



**FAO-GEF-Cameroon Project
GCP/CMR/30/GEF
GEF Project ID: 3821**



**CBSP – SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT AND
CONSERVATION OF MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS IN CAMEROON**

Report of the mid-term review

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FAO-GEF Coordination Unit
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO-GEF Coordination Unit

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Abbreviations

APREPAMO	Association of Mouanko clams fishers and sellers
IGA	Income Generating Activity
DB	Databank
CamEco	Cameroon Ecology
CIDE	International Information and Documentation Centre
PNC	Project National Coordination
LG	Local Governments
CWCS	Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Fund
MINEPDED	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
PCO	Project Conservation Objective
PDO	Project Development Objective
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OPED	Organization for Environment and Sustainable Development
PIR	Project Implementation Review
NP	National Park
PNGE	National Environmental Management Programme
PPR	Project Progress Report
SMP	Simple Management Plan
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
PMU	Project Management Unit
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NPC	National Project Coordinator



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Report of the mid-term review

Source of funding: GEF GEF area of intervention: Biodiversity	MTR dates: 3-31 December 2015	Last PPR date: 25 February 2015	National consultants: - Mbog Dieudonné Marius - Moulendè Fouda Thérèse		
Budget officer: Mai-Moussa Abari, FAO Representative in Cameroon	LTU: FOM LTO: Cesar Sabogal, FOM	<u>Date of project start (EOD)</u> 1 August 2012	<u>Date of project termina tion (NTE)</u> 31 July 2017	Total project budget: USD : 6 389 180 <u>GEF Grant:</u> USD 1 733 180 <u>Co-financing:</u> Government of Cameroon USD : 1 495 000 FAO-Rome USD: 425 000 FAO-Cameroon USD: 300 000 OPED (NGO) USD: 650 000 CAM-ECO (NGO) USD: 750 000 CWCS (NGO) USD: 954 000 ACP-FLEGT Project USD: 82 000 <u>Subtotal co-financing</u> USD : 4 656 000	<u>Total disbursements as of 15/12/2015</u> <u>GEF :</u> USD 361 132.70 <u>Co-financing:</u> Government of Cameroon USD : FAO-Rome USD: FAO-Cameroon USD: OPED (NGO) USD: 505 846 CAM-ECO (NGO) USD: 428 500 CWCS (NGO) USD: 591 939.8 <u>Subtotal co- financing</u> USD 2 270 137
FAO strategic objective (and the Organization's output in case of approval of the project before January 2014) : (BD SO-1): to catalyze sustainability of protected area systems (BD SO-2): to mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes GEF/LDCF/SCCF strategic programme: BD SP-4 to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity					

Summary

IS THE PROJECT ON TRACK? Yes

SNAPSHOT OF PROJECT MTR

ASPECTS	RATING*	OBSERVATIONS**
Progress in achieving project objectives	S	Although the project effective start was delayed, it is currently on track and in progress towards achieving its objectives, based on facts from the ground that confirm progress reports.
Progress in implementation	S	The mission however notes a few obstacles to smooth project implementation, notably in terms of institutional governance and implementation of activities (implementation set-up, involvement of stakeholders).
Expenditures	S	
Financial management	S	
Environmental protection measures	S	
Social protection measures and gender	MS	

* GEF ratings are: HS, S, MS, MU, U or HU (See Annex 1)

** To be completed obligatorily in case where the situation is less than satisfactory (S)

A. Project context

The GCP/CMR/30/GEF Project provides for a mid-term review (MTR) to assess progress made and improve implementation. MTR should determine the progress made towards achieving objectives, outcomes and outputs and identify remedial actions, where necessary.

It is within this view that the Project provided for a MTR during year three of implementation with an ongoing 2015 working plan (WP), according to its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The M&E system or plan is the result of a participatory planning process that began with the drafting of the concept note, planning of project activities by partners and lessons learned in the implementation of activities over the last thirty month.

Narrative description

Mangrove ecosystems along Cameroon's coastal areas are important in terms of their contribution to the livelihoods of the local populations and their significant biodiversity. However, these areas are threatened by a number of urban development pressures and non-sustainable management and uses by the local populations living therein.

At the national level, the Project comprises activities aimed at a mangroves ecosystems protection strategy. It is supported by enhanced environmental monitoring capacities, production

and publication of better information on these ecosystems and improved intersectoral dialogue mechanisms.

At the local level, the Project targets three areas in view of the designing and implementation of sustainable mangroves management plans. The experience acquired at this level will help envisage how national strategy and dialogue will be transformed into achievements on the ground, in a bid to ensure that project outcomes are sustainable and replicated in other parts of the country.

The project duration is of five years, with a total budget of USD 6.4 million. Depending on the sources of funding, the Project total cost is broken down as follows: (i) GEF – USD 1.7 million; (ii) Cameroonian Government – USD 1.5 million; (iii) other contributors – USD 2.5 million and (iv) FAO – USD 0.7 million.

1) Project objectives

The project has a two-fold conservation and development objective.

The **project conservation objective (PCO)** is: to strengthen biodiversity conservation and reduce degradation in mangrove ecosystems.

This will contribute to GEF's objectives in two focal areas (biodiversity and land degradation) and will help Cameroon to meet Millennium Development Goal 7: to ensure environmental sustainability. It will also contribute to the aims and objectives of the Environment Ministry and some of the large environmental NGOs and will contribute to the mission of the FAO Forestry Department to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

The **project development objective (PDO)** is: to ensure long term sustainable livelihoods of local communities living in and around mangrove areas.

This objective is consistent with FAO's mission to raise levels of nutrition, increase agricultural productivity and improve the lives of rural populations. It will also help the country to meet Millennium Development Goal 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

The Project adopts a coastal landscape approach aimed at ensuring the sustainable management and use of mangrove ecosystems by ensuring the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and taking into account their views.

2) Components and expected outputs

The five components of the project are:

1. policy and institutional strengthening;
2. mainstreaming mangrove conservation in local development;
3. creation of mangrove protected areas;
4. sustainable management of mangrove resources; and
5. project management and monitoring.

Component 1: Policy and institutional strengthening (GEF USD 382,893; CF USD 527,000).

The objective of this component is to improve the legal and institutional framework for the management of mangrove ecosystems.

Component 2: Mainstreaming mangrove conservation in local development (GEF USD 267,744; CF USD 938,000). The objective of this component is to ensure that mangrove conservation issues are taken into account in coastal development.

Component 3: Creation of mangrove protected areas

The objective of this component is to support the creation and management of officially protected areas in each of the three estuaries.

Component 4: Sustainable management of mangrove resources

The objective of this component is to ensure that local communities in the target sites are managing their mangrove resources more sustainably and their livelihoods have improved. Activities to support the development of sustainable management techniques and practices will be funded with GEF resources, with project co-financing focusing on local development activities.

Component 5: Project management and monitoring

The objective of this component is to establish a cost-effective project management and monitoring capacity and structure leading to the successful implementation of the project.

The four technical components were distributed among three NGOs (CWCS, CamEco, OPED) and the ministries involved in the project. Responsibility for specific activities will be specified in the main table indicating status and period of mid-term review.

B. Outcomes concerning the relevance, efficacy and efficiency in implementation and recommendations

1) Comments on the methodology of the mid-term review

The mid-term review (MTR) mission covered the period from August 2012 to December 2015 (see mission schedule in annex 2). The methodology focused on three main activities:

1. Documentary review at the FAO Country Office in Cameroon, Yaounde, and the project technical office in Kribi;
2. Semi-structured interviews of resource persons and stakeholders, and direct observations during field visits in the three estuaries. These visits were carried from 7 to 27 December 2015, during which the mission met with: officials of the three NGOs in charge of implementing the project on the ground ; five local government officials (LGO) 20 beneficiary civil society organizations (CSO); several direct beneficiaries (notably women who smoke fish and rear prawns) ; the Mangrove Project focal points at the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) and at the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED); and the GEF operational focal point at MINEPDED (see list of persons in annex 3).
3. Drafting of the report in several phases: (i) presentation of the preliminary report to technical and institutional partners at a workshop organized in Douala; (ii) inclusion of the observations of the panel and preparation of the final report ; (iii) revision of the MTR report by the FAO team; and (iv) integration of contributions in the finalized report.

2) General observations

Cameroon, a country with substantial mangrove resources, is facing the increasing degradation of its fragile mangrove ecosystems, which consequently aggravates climate change in the coastal areas, falling fisheries productivity, destabilization of the intertidal zone and coastline, marine and coastal erosion and impoverishment of the riparian communities whose livelihoods depend essentially on mangroves. The project is therefore justified and meets the demand of the Government.

The effective start of the project was delayed, due to some misunderstandings resulting from diverging views and stalemate among various stakeholders. It is also worth noting that the ACP-FLEGT and IUCN Project pulled out of project implementation, thus leading to a significant drop of initially expected co-financing. That notwithstanding, the project is on track and planned activities are being gradually carried out, according to the facts from the field which confirm the status reports of the different activities.

Level of achievement of project outputs

The Project comprises 21 outputs and the majority of them have been achieved (57%), or are being executed (33%). An analysis and update of activities was done at the launching of the Project, reducing their number from 61 to 50: Only two outputs have not started being executed as of date (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of achievement of outputs (2013-2015)

Component	Total number of outputs/initial activity (Project Document)	Total number of outputs/activity(at launching of Project)	Total number of outputs achieved 100% as of 31 December 2015	Total number of outputs achieved partially as of 31 December 2015	Number of outputs not achieved as of 31 December 2015
Component 1	5 (21)	5 (14)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0
Component 2	6 (9)	6 (8)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)	1 (17 %)
Component 3	3 (8)	3 (5)	1 (33.33%)	1 (33.33%)	1 (33.33%)
Component 4	5 (16)	5 (16)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0
Component 5	2 (7)	2 (7)	-	2 (100%)	0
Total	21 (61)	21 (50)	12 (57%)	7 (33 %)	2 (10%)

3) Considerations on the project design and logical framework

The MTR mission notes that the design of the **CBSP Sustainable community-based management and conservation of mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon** Project addresses a genuine need of the country to develop knowledge on mangrove ecosystems and master silvicultural techniques in order to strengthen national management, improvement and restoration of mangrove landscapes in coastal areas.

The project conservation objective, as formulated, is not only consistent with the project and its activities but also relevantly specifies the role and focus on reduction of mangroves degradation, improvement of biodiversity and environmental sustainability in Cameroon, as well as its vision of becoming an emerging country.

The project development objective, as formulated, is clearly consistent and relevantly specifies the role and importance of mangroves for Cameroon's sustainable development, with emphasis on the fight against the degradation of coastal systems, contribution to food self-sufficiency and availability of energy for coastal household.

However, the immediate objectives of the Project are ambitious, given that they cover a relatively short period of 5 years with both diverse and complex activities, notably the sensitization of riparian communities, creation of community mangroves, the putting in place of local structures to manage these mangroves and the effective management of community mangroves by communities. However, the Project effectively contributes to the development of basic tools through which future initiatives will be carried out. Some partners who participated in designing the Project did not take part in implementation, a situation that impacted the project budget.

In light of the above-mentioned observations, the MTR mission recommended to:

- resize the Project for the remaining period, in consistency with the resources (GEF funding and co-financing) available;
- organize an official study trip for sharing experience of two years in countries in Africa and South-East Asia with a view to developing different mangroves management and silvicultural techniques, development of mangrove non-timber products and the *Nypa fruticans* specie into food and other products, as well as knowledge on good sustainable practices for the carbonization of mangrove wood into charcoal.

4) Institutional arrangements and implementation

The project institutional arrangement provides for various organs, all of which are functional till date: a steering committee, a technical coordination committee, several stakeholder platforms (one per estuary) and a network of mangroves NGOs in Cameroon and in Rio Ntem. The Project encountered an institutional design difficulty before its launching, which led to the pulling out of IUCN and its co-financing. Just after launching of the Project, there was a communication dysfunction between FAO (the project support partner) and the Cameroonian government (MINEPDED). Some measures taken at the level of FAO enabled to re-established dialogue between the two parties and pursue the smooth implementation of the project.

However, there are some persisting minor problems concerning distribution of tasks among the institutional partners responsible for determining the strategic thrusts and other technical partners, for instance as regards procedure manuals for management, classification, zoning and drafting of some normative documents, etc. whose drafting is subjected to the technical departments of ministries in charge of defining the different standards (management, inter alia). An example is the delay noticed in the classification of the Douala-Edea national Park by CWCS.

Project reports should be adequately revised by institutional partners before their final approval.

To that effect, the mid-term review recommends to refocus and realign the tasks of all project partners taking into account their specific mandates and comparative advantage in the implementation of certain project activities.

5) Collaboration with stakeholders

The MTR mission noted the weak involvement of local stakeholders, notably the direct beneficiaries who generally have limited knowledge of the project and request the development of alternative activities to improve their living conditions. Generally, with regard to the project strategic thrusts, the contribution of local communities is very low, whereas the expected future benefits are in terms of the impact of self-generated activities. A few planned and implemented development-related actions were notably management capacity building and training on project design. Some concrete actions such as improved smokehouses do not seem to be sustainable since the local stakeholders do not master their construction and, in addition, the spill-over effect (adoption by peers) has not occurred, due to very slow procedures. In fact, an oven was abandoned for a year by an NGO that never returned to train the beneficiaries due to lack of adequate resources. Although women's groups were identified and cooperatives created, there is no strategy to support income-generating activities (IGA) to make local stakeholders less dependent on natural resources.

Yet there are alternatives to fishing and smoking of fish including, among other possibilities, the green economy: ecotourism, trade fairs, livestock (chicken and others), agriculture (maize), development of local products value chain (clams in Mouanko), mangroves silviculture, etc.

It also worth noting that activities were focused in the Cameroon Estuary and limited in the Rio Ntem. Apart from the putting in place of the Rio Del Rey platform, the majority of activities concerning this bloc were suppressed at the launching of the project in 2013. These activities included: the carrying out of the baseline and technical studies necessary for transforming the Ndongoré mangrove into a protected area ; the holding of local consultations with regard to proposals for the Ndongoré mangrove; support for the processes to finalize the classification of the Ndongoré national park. In the Ekondo Titi area, the council mangrove is not yet established due to overlap with the Ndongoré national park (NP).

The interviews and evaluations conducted with stakeholders throughout the mission on the ground revealed certain weaknesses that could hinder the effective participation of actors, notably:

- ignorance or limited knowledge of mangrove resources;
- communication deficit among the different stakeholders involved at different levels of project implementation;

- difficulties in implementing some project activities on the ground due to the lack of logistical means, basic equipment and scientific and technical measuring devices, etc. ;
- lack of coordination, which did not often enable to pre-empt certain problems and other possible standstills.

Moreover, the implementation of certain activities under the project revealed a number of problems relating in particular to the weakness of institutional and human capacities, unavailability of scientific and technical data, absence of information databases, weak communication systems, lack of information and low project visibility.

These aspects are addressed in this report under the appropriate sections.

MTR recommends to improve communication with stakeholders on the current outcomes and their involvement on actions being conducted. To improve the participation of actors, the Steering Committee could also involve new members such as representatives of local governments, local populations, teaching and research institutions, associations or NGOs.

6) Project status of implementation

The project status of implementation is presented in terms of expected outcomes and outputs.

a – Outcome 1: The legal and institutional framework for the management of mangrove ecosystems is improved

This outcome could be considered as almost achieved, since the strategy and action plans for the management of mangrove ecosystems and the monitoring plan for mangroves and coastal areas have been developed; the Environment Information and Documentation Centre (CIDE), a structure of MINEPDED, is supporting the project through dissemination of documents and information on mangroves, pending establishment of the specialized information centre provided for under the project. Similarly, dialogue platforms were created and the drafting of mangroves management standards is ongoing, concurrently with the revision of several forestry policy instruments with a view to incorporating mangroves management. In the same vein, capacity building and sensitization campaigns are being carried out using communication tools developed to that outcome. The bulk of information on project activities is published in the biannual *Matanda News*.

However, it should be noted that:

- the dialogue platforms put in place in estuaries are not fully operational;
- the production and publishing of *Matanda News* is effective, but hard copies are few or rare;
- certain documents published by CIDE are not often validated, whereas the Centre could play a greater role in information on mangrove ecosystems management, since an information centre on the sustainable management of mangroves and coastal environments will be established under the project ;
- an inventory of mangrove communication tools was conducted, but did not result in a communication plan or strategy.

The project MTR recommends to allocate adequate resources to platforms (human, material and financial resources) and effectively support them to make these platforms operational.

b - Outcome 2: Mangrove biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed in local development plans and projects

The mission notes that this outcome is far from being achieved, since the report on the situation of mangroves in Cameroon is not yet available. Data collection, mapping and delimitation of mangrove areas are not yet completed, all of which has slowed down project implementation.

It was however noted, to the credit of the Project, that permanent plots and tide monitoring pilot stations were effectively set up in three blocks to enable the regular collection of biophysical and ecological data on mangrove patterns. Data on mangrove products and services in the Rio Del Rey Estuary in Cameroon are available and about one hundred actors benefited from capacity building during the preparation of the EIES Protocol in Tiko and Kribi. Some planned technical documents were designed and others are being prepared. They include the Master Plan for the Integrated Management of Mangrove Ecosystems in the Cameroon Estuary, which covers the Tiko area, the National Strategy on Mangroves, the EIES Protocol, etc. The drafting of multi-resources inventory standards for the management of mangroves, with MINFOF co-financing has not yet begun. Project stakeholders are very optimistic about the success of the Project.

MTR recommends to provide feedback on the technical report on the situation of mangroves in Cameroon as soon as possible. This will enable the Project to develop mangroves data and MINEPDED to collect data accurately at the national level.

c - Outcome 3: Mangrove conservation is strengthened through the creation and improved management of three protected areas

This outcome is almost achieved, except for one national park, due to the fact that meetings for the creation of two national parks are normally held between the government and local authorities. The direct beneficiaries however did not wish the national park to include lands already developed through various activities or constructed houses. But a solution to the crises was found by ceding part of the land and guaranteeing users' rights. Also, the process for the classification of national parks is underway. The opinions of the public are available; the roadmap for the proposed council forest and the information sheet are available. The sustainable management and sustainable financing plans will be formulated soon. Socio-economic and biological studies are underway in the three estuaries.

d - Outcome 4: The local communities living in targeted sites manage mangrove resources more sustainably and their livelihoods have improved

Achieving this outcome depends on key outputs such as the creation of community mangrove forests (whose number fell from ten to two) and the drafting of simple management plans, the preparation, dissemination and implementation of community and council management guidelines, the carrying out of income-generating activities as an alternative to the utilization of mangroves.

It can be considered that this outcome is half achieved, since major activities were carried out, notably:

- the preparation of a guideline for the drafting of mangrove community forests simple management plans;
- the settlement of several fishing camps involved in the mangroves management project;
- the creation of income-generating activities cooperatives with various local groups;
- the completion of procedures for the Manoka community forest reserve (the local communities are obtaining the last visas of forestry services);
- the introduction of the file for the Bakoko-Japoma mangrove community forest and the Ekondo Titi/Bamuso, mangrove community forest, etc.

Moreover, several activities were carried out with local populations to support their income-generating activities sustainably. They were notably improved ovens for the smoking of fisheries products, sustainable fishing of prawns and oysters, participatory restoration of mangrove ecosystems, notably in Mpolongwe.

One of the weaknesses of the project is the fact that no simple management plan (SMP) has been validated, although the classification surface areas are known. The management plans will not be validated before the preparation and publication of normative documents by MINFOF, as well as the publication of the report on the situation of mangroves. The development of SMPs is planned for year 4, which is in 2016. The project financed reforestation activities in the Ntem alone, whereas the pressure is currently more on the Rio Del Rey and the Cameroon Estuary.

In consistency with project thrusts, support to local populations generally focuses on sensitization on mangrove ecosystems conservation and, with regard to sustainable livelihoods, such support is limited to capacity building. Support for income-generating activities is left to partner NGOs that lack the adequate resources to put in place a microcredit system. Local groups were identified to start pilot activities but they are getting discouraged because no concrete actions are being carried out in that regard.

The project mid-term review recommends to prepare a strategy for supporting the identified associations in carrying out the income-generating activities developed under the project, notably assistance for project design, following the structure of the identified microfinance institutions.

Overall assessment

In the light of the above summary outcomes, the mid-term review mission considers that the overall assessment of project outcomes is satisfactory, despite some shortcomings that caused a slight gap in project implementation.

Mainstreaming of mangroves conservation in sector policies and legislation is ongoing. At the internal level, public and private funds are being mobilized for the sustainable management of mangroves: the project is on track. The key to its success depends on the clear definition of the tasks of the different stakeholders, mutual respect within the project, strengthening of the Project Management Unit with human resources (Technical Project Officer-TPO) to fill the vacancy created by the departure of one project senior official: implementation of the proposed recommendations would help overcome certain bottlenecks and make project implementation flexible.

Drafting of study reports and technical documents

The majority of project technical, policy and strategy documents were formulated at a time when the report on the situation of mangroves was still awaited. It is expected to provide information on the mangrove surface areas of each estuary, the composition of flora and the density of the different populations of indigenous or endemic species, the natural regeneration situation and artificial regeneration prospects in degraded sites, etc. Achievement of the overall objective of biodiversity preservation and reduction of ecosystems degradation depends on the implementation of a master plan which, itself, is hinged on the better knowledge of mangrove resources. All the other expected achievements under the Project are subject to the better knowledge of mangrove resources.

The report on the situation of mangroves should be a project priority; it is surprising that this report is not yet available whereas data were collected. The MTR therefore recommends to provide feedback on the technical report on the situation of mangroves as soon as possible.

Annexes 4 and 5 present a more detailed view of achievement of project outcomes and outputs.

7) Expenditure and co-financing situation

The expenditure made represent an overall disbursement rate of 54%, on average. The four project technical components have consumed less than 50% of the budget allocated, and even less than 25% for component 2; which is very low, but could be explained by the delay in mainstreaming mangroves conservation in local development, notably the report on the situation of mangroves which also determines the focus of the different master plans.

Table 2: Level of disbursements

Component	Initial budget	2013	2014	2015	Expenditure	Level of disbursements
Component 1	382 893	29 200	76 000	58 000	163 200	42.62 %
Component 2	267 744	12 000	10 000	41 900	63 900	23.87 %
Component 3	280 744	27 400	54 800	43 326	125 526	44.71%
Component 4	635 298	92 500	72 500	97 400	262 400	41.30 %
Component 5	166 501				324 620	
Total	1 733 180				939 646	54.22 %

Source : PMU

A comparison of Table 2 and Table 1 above shows efficiency in the use of resources, with project cost-effectiveness, since the rate of achievement of project outputs (57% of activities completely implemented and 33% ongoing) is higher than the level of disbursements (54%).

Table 3: Disbursements by technical partner (US dollars)

LOAs	2013	2014	2015	Total
OPED	62 500	30 500	56 000	149 000
MINFOF	0	10 000	33 000	43 000
MINEPDED	0	70 400	51 203	121 603
CamEco	62 700	37 000	72 500	172 200
CWCS	35 900	60 000	30 826	126 726

Source: Letters of Agreement during the first three years of the project

Co-financing situation and related actions

All five partners participated in project activities and mobilized the required resources. They notably receive project resources and mobilize the planned co-financing, particularly in kind. For the implementation of the project, CWCS in particular virtually increased ten-fold its contribution in terms of human and material resources.

Table 4: Mangroves project co-financing (US dollars)

Source of co-financing ¹	Name	Type of co-financing ²	Projected amount	Actual amount, at MTR date (31 December 2015)
GEF	Multilateral donor	Contribution	1.7	
GEF	Multilateral donor	Contribution	1.7	
Co-financing in kind	Project governments contribution		1.5	743,852
Co-financing in kind	GEF Agency (FAO)		425,000	
Co-financing in cash	GEF Agency (FAO)	Grant	382,000	
Co-financing in kind	NGO (OPED)		650,000	505,846
Co-financing in kind	NGO (CAM-ECO)		550,000	228,500
Co-financing in cash	NGO (CAM-ECO)	Grant	200,000	200,000
Co-financing in kind	NGO (CWCS)		64,000	591,939.8
Co-financing in cash	NGO (CWCS)	Grant	890,000	
Total Co-financing			4, 656, 000	2 270 137
Total for Project			6, 389, 182	
		TOTAL		

Source: PMU

¹ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundations, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other

² Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other

8) Operational and financial management

The management of the project relies on a number of elements that constitutes what could be referred to as the implementation arrangements. It provides indications on the project management structure, the procedure for drafting study and other reports, monitoring and evaluation and integration of project outcomes.

Annual work programme and budget (AWP&B)

The project partners hold a coordination meeting at the beginning of each year to prepare the annual work programme and budget. The programme is thereafter validated by the Steering Committee (SC) and implemented by two technical ministries, three NGOs and the PMU.

It is noticed that AWP&B was regularly prepared and validated during the first three years of the project. The only issue to deplore is the absence of an overall vision of activities spanned across the duration of the project and that choices are made only at the beginning of each year. It would be expected that activities are known right from the outset and scheduled over the duration of the project, following a logical order.

Letters of Agreement (LoA)

Validated AWP&B are subject to Letters of Agreement (LoA) with the different implementing partners. These LoA provide guidelines on the specific objectives for the period, the expected outcomes and outputs, as well as resources to be mobilized. Each partner therefore refers to its LoA to carry out the activities assigned.

An analysis of LoAs during the first three years of the project shows that:

- the four technical components of the project are distributed among five implementing partners; institutional partners intervene particularly as from year two, notably to support or entirely take over specific strategic guidance and policy formulation activities;
- MINEPDED intervenes in the implementation of activities under the project management component ;
- in general, there is continuity in the activities carried out year-on-year;
- there is delay in the delivery of certain products, some of which are a precondition to the start of new activities;
- the ad hoc distribution of activities over the years have led to overlaps and even entanglements between a number of activities, not only from one year to another but also from one operator to another. Such confusion makes it difficult to have coherence of interventions;
- there seem to be a sort of tacit distribution of outputs and activities among operators on the ground, hence:
 - o Cameroon Ecology and OPED are more concerned with population development aspects (platform of beneficiaries, fishing camps, simple management plans, management of community and council mangroves, sustainable fishing, oysters trade, transborder trade of mangroves wood, aquaculture, microfinance institutions; whereas the three others (CWCS,

MINEPDED and MINFOF work more (but not exclusively) on conservation aspects;

- CWCS, MINEPDED and MINFOF focus on conservation aspects through studies and research activities (protected areas, RAMSAR sites, various publications, participatory management, master plan design standards, management plans and strategy documents, training on control and EIAs, management plans, mangroves mapping and delimitation, monitoring/evaluation mechanisms, etc.)

The MTR recommends to:

- consider the following 14 activities and include them in a realistic AWP&B for the remaining duration of the project 2016/2017 (see Table 5 below);
- reschedule the other outputs and activities not yet implemented for the second phase of the project and define objectives and activities involving support for IGAs, in view of a better project ownership and impact on stakeholders.

Table 5 : Proposed programming of activities for the remaining period

Project component	Activities from January 2016 to July 2017
Component 1: Policy and institutional strengthening	C.P.1.3.3 : Prepare biannual publications to be distributed to actors
	C.P.1.4.1 : Establish platforms in Rio Del Rey and Rio Ntem, (make them operational)
	C.P.1.4.2 : Support a platform in the Cameroon Estuary
	C.P.1.4.3 : Help coordinate the existing counselling structures in the mangroves ecosystem
	C.P.1.4.4 : Conduct a study and make proposals for the putting in place of trans-border mangrove initiatives
	C.P.1.4.5 : Engage and sustain dialogue and consultation on mangrove ecosystems and coastal areas with development partners
Component 2: Mainstream mangrove conservation in local development	C.P.2.1.2 : Update mangrove forests inventory data, analyse them and publish results
	C.P.2.2.1 : Prepare, finalize and print the report on the situation of mangroves in Cameroon
	C.P.2.4.1 : Evaluate the performances of EIAs
Component 3: Creation of mangrove protected areas	C.P.3.1.1 : Help finalize the classification of the Douala-Edéa national park
	C.P.3.2.1 : Support the design of management plans for protected areas
Component 4: Sustainable management of mangrove resources	C.P.4.1.3 : Design simple management plans with focus on zoning and land use
	C.P.4.4.2 : Facilitate the organization of oysters collectors into a legalized group and help them market their products
	C.P.4.4.4 : Facilitate access to microcredits

Human resources

The mangroves project comprises a Project Management Team composed of the National Coordinator and his team, the Technical Coordinator and project experts and consultants. The team is responsible for the coordination, management, implementation and monitoring of activities. It is difficult to adequately assess the relevance of the staff members whom we met for only a few days. However, in general, difficulties in implementing project activities smoothly relate to the limited knowledge of mangrove resources. All project stakeholders are striving for the success of the project, but they do not all have a proper knowledge of mangroves; which now requires capacity building and information on the subject to ensure a proper understanding of mangrove resources.

Apart from the personal or collective capacity of staff, it should be recognized that the Technical Coordination team is not strong enough for this huge project and is not able to steer it efficiently. The team is very limited in numbers and is spread out across the estuaries; the Technical Coordination team comprises three persons (a coordinator, an administrative assistant and a driver) in Kribi, and a consultant in Buea. The Technical Coordination team should therefore be strengthened with human resources to support the different project implementation activities.

Partner NGOs have human resources who are mobilized to carry out their duties. It should be noted that one of them, namely OPED, lost their staff working on the ground in Kribi. The status of the staff currently assigned to Kribi is not yet defined, which means he could leave any time, thus jeopardizing the implementation of activities in Mpolongwé. The project management team directly supervises the conduct of activities.

It also appeared that partner NGOs seemed to be fragmented, since they interact little outside the context of planning meetings. Such lack of synergy in the implementation of the project limits optimization of the achievements of the various parties.

The project mid-term review mission recommends to strengthen the Technical Coordination team with human resources with sound expertise in mangroves ecosystems, and to further involve the international expert or bring in new human resources whose profile is consistent with the project thrusts. The areas of expertise identified include training/extension, management and mangroves silviculture, capacity building of partner NGOs. Volunteer trainees from MINEPDED would also be welcome in order to ensure future continuity.

On the other hand, Partner NGOs should mobilize the human resources necessary for carrying out their activities, through specific contracts. All NGOs should have a project officer (who is not the NGO chief executive) (some NGOs already fulfil this condition which, moreover, is duly stipulated in their authorization documents).

Procurements and financial management

The partner NGO undertakes to provide co-financing in kind or in cash, to a tune equal to or three times higher than the amount allocated by FAO. Co-financing is the subject of a half-year report. The budget officer designates a project official to monitor the proper execution of the LoA and certify all corresponding payments. All unused funds should be returned.

Partners complain that FAO avails the funds late; which consequently delays the kick-start of activities on the ground.

9) Project progress reports and monitoring system

Management of the project

The project seems to be well managed, though it started late. In fact, the institutional mechanism provided for has been put in place and all its organs are operational: the steering committee, the national coordination, the technical coordination, various stakeholder platforms (one per estuary) and a network of mangroves NGOs. The project is managed by the Project Management Unit with the support of FAO and the national coordination. Steering committee and planning meetings with partners are held regularly. Information on project implementation are published and disseminated among shareholders regularly. Reports are produced regularly and shared with various actors.

However, the project manager ensures project coordination and, at the same time, continues to perform all his other duties prior to his appointment at the head of the project. Because of this heavy burden, the mid-term review recommends to strengthen the Technical Coordination team with human resources specialized in mangrove ecosystems.

Monitoring and evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation (M/E) plan was defined by the PTC in 2014, following a results-based management (RBM) model proposed the same year by the mangroves conservation expert to support project implementation. The plan comprises four points :

- the project document that outlines the project framework and project indicators;
- the M/E system during project implementation (monitoring) ;
- regular collection of ecological and socio-economic data for monitoring conservation and development indicators;
- the preparation of the relevant report.

This document comprises standard forms for data collection and ecological and socio-economic indicators. It also specifies the appropriate methodologies, frequency of data collection, the necessary material and equipment as well as the required budget.

On the basis of this clearly defined mechanism, two monitoring missions were conducted every year by the National Project Coordination (NPC) before partners in order to identify progress made in implementing the project and make proposals to improve efficacy and efficiency. The NPC team, composed of the National Project Coordinator, the Sub-director for Biodiversity and Biosecurity, the Mangroves Ecosystem Focal Point; was accompanied by the Project Management Unit (PMU) team (the Technical Coordinator and his assistant) and MINEPDED subdivisional delegates and other relevant officials. The monitoring missions were conducted in two phases: firstly an interview with the technical partner at his office to discuss the progress of activities as provided for in the LoA and, thereafter, a field visit to determine concrete actions towards the direct beneficiaries.

Situation of project reports

Technical partners are required to partially complete the form on progress of project outputs and outcomes, based on their specific activities, using the model proposed in the M/E document (see Chuyong, 2014). The technical partners have developed several reports:

- progress reports on the implementation of activities and objectives ;
- reports on the technical implementation of each activity on the ground.

PMU also produces reports based on the M/E document:

- annual planning report;
- different LoA reports ;
- Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports and Project Progress Report (PPR) ;
- monitoring mission reports;

These reports are circulated among partners. Partners are required to prepare a progress report every six months and specific activities reports are attached thereto. PIR is produced on the basis of these different reports and monitoring missions. A database is available for consultation at the PMU. Similarly, every partner has its own database.

As of date, the MTR mission has received the majority of the reports from partner NGOs and technical ministries. Since the reports are prepared using an initial standard template, they are easy to use. It should however be noted that most of the interim reports by partners are not forwarded to PMU on time and, often, the information provided does not enable to estimate the actual level of implementation.

The mission recommends partners to fully complete the forms on progress in implementation of activities using the proposed templates and the project M/E document (Chuyong, 2014). This is a useful reference for project monitoring since it presents, in a snapshot, fully implemented activities to be optimized and those to be reprogrammed.

10) Administrative and technical assistance

Government's assistance to the project was manifested through the allocation of the needed staff, as provided for in the project document, and provision of buildings that were rehabilitated to accommodate the Project Technical Coordination. For implementation of the Project, NPC receives some resources for its functioning. However such institutional support generally remains weak and does not sufficiently encourage other State bodies. For instance, the lack of involvement of MINEPDED Regional Delegates, which deprives the Project from their support on the ground.

Technical assistance to the Project is provided by FAO, through the Leading Technical Officer (LTO) based at the Technical Department at Headquarters in Rome. He approves all project technical activities and reports. He visits annually during the planning and steering committee meeting.

11) Visibility and ownership

All GEF-funded projects are bound to comply with visibility and communication requirements, for which the Fund is more and more stringent.

Visibility refers to elements identifiable at first glance and that indicated that the project or activity is financed or supported by GEF. These are elements such as posters, plaques, banners or flag of the funding body or reference to the fact that the project or activity is financed by GEF, FAO and MINEPDED.

Communication entails the efforts made to reach out to a target public in order to pass a specific message using the most efficient tools available.

It is not propaganda that consists in disseminating information, notably partial or false information, to promote or advertise a political idea or specific view. Communication consists in sharing correct or evidence-based information.

Placing a GEF or FAO logo on communication materials and raising GEF, FAO or MINEPDED flags during an event are part of visibility requirements but this is not considered as an act of communication. The visibility of the project thus requires the posting and use of materials bearing the different logos of project financial partners. GEF concluded a communication and visibility agreement with other national and international institutions stipulating that GEF graphic identity should be posted and sized as prominently as that of the contracting party or implementing partner.

The interviews and observations conducted on the ground with different partners revealed certain shortcomings in contradiction with above-mentioned principles. From the outset, the project did not develop an efficient strategy leading to better visibility, communication and ownership. The few positive elements identified at the national level relate to the utilization of CIDE and continued publication of *Matanda news* by the project. At the local level, mangroves restoration actions in Mpolongwé, prawns rearing in Lobé, as well as improved ovens are positive hallmarks of the project.

Lack of visibility is physically manifest, at first glance, from entry of zones right to sites where project activities are being implemented. It is also perceived through ignorance by a large proportion of the local population of existence of the project in their locality. There is total absence of project signal plates and other materials for sensitizing the local populations. There is definitely a deficit in project visibility on the different national media. These shortcomings are detrimental to ownership of the project by the direct beneficiary local communities.

MTR recommends to:

- adopt a proper visibility and communication strategy in view of better ownership of the project by the beneficiary local communities;
- involve a specialized structure with sound relevant experience in developing the visibility and communication aspects of the project;
- disseminate published documents and organize debates on national and international public and private media;
- sensitize schools *in situ* on the project through games, debates, documentaries, videos, involve them in some activities on the ground such as mangroves reforestation and restoration and avail them with manuals and guidelines on mangroves and other tools that would further involve them in the project;

- prepare a brochure on the presentation of CIDE with indications on documents dealing with mangroves.

12) Prospects for the sustainability of project outcomes

The sustainability of a project is often analysed in the light of quality indicators such as ownership by beneficiaries, political support, appropriateness of technologies, socio-cultural aspects, gender and social equity, environmental protection, institutional and management capacities and economic and financial viability.

It is too early to assess the sustainability of project outcomes at this juncture. However, some of the above-mentioned sustainability aspects could already be pre-empted, considering a number of facts which could already enable to consider the sustainability of outcomes effects even beyond the project duration.

At this stage, a number of outcomes have been registered, which denotes some progress towards achieving project objectives, notably:

- political support for the projects that is being implemented responds to a need expressed by the government;
- mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the project which, moreover, is aimed at the conservation and protection of a fragile ecosystem;
- strengthening of institutional capacities and frameworks and that of State, private and community institutions;
- carrying out technical and policy studies and writing the reports stemming therefrom;
- setting up structures driven by the project, notably dialogue platforms that represent the direct beneficiary communities;
- gender approach considered: among disadvantaged groups, women and youths in the different actions conducted (notably IGAs) and the management bodies of the structures set up under the project.

All these outcomes are conducive to the sustainability of the project that already promises to have undeniable value added or additional benefits over the costs borne by the different donors.

However, on these aspects, several limitations could already be noted, notably:

- the fragility of the structures set up, which are not yet fully operational;
- the weak involvement of the final beneficiaries, coupled with the weak entrenchment of the project into local know how, thus limiting ownership by beneficiaries.

These limitations call for recommendations in order to avoid any unpleasant surprises at the end of the project and to secure the already perceived lasting beneficial effects.

MTR recommends to:

- make available the document on standards for multi-resources inventory in view of a better knowledge of mangrove resources;
- strengthen the credibility and representativeness of platforms by allocating them adequate resources enabling them to discharge their duties;
- envisage a second phase of the project enabling to redefine and rescale certain key objectives and activities, notably support for the sustainable management of mangrove resources and development of IGAs.

C. Recommendations/follow-up actions

In view of pursuing implementation of the project

The main recommendations as regards implementation of the project in the current phase, that is up to 2017, are geared in particular on strengthening the positive aspects as noted by the MTR mission, and suggesting a few other improvements.

Table 6 : Summary of recommendations

No.	proposed actions	Addressed to	Before (date)
	1. project design and logical framework		
1	Resize the project for the remaining period, in consistency with the resources available	FAO/PMU/Steering Committee	End of current phase (2017)
2	Organize training workshops on knowledge of mangrove resources and silviculture, in view of better implementation and proper formulation of technical and policy documents on mangroves	FAO/PMU	2016
3	Organize an official study trip to share experiences with two countries in South-East Asia	FAO/PMU	2016
	2. Institutional Arrangements, collaboration with stakeholders		
4	Realign and reframe the tasks of all project partners taking into account their specific mandates and comparative advantage in the implementation of certain project activities		
5	Improve communication with local stakeholders on the current outcomes and their involvement in the actions carried out. To increase the participation of actors, the Steering Committee could also involve new members such as representatives of local governments, local populations, teaching and research institutions, associations and NGOs		
6	Allocate appropriate resources to platforms (human, material and financial resources) and support them effectively in their work to make them operational	Partner NGOs in charge of managing these platforms	2016
7	Prepare a brochure on the presentation of CIDE with indications on the available documentation on mangroves	CIDE/MINEPDED	1 st half of 2016
	3. Conservation of biodiversity in local development plans and projects		
8	Provide feedback and disseminate the technical report on the situation of mangroves in Cameroon, as soon as possible	MINFOF and MINEPDED	2016
	4. Community management of mangroves		

No.	proposed actions	Addressed to	Before (date)
	and development		
9	Prepare a strategy to support identified NGOs in carrying out the IGAs developed under the project, notably on designing projects following the structure of identified microfinance institutions	FAO/PMU/OPED	2016
	5. Operational and financial management		
10	Strengthen Technical Coordination with human resources with sound expertise in mangrove ecosystems	MINFOF	2016
11	Include proposed activities for the remaining period of the project into a realistic 2016/2017 AWPB	All technical partners	
	6. Monitoring/Evaluation		
12	Fully complete the forms on progress and status of implementation using the models proposed in the project monitoring/evaluation document	all implementing technical partners	2016
	7. Project visibility and ownership		
13	Adopt a sound visibility and communication strategy enabling better ownership of the project by the beneficiary local communities and involve in the process a local structure with specific knowledge and sound experience in the domain	FAO/PMU/CNP and implementing technical partners	2016
14	Disseminate the documents produced and organize debates on national and international public and private media	FAO/PMU/CNP and implementing technical partners	2016
15	Sensitize schools <i>in situ</i> on the project through games, debates, documentaries, videos; involve them in some activities on the ground such as mangroves reforestation and restoration and avail them with manuals and guidelines on mangroves and other tools that would increase their participation in the project	FAO/UGP/CNP et les Partenaires techniques d'exécution	Année 2016
	8. Sustainability of project		
16	Make available the document on standards for multi-resources inventory in view of a better knowledge of mangrove resources and the finalization of many technical documents stemming therefrom	CWCS	1 st half of 2016
17	Strengthen the credibility and representativeness of platforms by allocating them adequate resources enabling them to discharge their duties	FAO/UGP/CNP	Année 2016

No.	proposed actions	Addressed to	Before (date)
18	Support the process for attribution of the Bamuso council forest in view of greater visibility of the project in the Rio Del Rey	Partenaires techniques d'exécution	Année 2016
19	Envisage a second phase of the project that would enable to redefine and rescale certain key objectives and activities, notably support for the sustainable management of community and council mangroves, development of IGAs and establishment of effective relations with microfinance institutions	FAO/UGP/CNP/partenaires techniques	2017

D. Assessment of risks

	Risks	Initial rating in the project document	Rating by the current project LTO	Rating of the December 2015 mid-term review mission	Observation/mitigation
	INTERNAL RISKS RELATING TO PROJECT MANAGEMENT				
1	Institutional partners refrain from or are not able to have constructive dialogue with all stakeholders	L	S	S	One of the challenges facing the project at the start was the lack of participation of the project's key institutional partner. This raised concerns with regard to ownership and sustainability of project outcomes. High level dialogue between the State and FAO resolved the problem.
2	Weak capacities of government and NGOs for managing and implementing project activities	L	M	S	Implementation of some activities during the first year was not optimal in terms of their technical quality. Partner NGOs need more support and monitoring before and during implementation of activities. More attention should be given to the quality of outcomes and level of achievement of planned activities
	EXTERNAL RISKS – PROJECT CONTEXT				
3	Land use conflicts lead to inefficient intersectoral dialogue and collaboration	L	L	L	No land use conflict in mangrove ecosystems has occurred till date
4	Large-scale pollution due to oil spills or other industrial accidents	L	L	L	No oil spill or other industrial accidents has occurred
5	Migrants using the resources are not interested in the sustainable management of mangroves	Significant in Rio Del Rey, lesser elsewhere	M	M	Users of the resources, most of them migrants, are not committed to its sustainable use

F. Annexes

Annex 1: Rating for Progress towards the Achievement of the Environmental Goal/Development Goal

1. **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** The project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** of its major global environmental goals and to generate substantial global environmental benefits without major deficiencies. The project can be presented as a 'best practice'.
2. **Satisfactory (S):** The project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental goals and produce satisfactory global environmental benefits with minor weaknesses.
3. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** The project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental goals but with shortcomings that are substantial or generally modest in relevance. The project is expected not to achieve **some** of its global environmental goals or to produce some of the anticipated global environmental benefits.
4. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** The project is expected to achieve its major global environmental goals with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **few** of its global environmental goals.
5. **Unsatisfactory (U):** The project is expected **not to** achieve most of its major global environmental goals or not to produce global environmental benefit.
6. **Highly unsatisfactory (HU):** The project has failed to achieve any of its major global environmental goals and is not expected to achieve them with any tangible benefits.

Rating of Progress in Project Implementation

1. **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** the implementation of all components largely conforms to the initial/officially revised implementation plan of the project. The project can be presented as a 'best practice'.
2. **Satisfactory (S):** the implementation of most components largely conforms to the original/officially revised plan except for some components that are subject to corrective action.
3. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** the implementation of some components largely conforms to the initial/officially revised plan and some components require corrective action.
4. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** the implementation of some components does not largely conform to the initial/officially revised plan and some components require corrective action
5. **Unsatisfactory (U):** The implementation of most components does not largely conform to the initial/officially revised plan.

Annex 2: Mission Schedule

Overall schedule

Period	Activities
3 - 7 /12/2015	Start of mission / work and field visit plan / FAO CMR and Headquarters exchanges / Bibliographical summary / preparation of tools for collection and synthesis
7 – 13 /12/2015	Field visits
14 and 15 /12/2015	Synthesis of field data
16 – 18 /12/2015	Interviews with institutional partners in Yaounde
17/12/2015	Headquarters Team Debriefing
19 – 24/12/2015	Drafting of Interim report
12 – 14 /01/2016	Restitution workshop with stakeholders Integration of remarks

Schedule of field visits

Date	Stage
Monday 7 December	Departure from Yaounde; Night in Douala
Tuesday 8 Dec	Buea and Limbe / Tiko night in Kumba
Wednesday 9 Dec	Kumba (responsible Ekondo Titi) Mbongo and Bekumu Night in Douala
Thursday 10	Japoma/ Manoka Night in Mouanko
Friday 11 Dec	Mouanko Edea Night in Edea
Saturday 12 and	Kribi Night in Kribi
Sunday 13 December 2015	Return to Yaounde
16-18 December	Yaounde

Annex 3: List of people met

Names and surnames	Duty	Meeting place
Mr. ZONGO Paulin	GEF Project Officer FAO Cameroon	Yaounde
Mr. NKIE,	Focal Point for Mangroves MINFOF	Yaounde
Dr. WASSOUNI	CNP, MINEPDED	Yaounde
Mr. NKIE	MINFOF	Yaounde
Mr. OTTOU MBIDA Gaetan Fabrice	MINFOF	Yaounde
Mrs. OTTOU	MINFOF	Yaounde
Mr. NANTCHOU NGOKO Justin	GEF Focal Point	Yaounde
Prof. AMOUGOU Armathee Joseph	GM CC Observatory, MINEPDED	Yaounde
Mr. KEMAJOU SYAPZE Jonas	Director OPED	Yaounde
Mr. EKINDI MUDINGO Jean Hude	PMU/FAO	Field visit and Kribi
Prof. CHUYONG	Adviser PMU /FAO	Buea, University
Mr. SHEY Benjamin Sherkfem	RCM SW	Buea PEW (people earthwise) Offices
	Regional Delegate MINEPDED SW	Buea
Mr. ABBE BIKELE Jean Louis	PNDP Official SW	Buea
Mr. MBONGO Alfred NGOE	Mayor Ekondo Titi Council	Buea
Mr. NANJI Kenneth	1 st Assistant Ekondo Titi Council	Buea
Mr. MEME MEME Samuel	2 nd Assistant Bamuso Council	Buea
Mrs. ZABOYA Adele	Divisional Delegate MINEPDED Fako	Limbe
Mr. TANYI BESSONG AYUK	MINFOF / Collector of socio- economic data	Tiko
Mr. O'KENYE Patrick	Environmental expert Ekondo Titi Council	Kumba
Mr. MOLUA ETONGO Michel (Jaguar)	Collector of socio-economic and ecological data Mbongo and Bekumu	Mbongo
H.M and Senator MADIBA SONGUË	Paramount Ruler of the Bakoko Clan	Japoma
Mr. MANGA YO Eugene	Pdt FC Manoka	Japoma
Mr. BEYA Marcel	Officer in charge of Forestry Operations (OFO) FC Bakoko Clan	Japoma
Mrs. TONYE Sidonie	Member FC Bakoko Clan	Japoma
H.M Oscar EYANGO	Plateau Quarter Head, Manoka (representing all Quarter Heads of Manoka)	Japoma
Mrs. EDIMO Ruth	HR, Manoka Council	Japoma
Mr. MUTOME Richard	Officer in charge of Wildlife Operations, Manoka Council	Japoma
Mr. NGUÉA Joseph	ASG Assoc La Mangrove, Manoka	Japoma
Mrs. NGUENGA Madeleine	Journalist Canal 2/ Sweet FM	Japoma
Mr. MOTASSÉ Alain	FC Bakoko Clan	Japoma
Mr. AMANA KITILI Robert	Adviser Mitin Nzangwa Bakoko Council	Japoma

Mr. TANG Joseph	Vice Pdt FC Bakoko Clan	Japoma
Dr. AJONINA Gordon	Coordinator CWCS	Mouanko
Mrs. DMAPO WEMBE Jasmine	Collector socio-economic data CWCS	Mouanko
Mr. DIYOUKE Eugene	Cartographer CWCS	Mouanko
ETAME Prince	Capacity Building Assistant	Mouanko
Mr. ENGOLO Samuel	President Association des pêcheurs et revendeurs de palourdes de Mouanko (APREPAMO) [<i>Mouanko Fishermen and Clam Resellers Association</i>]	Mouanko
Mr. MOUBANDJE Honoré	President of young fishermen of Malimba	Mouanko
Mrs. Vve NGANDO Régine	Pdt CIG Women of Yoyo II	Yoyo II
Mr. NTONGA NGANDO	Vigilance Committee	Yoyo II
Mrs. NDJEBET Cécile,	Director Cam Eco	Edea
Mr. NGOKOY Patrick,	Officer in charge of the Mangroves Project at Cam Eco	Edea
Mr. NZIEM À MOUGNOL Martin	Officer in charge of the Forestry Governance Project	Edea
Mr. NTAMAG Jean Paul	Accountant CamEco	Edea
Mr. ONA FOUDA Alexis	Facilitator and collector of socio-economic and biological data OPED in Kribi	Mpolongwe, Kribi
Mr. BASSOOCK Emile	Pdt COODEL (cooperative de développement de Londji) [<i>Londji Development Cooperative</i>]	Kribi, Londji
Mr. MASSOUKA Jean	Member COODEL	Kribi, Londji
Mr. MBANG Christian	Member COODEL	Kribi, Londji
Mr. TIANGUEU Michel	Divisional Delegate MINEPDED Ocean	Kribi, Londji
Mrs. MINLANGO Bernadette	Shrimp Breeder	Mbeka'a/Lobe (Kribi)

Annex 4: Planned activities and expected results of the Project

Component 1: Policy and Institutional Strengthening

Activities

1. A national strategy and plan of action for integrated management of mangrove ecosystems will be prepared, approved and implemented.
2. The forestry law of 1994 is currently being revised; same as the National Environmental Management Programme (PNGE). While taking advantage of these ongoing processes, the Project is supporting the drafting of the recommendations and text so that management and protection should be included in the policy agenda and legislation.
3. An information center was set up under the auspices of the Environmental Information Center (CIDE).
4. In order to integrate issues relating to mangrove ecosystems into the national and local development agenda and into local planning, the Project will support the establishment of the platforms for inter-sectoral and inter-institutional dialogue.
5. Most of the Project activities will be carried out by local NGOs and conservation officials who will also be responsible for the likely implementation of the national mangrove strategy and plan of action. In order to enhance the sustainability of the Project results, the Project will enable these institutions to develop sustainable capacities so that they can continue to support mangrove conservation activities after the end of the project.

Expected results

1. A national strategy and plan of action for integrated management of mangrove ecosystems available.
2. Bill/recommendations/texts to be included in the revised forest and legislative policy and in the PNGE.
3. An information center is created and is disseminating relevant and useful information to decision-makers in the public and private sectors.
4. Four platforms for inter-sectoral and inter-institutional dialogue are established (one in each mangrove area and a national platform). They meet regularly and help in integrating mangrove ecosystem issues into the national and local development agenda and in local planning.
5. Approximately 100 NGOs and government officials responsible for conservation are trained in the management of protected areas (including financial management) and in the implementation of new laws and regulations.

Component 2: Integrating mangrove conservation into local development

Activities

1. In addition to existing work on the assessment of mangrove management, three multi-donor-funded inventories will be carried out with local communities (one in each mangrove area) in order to update/complete information on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon.
2. Strengthen local capacity in monitoring and evaluating the social and environmental management plans of coastal areas. The Project will train public officers and NGO staff

on environmental and social impact assessment and support their auditing of existing industrial mitigation programmes.

3. An important integration activity of this Project will be the incorporation of mangrove conservation issues into local development plans (master plans) in each of the three estuaries.

Expected results

1. A methodology for the inventory of several mangrove resources is prepared and published as an official protocol by MINFOF.
2. Report on the state of mangrove in Cameroon published (to include maps, statistics and other relevant updated information).
3. One hundred NGO staff and State agents in charge of conservation trained in environmental and social impact assessment and in monitoring and evaluation.
4. Evaluation of the results of all existing mitigation plans.
5. Two master plans are prepared in a participatory manner and are approved for mangrove areas in the Rio del Rey estuary and the Cameroon estuary.
6. Mangrove conservation and management issues (in the Rio Ntem Estuary) are incorporated into the Kribi development Master Plan.

Component 3: Creation of mangrove protected areas

Activities

1. Rio del Rey was designated as a Ramsar site in 2010. The Project will support the creation of the Ndongore National Park (covering the Rio del Rey area) through local consultations and other measures necessary for the classification of the area as a formal protected area. It will also support the drafting of a management plan for the area.
2. In the Cameroon Estuary, the nature reserve of Douala Edea is in the final stage of its transformation into a Douala-Edea national park. The Project will assist the National Park Conservator in preparing and implementing a management plan for the area.
3. The Rio Ntem Estuary has already been designated as a Ramsar site in Equatorial Guinea and the Project will carry out necessary activities for the classification as a Ramsar site of the mangrove area on the Cameroon side of the estuary. It will also finance the outlining of a management plan for the area.

Expected results

1. Two national parks are created (the Ndongore National Park and the Douala-Edea National Park) and the mangrove area located in the Rio Ntem estuary is designated as a Ramsar site.
2. Management plans are designed and approved for all three protected areas.
3. A long-term financing plan is prepared and approved for the management of the Douala-Edea National Park.

Component 4: Sustainable management of mangrove resources

Activities

1. In collaboration with local councils, the Project will conduct a census and finance the identification of permanent settlements in mangrove areas. It will then support the

establishment of Common Economic Interest Groups and mangrove community forests managed under simple management plans in order to support the sustainable management of mangrove resources.

2. Fishermen villages will benefit from support to establish and run sustainable income-generating fishing activities, including oyster, fish and shrimp farming trials, with particular attention paid to women.
3. The Project will support Departments of Fisheries and Forestry in order to improve monitoring and control through the use of participatory approaches and awareness among local stakeholders.

Expected results

1. Two community mangrove forests are created with simple plans for the sustainable management of mangrove resources.
2. A guide for the management of mangrove community forests is prepared and disseminated.
3. Eight hundred villagers are trained in sustainable management techniques for managing mangroves forest and fisheries resources.
4. Four hundred villagers participate in sustainable income-generating activities.
5. One hundred members of local NGOs, communities and government agents are trained in conflict management, sustainable fishing techniques and other practices.

Component 5: Management and follow-up of the Project

Activities

1. The management of the Project will encompass the following activities: recruiting Project staff and establishing a Project headquarters; recruiting and supervising short-term consultants, managing, recording and reporting on all financial and procurement measures to support the Project; Facilitate coordination and integration of Project activities into other projects and programmes where appropriate and beneficial to the achievement of Project goals.
2. Monitoring and evaluation of the Project will include the following activities: Preparing timely and accurate reports; organizing meetings of the steering committee; organizing the screening of Project activities (where necessary) and the dissemination of lessons acquired experience and lessons learned; measuring and recording performance indicators in order to monitor the progress of the Project as compared to the results framework.

Expected results

1. Information on the progress and effectiveness of the Project shall be disseminated accurately and in time in order to address and overcome risks and uncertainties in the course of project implementation.
2. The experience acquired and lessons learned are synthesized and widely disseminated to help ensure that reproductive and sustainability reach beyond the end of the Project.

Annex 5: Statement of achievement of Project goals as at 31 December 2015

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
Objective⁴ Strengthen the conservation of biodiversity and reduce the degradation of mangrove eco systems.	The surface area and condition of mangrove forests.	According to the World Atlas of Mangroves (2010), it is estimated that the surface area of mangroves is 196,184 ha.	Information on the surface area and condition of mangroves available for two of Cameroon's three estuaries. The current trend of mangrove degradation is reversed;	Detailed and accurate information on the surface area and condition of mangrove forests are available; The condition of all mangrove forests is not worse than when the Project was launched.	Master plan for the management of the mangroves of Cameroon estuary finalized.	Data available on mangrove trends via permanent sampling plots (2013-2015) in the three mangrove areas Data on mangrove products and services from two estuaries (Rio del Rey and Cameroon) Data on tidal dynamics in the three estuaries. No information available for the moment on the mangrove area. MINEPDED is consolidating and collecting data at national level for mangrove ecosystems (Activity 2.1).	AS
	Integration of mangrove conservation objectives into sectoral policies and legislation.	The conservation of mangrove biodiversity is mentioned in fisheries and energy policies (Petroleum Exploration) and is supported by a few laws (for petroleum exploration), but there are no regulations and/or application.	The conservation of biodiversity is integrated into fisheries, forest and energy policies.	The conservation of biodiversity is integrated into fisheries, forestry and energy policies, with regulations that are applied.	Forest and PNGE Bill have taken into account the management of mangroves.	Plan of action Plan for the Surveillance Plan for mangrove coastal areas and mangrove management and master plan for research established. The mangrove management strategy and its plan of action have been prepared with a 2025 vision that will be revised every 5 years. The participation of other sectors: MINEPIA (control activities and regular patrols carried out by MINFOF conservation service) and Mouanko (hunting and local service). Based on the strategy on mangrove management, MINEPDED and MINFOF are working on the development of a REDD + initiative at two mangrove sites: Tiko and	AS

³ Using the FEM Secretariat required a scale of 1 to six: Extremely Satisfactory (ES), Satisfactory (S), Averagely Satisfactory (AS), Averagely Unsatisfactory (AU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Very Unsatisfactory (VU).

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
						Bamouso.	
	Internal funding and other resources earmarked for sustainable mangrove management.	Annual public and private funding for conservation and community development activities in mangrove areas stands at: Public = USD 60,000 Private = USD 60,000	Annual funding raised to: Public = USD 90,000 Private = USD 100,000	Annual funding raised to: Public = USD 130,000 Private = USD 200,000		Government: USD 80,200 (Co-funding MINEPDED & MINFOF). Private: EU 242,033.5 (Co-funding OPED, CWSC, CamEco).	S
Result 1: The legal and institutional framework of the management of mangrove ecosystems is improved.	Integration of the theme of mangroves into appropriate policies and laws.	Zero		The sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems is included in the revised forest policy and legislation (including in the land system and land rights) and in the PNGE.	Development of standards for mangrove management in progress. Several forest policy instruments under revision include mangrove management	Mangrove management strategy and plan of action, as well as mangrove and coastal research and monitoring plans. And the Master Plan of the Mangroves	FS
	Availability of mangrove related information.	Very poor	Past experiences and documentation on centralized mangroves in Cameroon.	An information center created with a clear mandate and appropriate resources (outside the project) for long-term sustainability.	Database of past achievements related to mangrove ecosystems is being compiled	The Environmental Information and Documentation Center (CIDE) is operational. The Mangrove strategy is distributed to potential stakeholders. Shared semi-annual publications. Peer review, documentation of past projects and experiences are available at the CIDE.	FS
	Efficiency of inter-sectoral dialogue approach to reducing the impact of	There is a platform for Cameroon's estuary, but it is not functional.	There is functional platform that includes public-private partnerships.	Inter-sectoral and coordination dialogue platforms are functioning normally and	The platform for Cameroon's estuary set up. Statutes relating to its functioning are elaborated.	Two platforms have been created: Cameroon Estuary with its plan of action for 2015-2019 validated in 2014, Rio Ntem with its 2015-2020 plan of action validated in 2015. Regarding Rio del Rey, 16 stakeholders (including representatives of local	FS

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
	coastal area urbanization on mangrove ecosystems.			meeting regularly (to include public-private partnerships with oil companies, where appropriate).	The coordination unit is composed of a CSO, (a network organization) and municipalities	government, municipalities, private enterprises, CSOs and research institutions) have been identified. The main constraint encountered by the platforms is the lack of financial support. CamEco is carrying on with the setting of a "common fund".	
Result 2: The conservation of mangrove biodiversity is integrated into coastal area urbanization plans and projects.	Accuracy and use of information on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon.	Low	There is accurate information on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon.	Information on mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon (maps, inventory results, technical studies on the management and use of biodiversity) are published and exploited by decision-makers.	Partial	Data available on mangrove trends in permanent survey plots (2002-2014) in the three estuaries. Data on mangrove products and services of two estuaries (Rio del Rey and Cameroon) Data on tidal dynamics in the three estuaries. MINEPDED is consolidating and collecting data at national level for mangrove ecosystems (Activity 2.1). ToR elaborated for the mapping and delineation of mangrove ecosystems of Cameroon Tender issued.	AU
	Ability of NGOs and government staff in charge of conservation to carry out EIES, monitoring and evaluation.	Zero	NGOs and State personnel in charge of conservation trained on EES	NGOs and State personnel in charge of conservation have the appropriate skills to accomplish these tasks.	Zero	Protocol on environmental and social assessments of mangrove ecosystems submitted by MINEPDED to the inter-ministerial commission responsible for ESIA studies. The EIES Protocol is available on MINEPDED website (http://www.minep.gov.com). 75 people were trained during the preparation of the EIES Protocol in Tiko and Kribi.	FS
	Compliance with EIES mitigation plans and/or with mangrove	Zero	At least 5 examples of measures to support the conservation of mangroves implemented in EIES.	Measures/activities to support mangrove conservation are carried out in the	Zero	Nothing much at national level. Some isolated initiatives of the private sector for the implementation of mangrove conservation in their EIES, but using other standards.	AS

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
	conservation issues in local development plans.			EIES and/or in local development projects (at least 10 examples in total-priority given to any future infrastructure in the petroleum sector)			
Result 3: Conservation of mangroves enhanced through the creation and improved management of the three protected areas.	The area of mangrove ecosystems in the network of official protected areas and the legal status of their protection.	<u>Rio Del Rey</u> : 20,000 ha of mangroves designated as a Ramsar site. Cameroon Estuary: 16,000 ha of mangroves included in the Douala-Edea nature reserve. <u>Rio Ntem</u> : 1,000ha of mangroves included in the UTO of Campo Ma'an.	<u>Cameroon Estuary</u> : 36,000 ha included in the Douala-Edea National Park	<u>Rio Del Rey</u> : 20,000 ha (Ramsar site) included in the new National Park of Ndongore <u>Cameroon Estuary</u> : 36,000 ha included in the new National Park of Douala-Edea. <u>Rio Ntem</u> : 1,000ha (in the UTO of Campo) designated as a Ramsar Site	Fact Sheet of the Lower Sanaga Delta Ramsar site finalized. Classification process of the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve in progress.	The Littoral Region has its own Ramsar site: Basse-Sanaga and Lake Ossa and Nkam-Wouri, with 5,844.9 ha of which 2,159 ha of mangroves and especially the weakest wetlands. These Ramsar sites are included in the process. Cameroon Estuary: classification process of the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve in progress (RFDE). Notice issued to the public for the National Park of Douala-Edea (23 397 ha). Rio del Rey: 20 000 ha (Ramsar site) included in the National Park of Ndongore in creation. Public notice available. Road map for the proposed Rio del Rey communal forest. Fact sheet in progress for the Delta Wouri Nkam Ramsar site.	FS
	Efficiency of protected area management.	<u>Rio Del Rey</u> : Zero (the national park has not yet been created). <u>Cameroon Estuary</u> : 57/90 (current grade of the fauna reserve of Douala-Edea). <u>Rio Ntem</u> : does	30/90 65/90	<u>Rio Del Rey</u> : 57/90 (ie equal to the current grade of the Douala-Edea wildlife reserve). <u>Cameroon Estuary</u> : 70/90 (improvement by 13 points	Nothing to report	The Littoral Region has its own Ramsar site: Basse-Sanaga and Lake Ossa and Nkam-Wouri, with 5,844.9 ha of which 2,159 ha are mangroves and the wetlands are particularly weak. These Ramsar sites are included in the process. Cameroon Estuary: classification process of the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve in progress (RFDE).	AU

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
		not apply. (The mangrove area represents only a very small part of the great Campo Ma'an National Park).		compared to the current grade). <u>Rio Ntem</u> : does not apply (for the same reasons given in the reference database).		Public notice issued by the Douala-Edea National Park (23,397 ha). Rio del Rey (SW) has a mangrove reserve (Mabe) of 20,408 ha around Tiko) Socioeconomic and bio-ecological studies are underway in the three estuaries.	
Result 4: Local communities living in the target sites manage their mangrove resources more sustainably and their livelihoods have improved.	A number of organized fishing camps for the sustainable management of mangrove fishery resources.	10 fishing camps of the Cameroon Estuary are already stable and have some local control and management mechanisms.	30 fishing camps are organized for local control and management of mangrove resources, with economic interest groups and agreed fishing rules	50 fishing camps are organized for local control and management of mangrove resources with economic interest groups and recognized fishing rules.	47 identified fishing camps 8 identified structured groups, having internal regulations and statutes governing them.	In the Mouanko area and surroundings, nearly 15 villages have been organized for better control of their resources. Nearly 60 villages and fishing camps are involved in the COPVAM plan of action In Kribi, especially in Londji, close to 600 persons were sensitized on the importance of mangrove conservation. A community development organization (COODEL) was created with the participation of various local groups. The search for a bank account in a microfinance institution is under way in order to support income-generating activities (IGAs) through microcredit. But generally, very few partners are involved in supporting IGAs, and actions are limited to strengthening the capacity of groups in the setting up of projects. Fishing camps (Bekumu-Boa and Djankassa and in major cities and Bamouso Ekondo Titi) have had sensitization sessions. For this area, it is the REDD + mangrove initiative that is working to strengthen community organization.	MI
	Mangrove area covered by simple management plans (mangrove	Zero	5,000 ha of mangroves covered by simple management plans at two sites.	10,000 ha of mangroves covered by simple management plans at two sites.	Application submitted for the establishment of 2 mangrove community forests of 2,000 ha	The reservation file for the Manoka Community Forest (2,700 ha) was signed. Data collection is underway for the preparation of the SMP. Two other files pending are: the Bakoko-Japoma Clan (2,230 ha) and the Ekondo	AU

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
	community forests).				and 2,700 ha respectively in two communities.	Titi/Bamusso Municipal Forest (42,470 ha). A manuscript of the SMP has been prepared.	
	Sustainability of local activities aimed at improving livelihoods (notably their impact on biodiversity).	(Unknown in details for the moment, but suspected to be weak).	25% of community forest dwellers use more sustainable techniques and practices, as reflected in management plans (and targeted by Project activities).	50% of mangrove community forest inhabitants use more sustainable techniques and practices as indicated in the management plans (and targeted by project activities).	None	No SMP approved. Whereas several activities have been carried out by the inhabitants of the target mangroves areas. Capacity building for the use of improved stoves in the Douala-Edea and Kribi areas. Between 2014 and 2015, close to 20 improved stoves were constructed in Kribi and 9 in Mouanko. The stoves constructed in Rio del Rey are not yet in use. Close to 500 people from Manoka are informed about the initiative to create a community forest area in Londji. Practical training in order to improve shrimps, fishing and oysters was held with the main actors. Restoration work is underway in the Douala-Edea National Park in creation and in the Kribi region (Mpolongwe) as well as in Londji.	FS
	Improvement of means of subsistence (revenues from the extraction of natural resources).	Zero. (the income reference will be determined by socio-economic studies within the framework of the mangrove inventory).	At least 200 people are benefiting from the income-generating activities supported by the Project, with a 20% increase in incomes (e.g. fishing by women, agriculture, oyster trade, improved smoked and dried fish chain).	At least 400 people are benefiting from the income-generating activities supported by the Project, with a 20% increase in incomes (e.g. fishing by women, agriculture, oyster trade, improved smoked and dried	30 people are trained in shrimp farming and two pilot shrimp farms set up. 35 people have received trained in sustainable fishing techniques. A study on oyster trade shows the socio-economic importance of the	More than a thousand people have been trained and involved in the activities of the Project in the three blocks of the mangroves. In Kribi (Londji and surroundings) for example, 42 villagers benefited from technical support to improve their income. Up until now, a shrimp producer has been followed up during the past four months. Efforts are being made to provide technical support to local populations in various localities. For example, the groups of oyster farmers in Mouanko, the groups of community forest operators in the Douala region, and the groups of	AU

Objective and outcome/Project effects	Indicator	Baseline value	Medium-term targets	End-of-project targets	Level as at 31 December 2013	EMP situation (31 December 2015) "achievement rate"	Progress evaluation ³
				fish chain).	activities to the inhabitants of the mangrove community forests	women working in the smoking of fish.	
Outcome 5 Successful execution of the Project	Effectiveness of the Project management.	Zero.		Project activities carried out on time and within budget limits.		Project managed by PMU with FAO and NPC support	S
	Production of Project reports and dissemination of Project results and lessons learned.	Zero.		Advancement is announced with accuracy and on time and results are widely disseminated in order to enable the replication and sustainability beyond the end of the Project.		M&E document prepared in 2014 and validated in 2015. M&E mission conducted regularly and reports produced and disseminated.	S

Annex 6: Progress in achieving outcomes as at 31 December 2015

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Component 1: Policy and Institutional Strengthening					

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Outcome 1.1: A national strategy and plan of action for integrated management of mangrove ecosystems	Activity 1.1.1 A national strategy and plan of action for integrated management of mangrove ecosystems	A strategy paper and a plan of action are available	A national mangrove management strategy paper and its plan of action have been prepared and validated	MINEPDED	100%
	Activity 1.1.2 Producing and publishing the national strategy	At least 300 copies of the strategy papers produced and distributed to key stakeholders	The production of the strategy paper has been initiated	MINEPDED	50%
	Activity 1.1.3 Raising awareness among all actors on the strategy and the importance of mangrove	At least 1,000 people have become aware of the strategic framework of the strategy paper	Activity transferred to the Mouanko Council within the framework of the implementation of the decentralization law for awareness raising on the sustainable management of mangroves by the Mouanko Council	MINEPDED	
Outcome 1.3: The information center is create and is disseminating information intended for policy makers and the private sector	Activity 1.3.1 : Identifying and proposing ways to capitalize and consolidate the achievements of past projects related to mangrove ecosystems and coastal areas			CWCS	
	Activity 1.3.2 : Setting up a multi-stakeholder information center to centralize secure information and make them available	An information center is created and is functional	The environmental information center is functional -CD containing information on mangroves handed to CIDE	MINEPDED	Inform the general public about the existence of the CIDE
	Activity 1.3.3: Preparing biannual publications for distribution to key stakeholders and the general public	2 publications of the Matanda News magazine available in English and French The first issue of the newsletter is published and distributed in late July 2014 The second issue of the newsletter is published and	1 issue of Matanda news published in July 2015 (electronic versions and hard copies) - Call for papers launched for issue No. 2 (December 2015) of Matanda News - Pre-assembly of 2015 issue No. 2 of "Matanda News" in progress. - Review of current articles while awaiting further reactions from	CWCS	Enables good visibility and legibility of the project

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
		distributed in late December	partners in terms of proposal of articles - Editorial meeting scheduled for mid-December 2015		
	Activity 1.3.5 : Developing a master plan for research and monitoring of mangrove ecosystems and Cameroon coastal area	A protocol for EIESs on mangroves available	The document has been prepared and is available on the MINEPDED website	MINEPDED	100%
Outcome 1.4: Three platforms for inter-sectoral and inter-institutional dialogue created	Activity 1.4.1 Establishing and rendering operational two mangrove platforms in Rio Ntem and Rio Del Rey.	ToR Charter, plan of action and capacity building plan documents Report	- Preparation of a draft of operating documents (Rio Del Rey platform charter and plan of action) in November 2015 - Workshop to set up the Rio Del Rey mangrove platform in November 2015 Report produced	CamEco	80%
	Activity 1.4.2: Supporting a platform in the Cameroon Estuary	Capacity-building plan document and plan of action validated and available (end of October)	A capacity-building plan for the Cameroon estuary platform was prepared and validated by the platform during a workshop. Implementation of this plan is ongoing: The follow-up of the activities of platform members being transversal, this action will continue with the finalization of a micro project on decontamination of the creeks of the FCM of Manoka	CamEco	80%
	Activity 1.4.3 Assisting in the coordination of existing consultation structures in mangrove ecosystems	Attendance list Report	Identification of existing consultation structures and enhancement of their participation in the three	CamEco	75%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
			mangrove platforms is underway: Since the process of setting up the Rio Del Rey mangrove platform was initiated, RiDReMDeMaN is involved in it.		
	Organizing and conducting awareness raising campaigns in the media, awareness campaigns on action strategies, laws and regulations (Preparation and popularization of simple techniques for mangrove management by the Dizangue Council)			MINEPDED	Awaiting SMP
	Activity 1.5.4: Developing communication tools on mangroves to be disseminated on local media. National and international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination reports - Awareness posters Poster distribution forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two documentaries on the mangroves were produced and disseminated through the national media - 1025 posters on the importance of the mangroves were produced - Close to 60% of posters produced have been distributed to members of the mangrove platforms - Close to 30% have been distributed to some Basic Community Organizations operating in mangrove areas, namely: COJODEL of Londji, GIC PAFCAM of Douala, the Dibamba Green association and to the municipalities of the mangrove areas of Cameroon: Dizanguè, Mouanko, 	CamEco	100%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
			Douala 3, Douala 5, Douala 6. - A dissemination report was produced and transmitted to PMU		
	Activity 1.5.4b Documenting, publishing and capitalizing results of the OPED study on new mangrove sites (recommendation of the Steering Committee) <i>Recruitment of a consultant to support the validation process</i> <i>Organization of a validation workshop on the new sites (with participation MINEDPDED / MINFOF)</i>	Publication of the ToR call ToR of the workshop validation + draft letter of invitation	ToR written and published	OPED	Workshop planned for January 2016
Component 2: Integration of mangrove conservation in local development					
Outcome 2.1: The methodology of the multi-resource inventory of mangroves is prepared and published	Activity 2.1.2 : Carrying out inventories of mangrove forests	Analysis report available and published by December 2014 06 plots re-measured	Inventories carried out in permanent plots (Rio Del rey, Rio Ntem, Douala-Edea Estuary) Report produced in the form of a scientific publication. - The beginning of the re- measurement of permanent plots and surveying in the Nyong and Youme areas (05 plots) planned during the month of June was postponed to December 2015 for technical reasons. - Establishment and surveying of 2 permanent plots in the Tiko and Limbe 3 areas. - Technical report being drafted	CWCS	50%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
	Activity 2.1.3 : Mapping and delineating mangrove forests	Publication of the call for ToR Atlas of the inventory of the mangroves of Cameroon	ToR drafted and published Consultant recruited Draft atlas not available	Cameroon network of Mangrove (RCM)	Thematic maps on mangroves
Outcome 2.2. : The report on the mangrove Cameroon is published.	Activity 2.2.1 Drafting, finalizing and printing the report	Publication of the call for ToR Atlas of the inventory of the mangroves of Cameroon will be known	ToR drafted and published Consultant recruited Draft atlas not available	Cameroon network of Mangrove (RCM)	<i>General report of the study on the condition of mangroves still awaited</i>
Outcome 2.3: Government and NGO staff in charge of conservation are trained in environmental and social impact assessment and in monitoring and evaluation	Activity 2.3.1: Preparing a protocol for EIES in mangrove ecosystems and the coastal area and training people on its use	An EIES protocol on mangroves available	The document is available on MINEPDED website Two local training workshops on the use of the protocol were organized in Kribi and Tiko	MINEPDED	100%
Outcome 2.4: Performance evaluations of all existing mitigation plans.					
Outcome 2.5: Two master plans are being prepared and approved for the mangrove areas of the Rio del Rey Estuary and the Cameroon Estuary.	Activity 251: Setting up an integrated development master plan for the mangrove of the Cameroon Estuary	- Master plan for integrated management of the mangrove ecosystem of the Cameroon Estuary	- Updating of socio-economic and socio-biological studies - Updating of the mapping the mangroves of the Cameroon Estuary - Consideration of information on mangroves in the Tiko area in the master plan of the Wouri estuary - Elaboration of the master plan	CamEco 2013	100%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Outcome 2.6: The management and conservation problems of the mangroves (in the Rio Ntem) are integrated into the Kribi Development Master Plan	Activity 2.6.1 Supporting the revision of the Kribi Development Master Plan which includes the Rio Ntem mangroves	- ToR - Report of the exchange meeting With the Development Manager of MEAO - Map of the site identified Document of mangrove development proposals	Identification and mapping of the Kribi mangrove sites in June 2015 and - Preparation of the draft proposals for development in October 2015 They will be submitted to MEAO for validation and inclusion in the development master plan being revised	CamEco	100% according to CamEco, but Report not available in PMU and draft unsatisfactory as validation workshop and integration of PMU points are lacking.
Component 3: Creation of mangrove protected areas					
Outcome 3.1 Two national parks created and mangrove areas in the Rio Ntem estuary listed as Ramsar sites	Activité 3.1.1 : Assisting in finalizing the classification of the Douala-Edea National Park	The file for the reclassification of the RFDE into a national park is submitted to the supervisory administration by December 2015 A consolidated progress report is available by December 2015	The Divisional workshops for Sanaga-Maritime and Wouri have not been organized	CWCS	MINFOF proved to be in the best position to conduct this process to its completion in order to avoid the institutional blockages encountered so far.
	Activity 3.1.6: Supporting the RAMSAR site classification process until finalization	Roadmap for designation of the Nkam-Wouri area as a Ramsar site available	Collecting, entering, processing of data and filling of the Ramsar data sheet Field mission of the Ramsar Focal Point. File transmitted to the Ramsar FP (MINEPDED)	CWCS	50%
	Activity 3.1.6.2 : Facilitating the finalization of the file for allocation of Council mangrove forests to the Bamusso and Ekondo Titi Councils	Progress report on the allocation process of council mangrove forests to the Bamusso and Ekondo Titi Councils available	Data collection and analysis for the Bamouso-Ekondo Titi Council forest Production of the map and filing at the NIC for legalization	CWCS	Notice to the public to be published after legalization of the map

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Outcome 3.2: Management plans are prepared and approved for all protected areas.	Activity 3.2.1. Preparing protected area management plans and supporting their implementation.	Socio-economic and bio- ecological studies carried out in 3 mangrove protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data collection works on protected areas under this project were carried out with the help of university institutions through students. - Some are carried out by researchers and consultants under the supervision of CWCS. - A Word file presents the research topics on which the students and researchers worked and the level of progress of their work - Some reports / dissertations / theses are also presented in their provisional form. - The Bamusso-Ekondo Titi Council forest file is at the level of MINFOF. - The file of the Delta Sanaga and Lake Ossa Ramsar site is in progress with the new sheet that has been submitted to CWCS by the Ramsar Focal Point for MINEPDED and completed 	CWCS	25%
Outcome 3.3: The long-term financing plan is finalized and approved for the management of the Douala-Edea National Park.					
Component 4: Sustainable management of mangrove resources					

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Outcome 4.1: Community mangrove forests created with simple management plans	Activity 4.1.1a Stabilizing fishing villages and promoting internal cohesion:	- ToR - Reports Training materials	Carrying out the institutional diagnosis of COODEL (Londji) and the follow-up of its activities helped to plan a second capacity- building session for COODEL members in July 2015 - Organization of a training session for COODEL members on internal management of organizations and conflict prevention within the framework of the sustainable management of mangrove resources	CamEco	100%
	Activity 4.1.1b Settling fishing camps and strengthening internal cohesion within fishing communities	150 people including 60 women are trained in IGAs	106 members of the vigilance committees including 24 women trained in improved smokehouse construction techniques and 58 women belonging to 4 groups in 4 villages trained in doughnuts sardine production, that is, 164 people including 82 women COPCVAM / Mouanko Socio-economic revitalization tour carried out by the Divisional Officer of Mouanko, which saw the participation of collaborators of the technical services and the CWCS / sensitizing populations to the idea of groups and the development of alternative income-generating activities.	CWCS	100%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
	Activity 4.1.2- Advocating for participatory conflict management among local actors	<p>2 information meetings are organized (<i>end of October</i>)</p> <p>1 training workshop for members of legal entities is organized (<i>end of November</i>)</p> <p>2 Conflict management committees, including 1 in each of the mangrove community forests (<i>end of November</i>)</p>	<p><u>For the Cameroon Estuary</u> Discussions with administrative and traditional authorities (Divisional Officer of Manoka and the village chiefs of Manoka and Bakoko Clan) 2 meetings organized in Manoka and in the Bakoko Clan (the people were sensitized on the importance of the mangroves, the notions of natural resources and conflicts, the means of prevention and management of the confits). 2 conflict management committees were organized in Manoka and Japoma (8 persons from the "MINTIN N'ZANGWA" Association and 14 from "La Mangrove" Association)</p> <p><u>For the Rio Ntem</u>, following the establishment of the Rio Ntem mangrove platform, the ToR and training modules on conflict management prepared helped in training identified actors and other stakeholders (17 representatives of associations including 4 women and 13 men) on conflicts management)</p>	CamEco	100%
	Activity 4.1.3. Preparing SMPs with emphasis on land use and zoning aspects			CamEco	Activity planned for 2016

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
Outcome 4.2: Mangrove Community Forest Management Guide prepared and disseminated	Activity 4.2.1: Conceiving a guide for the preparation of mangrove SMPs at the local level (see Year 3 based on lessons learned)	Draft of the SMP preparation Guide	- Draft SMP preparation Guide forwarded to MINFOF - Preparation and transmission of the version of the Guide which takes into account the observations derived from the MINFOF reframing meeting	CamEco	75%
	Activity 4.2.1.a Supporting the preparation of the SMP Guide initiated by CamEco		MINFOF organized an internal meeting on the SMP Guide for mangroves. Similarly, a working session for the reframing of the Cam-Eco Guide was held. What remains is the organization of the validation meeting of the guide produced by Cam-Eco.	MINFOF	<i>For MINFOF, the draft version of the Simple Management Plan (PSG) guide for Community Forests is a simple table of contents</i>
	Activity 4.2.2 Helping communities during the SMP preparation process	- ToR - Training modules - Attendance lists - Reports	- Elaboration of training modules for managers of mangrove community forests on the preparation of Simple Management Plans in December 2015 - Organization of two training sessions for members of the associations "La Mangrove" and "MINTIN N'ZAN GWA" in Manoka and Douala Drafting of training workshop reports	CamEco	100%
Outcome 4.3: Village communities are trained on techniques for the sustainable management of	4.3.1. Building fishermen's capacities on sustainable fishing techniques.	- 120 persons with enhanced capacities - Participatory mapping of degraded areas	100 participants identified and GPS data taken 2 training modules prepared (How to fish without destroying the environment, regulations and	OPED	100%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
mangrove forests and fishery products			laws governing fishing in Cameroon Drafting of a document on the sustainable management of mangroves		
	Activity 4.3.2 : Conducting a cross-border study of the mangrove timber trade	In December 2014, the study paper on the use and commercialization is available The first draft is available by 30 August14	Study carried out and report produced and transmitted	OPED	100%
	Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody mangrove species <i>This activity is numbered as 4.3.3.a in the 2014 and 2015 LoAs but 4.3.2 in 2013</i>	1 ha of mangroves replanted during the training of 60 farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2000 plants nursery is established at 31 September 14 1ha of mangrove (<i>Rhizophora spp ..</i>) is planted at 31 December 2014 10 smokehouses functional at 31 September 2014 and a total of 20 smokehouses at 31 December 2014	5 modules are produced (climate change, sustainable management, strategy and management solution, characteristic of mangroves in REDD, mangrove species reforestation Route) Training and assistance to beneficiaries Mangrove nurseries establishment (4,400 plants, 1,432 of which are still in nursery) 1,86ha of mangrove planted 20 smokehouses built 60 farmers trained in reforestation (year 2) Reserve of 471 seedlings to replenish the plantation Monthly intermittent monitoring of plants (planted and nursery)	OPED	Note: No specific training provided in activities and budgets. Farmers mobilized for propagules collecting, establishment of nursery and plantation There is no annual report available at the PMU

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
	Activity 4.3.3 b Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody mangrove species	3 pilot sites established with 100 participants and 2500 mangrove seedlings (<i>Rhizophora spp.</i>) planted on 2ha and at least 500 plants in the nursery	A COPCVAM activity schedule for the regeneration of mangroves has been prepared in a participatory manner / activities are therefore carried out according to this plan. 2 ha of mangroves reforested at Bolondo through the use of wildlings (5,230 plants including 470 from the nursery)	CWCS	30%
Outcome 4.4: Villagers take part in sustainable fisheries income generating activities	Activity 4.4.1. Conducting a study on oyster trade	State of affairs in oyster trade	Preliminary study on oyster trade carried out	OPED	Not in the oyster zone
	Activity 4.4.2 : Carrying out a pilot aquaculture test and setting up microfinance institutions <i>This activity is numbered as 4.4.4. in the 2014 and 2015 LoAs</i>	20 aquaculture cages are operational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 cages as at 31 September 2014 • 20 as at 31 December 2014 A microcredit mechanism is set up and tested <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms and documents available as at 31 September 2014 • Special account opened in October 2014 Mechanism tested as at 31 Dec 2014	Identification of 14 groups of women in 4 categories of income-generating activities, that is,: 4 oysters groups in Mouanko (CWCS), 3 NTFP groups in the Area of Douala (CamEco), 3 shrimp aquaculture groups and 4 fish smokers groups in the Kribi area (OPED) 5 training modules on business plan preparation available	OPED	<i>No trace of microcredit scheme (in terms of microcredit institutions, preparation of identified groups, pilot tests, special account, etc.)</i>

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
	Activity 4.4.2. Facilitating the organization of oyster collectors into legalized groups	Legalization files for 5 groups of oyster collectors to be transmitted to MINADER by December 2015	11 groups have been registered and two have been legalized with CWCS support. The group APREPAMO (Association of Fishermen and Resellers of clams of Mouanko) is also in the process of legalization. Progress report is being drafted.	CWCS	50%
4.4. Facilitate the organization of oyster collectors into legalized groups	Activity 4.4.3 Encouraging the local processing of oysters	60 persons from 5 groups (including 30 women) are processing the oysters locally and value their products	Research is under way that may lead to the identification of oysters processing techniques Women studying at "Maison de la Femme" in Mouanko have requested for the construction of an improved smokehouse in order to be able to experiment clams (oysters) drying and conditioning methods.	CWCS	
Outcome 4.5: Strengthen the technical capacities of stakeholders on the participatory management of conflicts, sustainable fishing techniques and other practices	Activity 4.5.1. Organizing an information, education and communication campaign for fishing communities on sustainable harvesting techniques	Facilitator's Guide prepared 5 campaigns organized	Facilitator's Guide prepared and disseminated 5 IEC campaigns organized	OPED	100%
	Activity 4.5.2 : Organizing specific training for MINEPIA and MINFOF officials on control techniques (woodcutting and fishing)		3 workshops organized in Limbe, Douala and Kribi for 94 officials	MINFOF	100%
	Activity 4.5.3 : Supporting the creation of vigilance committees in view of carrying out control at the local level	3 follow up missions in 3 areas by COPVAM	5 vigilance committees created and strengthened for control at the local level Organization of 1 meeting of the	CWCS	<i>A decision on the collection, transport and sale of fire wood was</i>

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
	Activity 4.5.4: Mobilizing resources to ensure that public bodies effectively carry out monitoring and control	3 reports of surveillance activities in 3 areas are available	Executive Technical Committee and 1 AGM of COPCVAM		<i>taken by the Divisional Officer as a coercive measure to encourage the people of Youme 2 to adhere to the conservation of mangroves</i>
Component 5: Project management and monitoring					
Outcome 5.1: Information on the progress and effectiveness of the project is disseminated accurately and on time	Activity 5.1.1 Establishing an appropriate legal and institutional framework for project management				
	5.1.1.1 The Project's international consultant provides technical support to implementing partners and the monitoring mechanism where necessary.		Finalized monitoring matrix Pilot sites selected and operational plan for the matrix prepared ToR for sub-regional conference prepared Support to the PMU and implementation partners	UGP	75%
	Activity 5.1.3: Using resources as planned				
	Activity 5.1.3.1 Monitoring the implementation of the LoA is ensured		2 monitoring missions carried out by the PMU	PMU	<i>100% LOA implementation period short (12 months) but late start</i>
	Activity 5.1.3.2 Periodic reports from implementing partners are produced and transmitted		Various reports are produced by the technical partners: - progress in the implementation of activities and achievement of goals, - reports on the technical implementation of each operation carried out in the field.	PMU	100%

Outcomes	Activities / Sub-activities	Indicators	State of implementation EMP Dec 2015	Official in charge	Observations/ Rate of achievement
			The PMU also produced different reports: - Annual planning report; - Project Implementation Review (PIR) and Project Progress Report (PPR); - Reports of follow-up missions; All these reports are shared to the partners. A database (BDD) is available at the PMU for consultation. Also, each partner has their own database.		
	Activity 5.1.4: Facilitating staff capacity building in several areas: facilitation, management, advocacy, Etc.				
	Activity 5.1.4.1: Identifying capacity building needs		PMU and partners trained in the areas identified in the Project document (facilitation, management, advocacy) FAO FAO Procedures	FAO	
Outcome 5.2: Lessons learned are summarized and widely disseminated	Activity 5.2.1 Developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism				
	Activity 5.2.1.1 Ensuring the national coordination of the project	Two coordination meetings organized	2 coordination meetings organized	MINEPDED	100%
	Activity 5.2.1.2 Ensuring field monitoring by the national coordination	2 monitoring missions carried out	2 monitoring missions carried out	MINEPDED	
	Activity 5.2.2.2 Collecting and analyzing monitoring data and establishing a database		Pilot sites identified for the implementation of the monitoring matrix	FAO	

Annex 7: Programming of activities according to successive AWPBs

Year	2013	2014	2015
CamEco	<p>Activity 1.4.2 Supporting a platform in the Wouri Estuary</p> <p>Activities 1.5.2 Organizing and carrying out media campaigns to raise awareness on the importance of the strategy and plan of action, laws and regulations</p> <p>Activities 2.5.1 Establishing an integrated development master plan for the Wouri Estuary mangrove</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1 Settling fishing camps and strengthening internal cohesion within fishing communities</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2 Carrying out advocacy among local actors for a participatory management of conflicts</p> <p>Activity 4.1.3- Preparing simple management plans (SMPs) with emphasis on land use and zoning aspects</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.2 Supporting a platform in the Wouri Estuary</p> <p>Activity 1.5.4 Preparing communication tools on mangroves to be disseminated on national and international media</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2- Carrying out advocacy among local actors for a participatory management of conflicts</p> <p>Activity 4.2.1 Conceiving a guide for the preparation of mangrove SMPs at the local level</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.1 : Establishing and two mangrove platforms in the Rio Ntem and Rio Del Rey and making them operational</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2 : Supporting a platform in the Cameroon Estuary</p> <p>Activity 1.4.3 : Assisting in coordinating existing consultation structures found in mangrove ecosystems</p> <p>Activities 1.5.4: Preparing communication tools on mangroves to be disseminated on national and international media</p> <p>Activity 2.6.1 : Supporting the review of the Kribi development master plan, which integrates the Rio Ntem mangroves</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1a : Stabilizing fishing villages and promoting internal cohesion</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2 : Carrying out advocacy among local actors for a participatory management of conflicts</p> <p>Activity 4.2.1a 1: Conceiving a guide for the preparation of mangrove SMPs at the local level</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2 : Assisting communities in the process of developing simple management plans</p>
CWCS	<p>Activity 1.3.1 : Identifying and proposing ways to capitalize and consolidate the achievements of past projects relating to mangrove ecosystems and the coastal zone</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 Preparing biannual publications for distribution to key stakeholders and the general public. (2 publications per year)</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.3 Preparing biannual publications for distribution to key stakeholders and the general public</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Carrying out inventories of mangrove forests</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 Helping to finalize the classification of the Douala-Edea National Park</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.3 : Preparing biannual publications for distribution to key stakeholders and the general public</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Carrying out inventories of mangrove forests</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Preparing protected area development plans and supporting their</p>

	<p>Activity 3.1.1. Assisting in setting up of the publication of the Douala –Edea National Park</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2. Prepare a road map for the establishment of a mangrove Ramsar site in Cameroon. (Lower Sanaga Delta)</p> <p>Activity 4.5.1 Conducting an information, awareness and education campaign for fishing communities on sustainable harvesting techniques</p> <p>Activity 4.5.3 : Supporting the establishment of vigilance committees for monitoring at the local level</p> <p>Assisting in setting up the publication of the Douala-Edea National Park</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.6 Supporting the RAMSAR site classification process until finalization</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6.1 : Supporting the creation of the Ramsar site of the Nkam and Wouri rivers</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6.2 : Facilitating the finalization of the allocation file of mangrove council forests to the Bamusso and Ekondo Titi Councils</p> <p>Activity 4.3.3 b Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody mangrove species</p> <p>Activity 4.5.4 Mobilizing resources to ensure that public bodies effectively carry out monitoring and control</p>	<p>implementation</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1.b : Settling fishing camps and strengthen internal cohesion within fishing communities</p> <p>Activity 4.3.3.b : Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody mangrove species</p> <p>Activity 4.4.2 : Facilitating the organization of oyster collectors into legalized groups</p> <p>Activity 4.4.3: Encouraging the local processing of oysters Expected result: 60 persons from 5 groups (including 30 women) are processing oysters locally and value their products.</p> <p>Activity 4.5.1: Carrying out awareness campaigns among fishing communities on legal and sustainable harvesting techniques</p>
OPED	<p>Activity 4.3.1. Building fishermen's capacities on sustainable fishing techniques</p> <p>Activity 4.3.2. Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody species of mangrove</p> <p>Activity 4.4.1. Carrying out a study on oyster trade</p> <p>Activity 4.4.2. Carrying out a pilot aquaculture test and setting up microfinance institutions</p> <p>Activity 4.5.1. Organizing an information, awareness and educate campaign among fishing communities on sustainable harvesting techniques</p> <p>Activity 4.5.2 Supporting the creation of vigilance committees for control at the local level</p> <p>Activity 4.5.3 Mobilizing resources to ensure that public bodies effectively carry out monitoring and control</p>	<p>Activity 4.3.2 Carrying out a cross-border study on mangrove wood trade</p> <p>Activity 4.3.3a Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody species of mangrove</p> <p>Activity 4.4.4 Carrying out a pilot aquaculture test and setting up microfinance institutions</p>	<p>Activity 1.5.4b Documenting, publishing and capitalizing the OPED study results on new mangrove sites</p> <p>Activity 4.3.3a Helping populations to rehabilitate and manage woody species of mangrove</p> <p>Activity 4.4.4 Carrying out a pilot aquaculture test and setting up microfinance institutions</p>
MINFOF		<p>Activity 4.5.2 Organizing specific training for MINEPIA and MINFOF officials on control techniques (woodcutting and fishing)</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.1 Assisting in finalizing the classification of the Douala-Edea wildlife reserve</p> <p>Activity 4.2.1 Supporting the preparation of the Simple Management Plan Guide initiated by</p>

			CamEco
MINEPDED		<p>Activity 1.1.1 A national strategy and plan of action for integrated management of mangrove ecosystems</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Producing and publish the national strategy</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 Setting up a multi-stakeholder information center to centralize the information and lessons learned and to make them available.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5. Prepare a master plan for research and monitoring of ecosystems of Cameroon's mangrove and coastal zone</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1 Preparing a protocol for EIES in the ecosystems of Cameroon's mangrove and coastal zone and training people on its use</p> <p>Activity 5.2.1 Preparing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism and implementing it</p>	<p>Activity 1.5.2b: Organizing and conducting media outreach and awareness raising campaigns on action strategies, laws and regulations (preparation and dissemination of mangroves simple management techniques by the Dizangue Council). Organizing and conducting media campaigns to raise awareness on the importance of the strategy and plan of action, as well as laws and regulations</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Carrying out the mapping and delineation of mangrove forests</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Producing a draft report on the situation of mangroves in Cameroon</p> <p>Activity 4.3.3.b Helping communities to rehabilitate mangroves with woody species</p> <p>Activity 4.5.1 Carrying out awareness raising campaigns among fishing communities on sustainable and authorized harvesting techniques (dissemination of existing awareness-raising tools)</p> <p>Activity 5.2.1 Designing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism (Organizing two missions to monitor partner activities, organizing two coordination meetings of project activities)</p>

Report approved by:	
Reporting Officers:	Date:
Senior Technical Officer	Date: