

***FIVE YEARS***  
***PLAN OF ACTION FOR OKU COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT***  
***THROUGH IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN FOREST***  
***ECOLOGY AND LIVELIHOODS***

Friday 25<sup>th</sup> of October 2013 at Manchok-Oku



Participants in workshop

Action Plan prepared by WIRSIY Emmanuel BINYUY for Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch CAMGEW with funds from Koningschool and administered by Both ENDS

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# **WORKSHOP ON OKU COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR LIVELIHOODS**

**Friday 25<sup>th</sup> of October 2013 at Manchok-Oku**

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMES**

**CAMGEW**- Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch

**CBOs** - Community Based Organisations

**FMI**s - Forest Management Institutions

**KIWhA** - Kilum Ijim White Honey Association

**MINADER** - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

**MINEPDED** - Ministry of Nature Protection and Sustainable Development

**MINEPIA** - Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry

**MINFOF**- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

**MINPMEESA**- Ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft

**MINTOUR**- Ministry of Tourism

**OCR**- Oku Community Radio

**OHCS**- Oku Honey Cooperative Society

**TA**- Traditional Authority

**WHINCONET**- Western Highlands Nature Conservation Network

## D) INTRODUCTION

### Presentation of CAMGEW and project

Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW) is a nonprofit created in October 2007 with authorization number N° 000998/RDA/JO6/BAPP to solve environmental and women's problems in Cameroon. CAMGEW works locally and thinks globally, integrating gender in solving environmental problems in Cameroon. CAMGEW believes that the future of our mother planet-earth is in our hands and also that the planet can be sustained by putting social and environmental justice at the centre of development. CAMGEW seeks to achieve her objectives by liaising with other like-minded organizations worldwide. She has resolved to function according to core values of honesty, engagement and dedication in total respect of its constitution. CAMGEW has as **vision** "Changing lives of women, children and communities while protecting the environment" and as **mission** to fight poverty; promote sound environmental management, gender balance and economic sustainable development.

CAMGEW while working in the Oku Community forest that is part of the Kilum-Ijim forest has realised that this ecosystem is rich in non timber forest products like honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants (like *Pittosporum veridiflorum*, *Agauria salicifolia*, *Prunus africana*), alpine bamboos, wood for firewood and carving, spices, additives(colourings, preservatives and flavourings), etc but suffers from forest degradation due to animal encroachment, farming, poaching and forest exploitation. This forest is predominantly montane, in which trees are too small and inaccessible to be of interest to commercial loggers. These products could better serve the community and fight poverty if forest income generation activities are promoted and a workable benefit sharing mechanism put in place. The forest has a high potential to improve the living standards of local people but this potential is under exploited. Many forest people depend on these products for their livelihoods. These services and products cannot be available if the forest is destroyed too. The region is known nationally for its traditional healers and the forest is rich in *Prunus africana* that is harvested by forest exploiters after paying fees to the community. Bee farming could earn a lot of money for the population as the forest is vast for this activity to be practiced. The Oku Honey Cooperative Society that promote bee farming has a low membership despite the

fact that she buys honey upfront, provide technical and material support to its members and community. There is need to build the capacity of local people on bee farming and other forest income generating activities. With a good forest ecosystem benefit-sharing mechanism put in place the living standards of the local people will improve and they will see the need to engage in forest ecosystem management. Environmental education is important to tackle forest degradation through behavioural change and to instil in young people the spirit to grow and participate in forest management. Protecting the forest enable it to generate water, fresh air, serve as carbon sink, source of beneficial insects, protect endangered species like *Bannerman's turaco* (an endemic and endangered bird specie only found in the Bamenda Highland Forest region with Kilum-Ijim having its largest remaining forest) etc all of which are indirect benefits to village dweller.

CAMGEW with support from Konings School and Both ENDS that administered the grant decided to carry out the following activities:

- Organise two workshops to create a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue to come out with forest management strategies to be used in Oku community forest. These workshops result in a description of the relation between ecology and livelihoods, in a hierarchy of livelihoods and a plan to develop these livelihoods.
- Train local people in bee farming and provision of beehives at reduced cost. CAMGEW has come to realise that this activity can improve the livelihoods of many people in the community and engage them in forest management. This activity will be carried out in partnership with Oku Honey Cooperative Society (OHCS). OHCS has experience in bee farming and honey processing. CAMGEW in partnership with OHCS will train local people to carryout bee farming;
- Carry out environmental education in secondary and primary schools in the Oku Community forest on the importance of forest management. Children will also be asked to produce environmental friendly articles (like drawings, poems, sketches, essays, rhymes, etc). CAMGEW also expect that through this activity many children will know many forest livelihood improvement opportunities.
- Run a radio programme twice monthly in Kilum Community Radio on community forest conservation for benefit sharing;

## **Objective of Workshop**

This workshop had as objective to come up with a multi-stakeholder platform to work on forest management strategies in Oku community forest. This will help describe the relation between ecology and livelihoods, in a hierarchy of livelihoods and come up with a plan to develop these livelihoods.

## **Study Methodology**

To develop this plan, CAMGEW started by doing literature review and field interviews with resource person to get useful information to prepare for the workshop. CAMGEW had also to identify forest stakeholders to be invited for the workshop. Some local resource persons were invited to join CAMGEW staff facilitate the workshops. Resource persons included representatives of Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife in Oku from Kevu and Elak, the manager of Oku Honey Cooperative Society and the traditional authority. All participants identified problems existing in the forest, livelihood opportunities offered by the forest, problems affecting these livelihood opportunities in the forest, how these livelihood opportunities could be improved. The workshop that took place on Friday 25th of October 2013, started from 8 am in the morning and ended at 6 pm in the evening. Three break periods were provided to participants. .

## **II) BACK GROUND INFORMATION ON OKU COMMUNITY FOREST**

Oku sub-division is 3 hours drive from Bamenda the capital city of North West Region in Cameroon and 500 kilometres from Yaoundé, the Cameroon capital. The surface area of the Oku Subdivision is approximately 8.000 ha. 3.000 ha is made up of the mountainous forest divided under 6 Community Forests created under the government law. This 6 Community Forests are jointly called the Oku Community Forest. They are perpetuated by patches of grassland, rich in bird life as well as other fauna and flora. This area of 3.000 ha, is also home to a plant sanctuary and the Lake Oku. The population is roughly 130.000 inhabitants, who are settled on 500 km<sup>2</sup> located around the community forest.

The Oku Community Forest is found in the Kilum-Ijim Community forest (which covers several sub-divisions). The community forest is made up of the mountainous forest perpetuated by patches of grassland, rich in bird diversity as well as other fauna and flora. The peak of this zone is Mount Kilum (Mount Oku) at an elevation of 3,011 meters above sea level. It is the second highest peak in West Africa after Mount Cameroon. A crater lake, Lake Oku (another biodiversity hotspot) is found on one of the arms of this mountain. The Kilum-Ijim Community forest covers an area of 20.000 hectares, is located on Mount Kilum (3.011m) and is adjoining Ijim Ridge (2.000-2.500m). It is the first community forest developed in Cameroon, with the support from Birdlife International in 1987. About 44 communities live in the Kilum-Ijim Community Forest.

The Bamenda Highland forest where Kilum-Ijim Community forest is located lies between latitudes 5° 40' and 7° to the North of the Equator, and between longitudes 9°45 and 11°10' to the East of the Meridian. It is bordered to the south-west by the South-West Region, to the south by West Region, to the east by Adamawa Region, and to the north by the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

This project will focus on Oku area of the Kilum-Ijim Community forest which is a forest with the largest remaining montane forest in this region and which covers part of Bui and Boyo Divisions. The Oku Community Forest is well conserved thanks to the Birdlife work on the area on forest delimitation, regeneration and sensitization. The Oku Community forest is rich in non timber products used like medicine, firewood, mushrooms, etc and provides environmental services too. The forest is also rich in fauna biodiversity like birds diversity, rodents, small monkeys, reptiles and insects.

Nevertheless, the forest ecosystem suffers from bushfire that result from poor harvesting of honey and cigarette smokers. The setting of traps to catch rats is common and many rats from the forest have been trapped. Firewood fetchers engage in the harvesting of fresh wood. *Prunus africana* has been poorly harvested in this forest in the past and this has resulted in many *Prunus* trees dying. There is the presence of domestic animals in the forest like goats that disturb forest regeneration through eating of young trees. Exotic trees like Eucalyptus present in the forest makes the forest not to be natural.

CAMGEW proposes to follow up on the ground work laid by Birdlife in 1987 and to develop and promote tree planting, valorization of non timber products, bee farming and environmental education in the Oku forest.

BirdLife International created the Oku community forest and divided it into six compartment with six Forest Management Institutions (FMIs) representing each compartment. The FMIs are run by elected members of the community. During the period 1987 to 2003 of project execution, there was forest regeneration, environmental education and training on alternative source of livelihoods like agroforestry.

The traditional authority protected the forest before the coming of Birdlife International in 1987 by fighting against bushfire and unsustainable use of forest resources. There are parts of the forest considered secret, that are only accessible to traditional authorities who perform certain rites and sacrifices there. The Kwifon which is the highest authority of the tradition could summon local people in case of fire in the forest to put off the bushfire. The Kwifon also prosecuted those who performed unsustainable activities. The position of the traditional authority became limited in protecting the forest as there was more demand for farming land and also as the population increased with settlement happening at different peripheries of the forest. The request of services by the population became unsustainable. The cutting down of the forest for farmland increased in the 1980s and there was need for a project to delimit the boundaries of the forest, restore the forest in degraded forest land, create awareness on the importance of preserving the forest, come up with improve methods of agriculture like agroforestry as alternative sources of livelihood to communities and organize the community to own and use the forest in a sustainable way. It became also necessary to define activities that local people could carry out in the forest as source of livelihoods which are sustainable.



Birdlife International came in with a project “Kilum-Ijim Forest Project” in 1987 to correct this situation. This project introduced the management of the forest by the people and for their benefit. They called it Oku Community Forest and this adopted a high participatory approach including actors from the community, traditional authorities and the government forestry administration. The community forest is managed and owned by the community who benefit from it. It is thanks to Birdlife International that this management system was introduced in the region and in Cameroon with high success rate which later led to the creation of a National Forestry Law legalising community forestry in 1994. The Cameroon forestry law of 1994 that created community forestry stated rules guiding its management basing on the success story of Oku Community Forest. The management system for community forest includes the community, traditional authorities and the government forestry administration to avoid lapses that could be found if an actor(s) was left out. The community interest in the forest is that of forest resource usage and this interest sometimes fail to protect certain endangered or endemic species that have no direct use value to them. The government forestry administration (MINFOF) has as mandate to protect nature in all forms or to be custodians of nature. MINFOF authorities make sure that biodiversity is conserved especially those that have no direct use value to the population and those that the government authority prohibits the population from using. The traditional authorities had been custodians of forest conservation before independence and the coming into place of many factors that have somehow disrupted the traditional setting (of forest management). The traditional administration is still strong in this region with the population respecting it and their role in forest resource management has remained important especially as they have the indigenous knowledge on the forest. Their role in community forestry is indispensable.

Despite the divergence of interest that exist among these three actors there is convergence, that of making sure that the forest is sustained so that it can keep on producing goods and services to the community for biodiversity, culture and tradition to be conserved. Sometimes community forestry problems are handled by the traditional authorities and in some other cases the government or set committees that manage the forest help in solving these problems. When there are recalcitrant persons distorting the forest management process or system they are handled by the tradition or government for justice to prevail.

It has remain a clear fact locally, nationally, regionally and internationally that Birdlife International left a legacy in the region particularly in Kilum-Ijim forest with outstanding results that is emulated by others and replicated in other regions. This is thanks to forest institutional settings, capacity building programmes, material support, forest restoration and livelihoods programmes that Birdlife International provided to all actors and stakeholders in the region that has helped in forest conservation and poverty alleviation. Birdlife International did the following to protect and regenerate the forest: delimitation of Community forest boundaries, forest regeneration, restriction of cultivation in the forest, control of bushfire, control of exploitation of forest products, campaign against bushfire, fire tracing, set measures to sanction forest defaulters and education of forest communities on the importance of the forest. During the period of the project Forest management Institutions were set and their capacity was built. Activities that were identified to be sustainable which community could carry out were firewood fetching (this involved only dry branches or trees), bee farming and rodent local trap setting.

Birdlife International set Forest management Institutions (FMIs) in each village close to the forest and these institutions were made up of elected members of the community who were to help protect the forest and in the management of forest resources for the community at the village level. The Forest management Institutions of six Oku Community Forest came together under the Association of Oku Forest Management Institution (ASSOFOMI) to make decisions and plan on how to keep the forest intact while the community benefit from it. The 6 FMIs had to plant trees, do fire tracing, do post tree planting monitoring, make patrols, educate the population on the importance of the forest, hold meetings with their communities and come up with forest plan of action and negotiate for forest resource sustainable exploitation. The money they got from forest sustainable forest exploitation was to be used to carry out development projects that are prioritized by their communities. This followed purely democratic process. The Kilum-Ijim Forest Project did this organization. The Birdlife International project in this forest ended in 2004. The 6 FMIs started functioning well but when forest resource exploitation (that is harvesting of *Prunus africana*) was negotiated and done in the Oku Community Forest the leaders of the various FMIs used most of the money from *Prunus africana* exploitation for their personal benefits and projects prioritized by their communities were not prioritized by them. The exploitation of *Prunus africana* in the forest was unsustainably done. The community members were angry that this happened. The Oku traditional authority who had been custodians to the forest before Birdlife

International came were disturbed as the forest which is their natural heritage, the root of their tradition and a source of livelihood for their people was unsustainably exploited and its revenue benefited a few individuals. The Oku council and other forest stakeholders that represent the people saw that this was wrong. The MINFOF regional Delegate-North West Region letter of 20 July 2011 with reference N°. 0389/N/MINFOF/DRFOF/NO/SRF/02 stopped the exploitation of Prunus until all forest stakeholders in Oku Community Forest come to a common understanding. As concerns honey, individuals and groups have been practicing bee farming and producing honey that is processed and sold locally and nationally.

### **III) IDENTIFICATION OF LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE FOREST IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE**

- Bee farming
- Prunus africana for income generation
- Firewood and Indian bamboo fetching
- Hunting rats
- Ecotourism
- Medicine (tradition)
- Food (vegetable, mushrooms)
- Carving
- Minerals (iron ore)
- Musical Instrument (xylophone, flutes, trumpets, etc)

#### IV) PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE OKU COMMUNITY FOREST

- Bushfire resulting from poor method of honey harvesting and cigarette smokers
- Grazing in the forest (the presence of goats in the forest)
- Illegal exploitation of *Prunus africana*
- Unsustainable exploitation of *Prunus africana*
- Unsupervised exploitation of *Prunus africana*
- Cutting of wet trees and bamboos (alpine) from the forest
- Encroachment by farmers in the forest (inside forest and on forest periphery)
- Over trapping of rats (rodents)
- Destruction of young forest trees (for walking sticks, fencing, tools, folk sticks for mounting of hives, etc)
- Presence of exotic species in the forest like Eucalyptus, cypress, pears, kola nut trees
- Poor waste management in the forest (plastics, bottles, metals, cans, (food)
- Little or no knowledge about forest regeneration by community members
- Non control, non coordinated and non regulated forest tourism
- Inadequate staff of MINFOF + MINEPDED, MINTUR
- Few patrols in the forest
- Lack of collaboration among forest stakeholders
- Non functioning of Forest Management Institution(FMIs)
- Lack of enough education on forest regulations
- Lack of enough education on the importance of fresh
- Disrespect of traditional rules on forest management
- Rare or extinct species of wildlife in the forest
- Lack of demarcation of grazing grassland (found at forest top) from the forest land
- Grazing of animals in the forest

## V) FOREST FIVE ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE FOREST LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES

### 1) ACTION PLAN FOR BEE FARMING IN OKU COMMUNITY FOREST

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>WHY THE ACTION</b>	<b>HOW TO EXECUTE THE ACTION</b>	<b>WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE ACTION</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION</b>	<b>PERIOD OF ACTION</b>
Sensitisation on the role of forest in apiculture	-Community is ignorant	OCR, posters, brochures, meetings	OHCS, CAMGEW, MINEPIA, KIWHA	Bee farmers Community	2014-2018
At least 2 bee farming trainingS organised for 30 persons in each of the 6 communities	-Involve more people in apiculture -Update knowledge of existing bee farmers	-Workshops involving theory and practical	OHCS, CAMGEW, MINEPIA, KIWHA	Bee farmers	2014-2018 Between September and November
Donation of 120 beehives to trained persons in each community forest	-Increase number of beehives in the forest -Encourage new trained bee farmers	-Identify skilled beehive constructors to construct hives -Distribute constructed hives	OHCS, CAMGEW	Bee farmers	2014-2018 Between September and November
Organisation of bee farmers in each community forest	-Ease coordination and management -Get statistics on honey production -Ease access to information and contact	-Identify existing groups -Form new bee farmers groups -Create an umbrella bee farmers organization in each community forest -Link these umbrella organization to OHCS for honey processing and marketing	OHCS, CAMGEW	Bee farmers	2014
Regeneration of	-Increase flora for	- Nursery development	OHCS,	Bee farmers	2014-2018

each community forest with 5000 bee loving trees (same activity for Prunus Action)	bees -Increase honey production	-Planting of trees -Follow-up of planted trees	CAMGEW, MINFOF, FMI, MINEPIA	Community	January for nursery development July-August for planting
Bushfire prevention and control	-Protect hives -Protect forest for flowers	-Fire tracing -Training on modern methods of honey harvesting -Proactive fire control and monitoring -Radio information and sensitization -Identify defaulters -Sanction by MINFOF and tradition of defaulters	CAMGEW, MINFOF, FMI, MINEPIA, Traditional Authority, MINEPDED, Oku Council, Conservator	Community	2014-2018 Between Oct to March
Provision of bee farming equipment	--Ensure quality - Avoid bushfire as smokers are provided for honey harvesting	-Identify types of equipment -Purchase of equipment	OHCS, CAMGEW, KIWHA, MINEPIA Ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprise	Bee farmers	2014
Monitoring	-Ensuring sustainability and standards	-Groups monitor hives -Control visits to groups -Quality control	KIWHA, MINEPIA, OHCS, CAMGEW	Bee farmers Honey consumers	2014-2018

## 2) ACTION PLAN FOR FOREST REGENERATION FOR LIVELIHOOD THROUGH *Prunus africana*

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>WHY THE ACTION</b>	<b>HOW TO EXECUTE THE ACTION</b>	<b>WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE ACTION</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION</b>	<b>PERIOD OF ACTION</b>
Planting of 5000 <i>Prunus</i> trees in each of the 6 community forest yearly for 5 years (same activity for Bee farming Action)	-To regenerate forest -To increase income generation -Increase availability flowers for white honey production	- Nursery development -Planting of trees -Follow-up of planted trees	CAMGEW, FMIs, MINFOF, Oku Council, OHCS, KIWA	-Community -Bee farming	-January for nursery development -July & August for tree planting -Continuous for follow-up
Reorganization of FMIs for forest regeneration	-Ensure proper functioning of FMIs -Restructure of FMI plan of Action -Instill trust of FMIs to community	-Election of FMIs members -Workshop for to develop Plan of Action	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, Tradition Authority	Community	2014
Getting animals out of the forest	-Animals disturb forest regeneration (they eat up planted trees and eat young natural growing trees)	-Sentisation -Catch goat and impound by authorities -Injunction from Traditional Authority and MINEPIA -Patrols	MINFOF, MINEPIA, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs,	Community	2014 – 2017
Demarcation of grazing land from forest land	Prevent animal encroachment in the forest	-Tracing boundary between forest and grazing land -Life fencing -Death fencing to allow life fence to grow	MINFOF, MINEPIA, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, Grazers Union, Tradition Authority	Community Grazers	2014 – 2015
Teach grazers	To prevent presence	-Training on pasture	MINFOF,	Community	2014-2018



pasture improvement and animal confinement techniques	of animals in the forest	improvement -Training on animal confinement	MINEPIA, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, Grazers Union, Tradition Authority	Grazers	
Creation of forest multi-stakeholder platform	-Ensure collaboration between forest stakeholders -Promote forest regeneration and natural resource management	- Workshops -Meetings	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, Tradition Authority	Community	2014-2015
Fire tracing and control	Prevent Prunus destruction by bushfire	-Patrols -Community fire fighting -Sensitisation	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, Tradition Authority, OCR	Community	2014-2018
Removal of exotic species from forest	-Keep the forest natural for Prunus growth	-Identify areas with these trees -felling of the trees -killing the storms to prevent regermination	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs,	Community	2014-2018
Destroying existing farms and buildings in the forest	-Keep the forest natural for Prunus growth	-Identify areas with farms and buildings -Destroy the farms and buildings	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, Tradition Authority	Community	2014-2018
Environmental education	-Change unsustainable behaviours in adults -Build nature loving children	-Radio programmes -Education in schools and communities -Field visit to forest -Production of posters, brochures	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, CBOs,	Community	2014-2018

Sanction of defaulters	Ensure forest regeneration	-Patrols -Mount check points -Fines, Prison, confiscation of firewood, bush meat, traps, cutlasses and axes	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs, CBOs,	Community	2014-2018
Organisation of forest users into groups	-Ensure proper forest management -Ensure communication, collaboration and sensitization of forest users	-Meetings -Workshops -Sensitisation	MINFOF, OHCS, CAMGEW, FMIs, OCR,	Community	2014-2018
Patrols in the forest	-Ensure proper forest management -Identify defaulters	-Field patrols	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs,	Community	2014-2018
Follow-up of planted trees	-Ensure growth -Replace death trees	-Weeding -Clearing paths -Pecking -Replanting	MINFOF, Oku Council, CAMGEW, FMIs,	Community	2014-2018

### 3) ACTION PLAN FOR FIREWOOD FETCHING IN OKU COMMUNITY FOREST

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>WHY THE ACTION</b>	<b>HOW TO EXECUTE THE ACTION</b>	<b>WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE ACTION</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION</b>	<b>PERIOD OF ACTION</b>
Organisation of firewood fetcher	-Promote sustainable use of the forest -Control of their activities -Sensitisation forum	-Identification of firewood fetchers -Meetings -Workshops -Patrol team move around	CAMGEW, Oku Council, MINFOF, FMIs, TA	Community	2014-2018
Sensitisation on sustainable firewood fetching	-To conserve the forest	-OCR, Posters, Meetings -EE in schools and communities	CAMGEW, MINFOF, Oku Council	Community	2014-2018
Patrols in the forest	-Check unsustainable forest exploitation	-Check points -Field visit in forest -Surprise visit to firewood fetchers	MINFOF, Council, FMIs, CAMGEW	Community	2014-2018
Sanctions of defaulters	-To conserve the forest	-Fines, confiscation firewood and tools -Banning of defaulter from forest -Ask defaulters to plant trees -Confiscate axes and cutlasses used in harvesting firewood	MINFOF, Oku Council, TA, CAMGEW	Community	2014-2018

#### 4) ACTION PLAN FOR HUNTERS IN OKU COMMUNITY FOREST

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>WHY THE ACTION</b>	<b>HOW TO EXECUTE THE ACTION</b>	<b>WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE ACTION</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION</b>	<b>PERIOD OF ACTION</b>
Organisation of hunter	-Promote sustainable use of the forest -Control of their activities -Sensitisation forum	-Identification of hunters -Meetings -Workshops Check trap setting -Patrol team move around	CAMGEW, Oku Council, MINFOF, FMIs, TA	Community	2014-2018
Sensitisation on sustainable animal hunting (rat trapping)	-To conserve the forest	-OCR, Posters, Meetings -EE in schools and communities	CAMGEW, MINFOF, Oku Council, FMIs	Community	2014-2018
Patrols in the forest	-Check unsustainable rat trapping	-Field visit in forest to check traps	MINFOF, Council, FMIs, CAMGEW	Community	2014-2018
Sanctions of defaulters	-To conserve the forest	-Fines, confiscation firewood and tools -Banning of defaulters from forest or from hunting -Ask defaulters to plant trees -Confiscate traps, hunting equipment,	MINFOF, Oku Council, TA, CAMGEW	Community	2014-2018
Research to determine the periods when rodents reproduce in forest	-Conserve wildlife	-Field work -Experiments -Literature review -Interview with hunters	University students on internship	Community	2014-2018
Domestication of other alternative sources of from protein like cane rats, rabbits, fowls	-To reduce pressure on wildlife	-Training on the rearing of chosen animals -Provision of animals to trained persons	CAMGEW, Oku Council, MINEPIA, FMIs	Community	2014-2018

Agroforestry techniques to farmers	-To reduce pressure on forest resouces	-Training farmers on agroforestry techniques -Provision of farmers with agroforestry tree seedlings and seeds -Provision of farmers with fruit trees for farms	CAMGEW, Oku Council, MINADER, FMIs,	Community	2014-2018

### 5) ACTION PLAN FOR ECOTOURISM IN OKU COMMUNITY FOREST

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>WHY THE ACTION</b>	<b>HOW TO EXECUTE THE ACTION</b>	<b>WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE ACTION</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION</b>	<b>PERIOD OF ACTION</b>
Identify important touristic sites	-To encourage tourism	-Field visit -Inventory	CAMGEW, Oku Council, TA, MINTUR	Community	2014-2015
Sensitisation on the need for touristic site conservation	-Protect the forest	-Radio, Newspapers, posters, flyers	CAMGEW, Oku Council, TA	Community	2014-2018
Training of tour guides	-Promote tourism	-Training workshop -Training in the forest -Scholarships	CAMGEW, Council	Community	2014
Creation and putting to action of a tourism board	-Ensure proper management of tourists -Ensure proper management of income from tourism	-Meetings -Workshops -Contacts in various authorities in tourism	Oku Council, TA, MINTOUR, CAMGEW	Community	2014-2018
Developing and putting to action a bird watching programme	-Promote income generation from tourist -Employment for tour guides	-Buying of bird watching equipment -Training on bird watching -Advertisement -Identification of important birds	Oku Council, TA, MINTOUR, CAMGEW, MINFOF	Community	2014-2018

## **VI) OTHER POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS**

The following organisations/local institutions can also contribute to the success of this plan because of their past work in the Oku Community Forest or related forest:

- Apiculture and Nature Conservation (ANCO) that is working on forest conservation in Dom,
- Centre for Nursery Development and Euro Propagation (CENDEP) that is restoring and protecting degraded montane forest in Mbiame and other degraded forest patches in Bui division using analogue forestry techniques,
- WHINCONET that is a forest network (CAMGEW is a member of this network and benefit from skill share workshops for capacity building and utilise their conservation resource materials and engage in team work in planning, implementing and evaluation of this conservation project during organised meetings).
- Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society –CBCS (which is Birdlife International affiliate in Cameroon)



**CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH  
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**WORKSHOP ON OKU COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR LIVELIHOODS**

**ATTENDANCE LIST**

25th Oct 2013

N°	NAME	INSTITUTION	CONTACT'S	SIGNATURE
1	Ebesom Benjamin E.	A'D'O' Oku	96954095	
2	CHIAFEH KINGRUI	ELAK-Oku Council	7593 1213	
3	FAN NDIFFON SDOM	For of OKM	94 04 4895	
4	KELESE ERIC NISHOM	FOREST USER	78 93 99 88	
5	NDUKONG AUGUSTINE W.	SDDL OKU	9722 2046	
6	ESAY MAHROW FOFULENG	SDDL-NONI	76654093	
7	ADOUGA ACTIL ERIC	KI PLS	78938629	
8	NCHA MELVIN ASHU NAPA	Forestry post KPVU	76166723/9999208	
9	BARNG GIBORGE	ADHCS LTD	94 26 10 45	
10	Sok Annes Inaman	KIADHA	94589146	
11	TOKI MAHDA MAUDRICE	Conservator KIPLS	99294169/7050725	
12	Banda Peter Nying	Hamel worth	940 26 48 44	
13	Ngagwa Andreche	Cover	940 52 33	
14	Ndion John Iabi	AI EM FV III	940 24 724	
15	Ngum Emmanuel Ngum	Grazers Union	99-48-66-74	
16	Ngagwa Martin Koude	1192 206	940 25944	
17	CHAWET SAMUEL	USFMIZ	79 23 81 74	
18	Ndion Joel Ngum	Mbaie FMI	77 32 27 58	
19	Nforme Esther Jack	Kilum Beas farmer Group	96 95 64 46	
20	Sok Peter Ngwane	ASSOFMIZ	74391203/70512019	







**CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH  
(CAMGEW)**

Authorisation N° 000998/RDA/J06/BAPP

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25<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2013

N°	NAME	INSTITUTION	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
21	Shang Hippolite	Wood Fetcher/Hunter	/	[Signature]
22	FAI KAYANG	Chief of Manchoek	/	[Signature]
23	Ngum Mary Stella	Oku Palace	91306699	[Signature]
24	Yviah Nyung Mary Kenen	ELAK	99426265	[Signature]
25	Yviah Nyung Mary Kenen	Emfueh-mil	94352633	[Signature]
26	CHEY TIKEMBONG John	OKR	86688115	[Signature]
27	TENZE Daniel	point de contact for Oku	77153836/97393927	[Signature]
28	Scito Chemy Jeanlan	Emfueh-mil	74727316	[Signature]
29	YAH Komte Komum	SOPISDEW - ELAK	70656941	[Signature]
30	Nyiah Bernadine	CAMGEW	99448549	[Signature]
31	WIRSIY Emmanuel Binyuy	CAMGEW	75184310	[Signature]
32	Ngum Jai Raymond	SOPISDEW - ELAK	91471847	[Signature]

