equipment, computer equipment, projection equipment, etc.);
- Making housing and transports arrangements for participants;
- Preparing all background equipments required for the activity;
- To take charge of secretariat and other clerical duties during the implementation of the activity in collaboration the executing agency
- Take charge of any logistical aspects linked to the management of the activities (opening and closing ceremonies, communication and press relation, field trips, etc)
- Releasing as many as copies as necessary of various documents produced during the activity in digital (CD-Room) or hardcopy format.

Consultant to prepare Terms of Reference for various consultancies

The Consultant will be hired to develop various documents to interact between the Executing Agency and the service providers (consulting firms and consultants). Specific tasks will include *inter alia*:

- Developing ToR for the consulting services to be described in the call for tenders;
- Developing the technical appraisal rating system to apply to bidders;
- Identifying monitoring and evaluation indicators for the performance and developing the operational framework to undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the consultant's performance;
- Assisting in his/her capacity as Expert in his selection of the Consultant carried out by the Executing Agency as part of the tendering process.

ANNEX 4

AMENDMENTS ADDRESSING EXPERT PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the observations and recommendations by the ITTO Expert Panel, the project has been amended as followed. (1) The problem analysis and project design have been refined. The problem tree and the solution tree have been added; (2) The Logical Framework has been revised based not only on the general discussion of the problems and the ITTO Expert Panel's recommendations, but also in stakeholders' analysis (needs and potentials). This allowed fine-tuning the objectives, determining new outputs and respective new activities; (3) ITTO contribution to the project budget has been revised downward based on Expert Panel's recommendations (the actual amount requested from ITTO is US\$397147. We also have incorporated all the other observations and recommendations by the Panel, and we have made efforts to highlight them in the text (in blue)

Comments by the Panel	Amendments introduced	Reference
Problem Analysis and Project design		
The Problem analysis remains weak with too many and duplicative causes and effects. This needs to be consolidated	The problem analysis and project design have been refined. The problem tree and the solution tree have been added	P12-13
The LFM is not prepared on the basis of the problem tree and suffers from too many (3) specific objectives and inadequate number (3) of outputs, indicating a ratio of	The Logical Framework has been revised based not only on the general discussion of the problems and the ITTO Expert Panel's recommendations, but also in stakeholders' analysis (needs and potentials).	P14
1:1. Outputs have not been clearly described and lack linkage to the objectives, thereby affecting the vertical logic of the LFM.	Based on expert recommendations and with the help of the consultant, the project objectives have been fine-tuned and the new outputs determined with its corresponding activities	P16
The six (6) key assumptions in the LFM are acceptable but have been reduced to three (3) under Sub-section 3.5.1 of the proposal.	This has been successfully addressed	P32
It remains doubtful if Objective 1 can be achieved by merely documenting and analyzing Cameroon timber trade routes.	New project objectives have been determined	P16
Means of verification are listed, but in some cases it is indicated "where possible" - this is not acceptable. Means of verification or base-line data should be already available. This needs to be addressed and clarified	This has been corrected	P14

Comments by the Panel	Amendments introduced	Reference
Strategy:		
Participatory and consultative approaches are mentioned very briefly, but the methods lack coherence and consistency. This needs to be improved	The participatory and consultative approaches have been elaborated. Roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved have also been developed	P19, 33
Budget:		
The budget needs major revisions	The project has undergone major revision	P24
Budget:		
Vehicle hire is extremely expensive – can't this be provided by MINFOF?	This has been successfully addressed The actual cost of vehicle hire + Tole gate + Fuel is US\$ 3000	P24
The ambiguity whether TRAFFIC International or MINFOF is the Executing Agency must be clarified and the roles and responsibilities of each organization must be adequately described	This has been clarified; TRAFFIC is the Executing Agency while MINFOF will play a facilitation role. Their respective roles and responsibilities have been assigned (see page 38)	P33, 41
A stakeholder consultative committee is recommended to assist in project implementation	This is fully addressed	
ITTO Programme Support Cost is not calculated on 8% basis (5.5%).	Corrected (see budget matrix)	P30
Ex-post evaluation cost shall be US\$15,000.00	Corrected (see budget matrix)	P30
The counterpart contribution is minimal (US\$15,825) and shall be increased (e.g. provide salaries of MINFOF staff as counterpart contribution) .	Corrected (see budget matrix). The actual counterpart contribution is US\$ 52900	P31
Environmental aspects are not adequately presented in the proposal	Environmental aspects of illegal logging have been added	P6
Social aspects are not adequately presented in the proposal.	Social aspects of illegal logging have been added. In addition, economic aspects have also been added	P5

Comments by the Panel	Amendments introduced	Reference
It is doubtful that the documentation and analyses of the Cameroonian timber routes per se will enable TRAFFIC International and MINFOF to ensure the legality of Cameroon timber exports – please address	This will definitely help MINFOF and TRAFFIC identify the areas of weaknesses related to traceability and trade of timbers in Cameroon for proper informed decision making. Documentation of timber routes will be disseminated to key forest and custom controllers as well as relevant stakeholders to ensure monitoring. This has been discussed in the proposal	
Quantitative indicators are adequately presented but their means of verification are vague and need revision and improvement. Also the qualitative indicators provided need further refinement	All these have been refined	P14
The sequence of activities in section 3.1.2. is not logic.	This has been fully addressed	P18
There is no link made to (the efforts/results of) previous ITTO funded projects, for example PD047/98 Rev.2(M) “Establishing a data collection and dissemination system on a sustainable basis for timber marketing statistics in Cameroon”.	The linkage of this proposal and the ITTO funded projects (e.g. PD047/98 Rev.2(M) “Establishing a data collection and dissemination system on a sustainable basis for timber marketing statistics in Cameroon”) has been established	P1