CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH (CAMGEW)

Participatory Kilum-Ijim Forest Management Through Forest Regeneration and Livelihood Improvement



Presented by

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Cameroon

Who is Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)

- CAMGEW is a nonprofit created in 2007 in Yaounde with authorization N° 000998/RDA/JO6/BAPP
- CAMGEW moved to Oku in 2011
- She tackles environmental and gender issues in Cameroon
- CAMGEW believes the future of our motherearth is in our hands
- Her vision "Changing lives of women, children and communities while protecting the environment
- Her mission "To fight poverty; promote sound environmental management, gender balance and economic sustainable development".

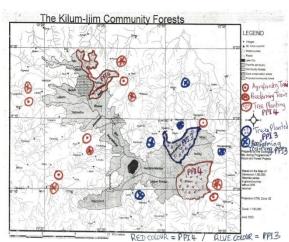




Where is CAMGEW & Kilum-Ijim

- Oku Sub Division of Bui Division in North West Region
- The Kilum-Ijim forest produces Oku White Honey and is part of montane in Bamenda Highland Forest
- Kilum-Ijim forest covers an area of 20.000 hectares with peak at 3011m and Crater lake called Lake Oku
- Bannerman's Turaco is an endangered bird with this forest as its remaining largest habitat
- Kilum Mountain is the second highest mountain in central and west Africa
- Rich ecosystem with non timber forest products like Oku White honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants, spices, additives(colourings, preservatives and flavourings), etc
- Oku White Honey produced by trees like Nuxia congesta, Prunus africana, Schefflera abyssinica, Carapas, Pittosporum veridiflorum, Agauria salicifolia, Zyzigium staundti, Croton macrotachist, Maesa lanceolata, Newtonia camerounensis, Bridelia speciosa, Psychotria penducularis,





Why regenerate the Kilum-Ijim forest

- Forest has suffered from bushfires
- Deforestation has been high
- Prunus africana barks were poorly harvested and most forest trees died
- Increase source of livelihoods for forest communities
- Join the world to fight climate change through carbon sequestration
- Keep the natural cake for future generations
- Maintain continuous environmental services like water flow
- Ensure the availability of white honey
- Prevent landslide from the Kilum hills





Why CAMGEW chosed *Prunus* africana to regenerate the forest

- It produces white flowers that are bee loving for Oku White Honey production,
- It is a native tree of Oku forest,
- It is a watershed tree,
- It is income generating because of its medicinal value and
- It is a carbon sink that mitigate climate change.



Total Trees planted by CAMGEW in the Kilum-Ijim forest

- 20500 trees planted distributed as follows
- 7000 trees of Prunus africana planted under the World Bank funded project on forest governance in August 2012
- 3400 trees (3000 trees previewed) of Prunus africana planted with MINFOF-Cameroon funds in July 2013
- 6600 trees (6000 trees preview) of Prunus africana planted under the French Committee of IUCN funds this August 2013
- 3000 assorted bee loving native forest trees planted in Nchiiy forest with Funds from Konning school with assistance from Both ENDS (All in Netherlands) in 2014
- In 2015, 10000 Prunus africana trees to be planted in Bihkov, Akeh and Ajung forests of Kilum-Ijim with funds from French Committee of IUCN
- In 2015, 2000 assorted bee loving trees planted in Nchiiy Forest under Rufford Foundation funds.

How CAMGEW involve stakeholders do forest regeneration

CAMGEW uses a participatory approach in forest regeneration involving all stakeholders like

- Forest users like hunters, bee farmers, firewood fetchers, Water Management, are involved
- Women are involved
- Administration participated
- Local government
- Traditional authorities
- Youths regenerate the forest and are sensitised to be nature lovers



2013 tree planting



2012 tree planting

Methodology in forest regeneration

CAMGEW does forest regeneration as follows

- Nursery development
- Environmental education in schools, forest, nursery, radio, community gatherings to build nature lovers and change behaviours
- Creating forest platforms
- Launching of tree planting season with authorities
- Clearing of paths where trees will be planted by men and youths
- Transporting trees from nursery to forest done by women
- Tree planting done by men
- Removal of all plastic papers from the forest
- Follow-up of planted trees in the forest all year run



Nursery Development





CAMGEW as of now has nursed 35000 trees



Community members and leaders going for tree plant



Tree planting in Oku Community forest



Transportation of Prunus seedlings to the Oku Community forest by women

Tree planting in Oku Community Forest





All forest stakeholder engage in tree planting(tradition, government, local government, CBOs and community)

Community youths participate in tree planting

All polythene papers removed from forest



Environmental education in the Oku Community Forest

Why environmental education

- Make young people lovers of Oku Community forest now and in the future
- Change behavioral patterns of community members that carryout unsustainable activities in the forest
- Indicate and train community members and groups on alternative sources of livelihoods





Ways CAMGEW carryout environmental education

- In schools (primary and secondary) through forest visits, lessons, produced articles by students like songs, essays, poems, sketches
- In the Oku Community Radio
- In organized community events
- Through publication like posters, brochures, booklets
- Through press like newspapers
- Our website and other websites





Environmental education in the field





CAMGEW with Bee farming as a way to promote participatory sustainable forest management

When community member have beehives in the forest they can no longer

- Set bushfire in the forest
- •Cut trees in the forest for fear it falls on their hives
- •Bees scare those who come to destroy the forest as they sting





In the presence of bushfire all community members (groups) run up to the forest to stop it to avoid destruction of their beehives

BEE FARMING TRAINING





Participants learning-by-doing





Beehives carried for colonisation in the valleys before transportation to the forest

Alternative livelihoods to the forest

Agroforestry







Peasant women farmers trained on agroforestry techniques to improve soil fertility for increase food production and get firewood. They are provided with agroforestry trees.

POULTRY AS ALTERNATIVE TO BUSHMEAT

- Over hunting has destroyed much fuana and reduce animal diversity
- CAMGEW runs a poultry to provide community with alternative protein source to forest animals



MICRO CREDIT SCHEME AS ALTERNATIVE FOR PEASANT WOMEN

- Peasant women receive training on business management
- Receive loans to start or expand a business
- 12 to 17 women receive training monthly and get 30.000FCFA to 75.000 FCFA
- About 45 women have received loans since project start
- Loans are paid in 6 months with monthly interest of 2%





VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS ALTERNATIVES SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

- VTC trains in shoe making, Dress
 Making and Hair Dressing
- 41 students exist
- 15 students graduated on May 30th 2016
- Training open to single mothers, teenage mothers, youths & community members







Other actions in the Forest

- CAMGEW & MINFOF have been catching goats in the forest that destroy planted trees
- The cutting down of Eucalyptus trees from the forest
- The tradition is strong and has a legal system that takes care of forest defaulters



Challenges in the forest

- Bushfires as a result of the use of poor methods in honey harvesting and smoking in the forest
- Firewood fetchers cutting down fresh trees for firewood
- Many traps in the forest to catch rats
- Poor harvested Prunus some years behind that cause the death of many trees
- Domestic animals found in the forest that destroy planted trees and disturb the natural regeneration process
- Carvers now cut trees to use in carving items
- Presence of Eucalyptus trees-non native in the forest





HOW CAMGEW TACKLES GENDER

- Women are donated 2 beehives while men get 1 after bee farming training
- CAMGEW has a Micro-credit scheme that is just for peasant women empowerment
- CAMGEW runs many sensitization programmes in radio, social groups, etc to encourage women participate in promoting development





How CAMGEW tackles these challenges

- Goats destroyed 1062 trees of the 3400 planted with MINFOF funds in 2013 and CAMGEW did replanting
- 6 goats were caught by CAMGEW and Oku MINFOF from the forest and handed to Oku Council
- The Oku Community Radio has been used for sensitization and information on forest problems and various solutions
- CAMGEW has trained 338 persons on bee farming and distributed 421 beehives
- CAMGEW has planted 20500 native trees in the forest
- Field based environmental education in forest and nursery
- Working to create forest stakeholder platform
- Documentation of our success stories in posters, booklets, brochures, etc
- Sharing through websites, meetings, social gatherings, etc.

CAMGEW Partnerships to promote regeneration

Local

- Community based organisations and members like Oku Honey Cooperative Society
- The Council
- The traditional authorities
- Cultural and Development Associations
- Religious groups

National

- The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
- Other NGOs like BERUDA, SHUMAS, CENDEP, GREENCARE,

International

 World Bank, Catholic Relief Services, Both End-Netherlands, Konningschool-Netherlands, French IUCN, New England Biolabs Foundation-USA, Teach a Man to Fish-UK, IDEA WILD-USA, Man & Nature-France, Rufford Foundation-UK, Future in Our Hands-Uk,

YES WE CAN WITH EVIDENCE



World Bank recognize CAMGEW efforts in promoting forest governance around Oku Community Forest after execution of World Bank Funded project.

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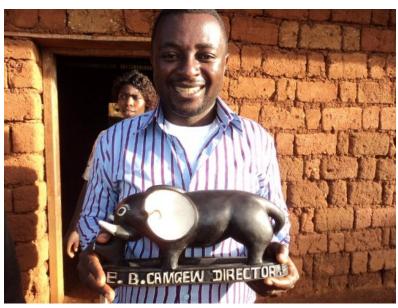
 Cameroon Government recognize CAMGEW's efforts to conserve the Kilum-Ijim Forest and fighting poverty during National Day celebration in 2014



YES WE CAN WITH EVIDENCE



CAMGEW's works applauded locally in 2011 at Ngashie-Oku





FOREST -OUR NATURAL WEALTH

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION



Rare bird Bannerman's turaco the treasure of the Kilum-Ijim Community Forest