



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| GEF ID | GFL/PMS: 9604 | SMA IPMR ID | 36839 |
| Project Short Title | GEF-COBALAM | Grant ID | S1-32GFL-000621 |
| | | Umoja WBS | SB-009721.02 |
| Project Title | Removing barriers to biodiversity conservation, land restoration and sustainable forest management through COMMUNITY-BASed LANDscape Management – COBALAM | | |
| Project Type | Full Sized Project (FSP) | Duration months | Planned |
| Parent Programme if child project | | | Age |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Multi-focal area | Completion Date | Planned -original PCA |
| Project Scope | National | | Revised - Current PCA |
| Region | Africa | Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval | February 12, 2020 |
| Countries | Cameroon | UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet) | |
| GEF financing amount | USD 3,105,023 | Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | June 15, 2020 |
| Co-financing amount | USD 20,795,001 | Date of First Disbursement | RA October 06, 2020 MINEPDED October 08, 2020 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June | USD 1,315,013 | Date of Inception Workshop, if available | 25-27 November 2020 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June | USD 1,160,140 | Midterm undertaken? | No |
| | | Actual Mid-term Date, if taken | |
| | | Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken | September 2023 |
| | | Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | 30 June 2025 |
| | | Expected Financial Closure Date | 31 December 2025 |

1.2 EA: Project description

The purpose of COBALAM is to conserve biodiversity in the Western Highlands and the South region of Cameroon through a sustainable landscape approach, in which High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) is protected by law and the surrounding forested and agricultural areas are managed through participatory community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and the development of local enterprises that use natural resources sustainably and generate livelihoods for local populations. The realisation of this objective will be implemented through three components:

Component 1 will improve the protection status of 7,600 hectares (ha) of Key Biodiversity areas including HCVF in the Western Highlands and to set up mechanisms for integrated, cross- sectoral landscape management for sustainable natural resource management. To achieve this protection status, the project will work with the government and harness the 2011 law for the sustainable development of the territory to create priority management zones (PMZ) at the landscape level and within them, multi-stakeholder landscape management boards to design and implement their management plans.

Component 2 aims to reduce the pressure on natural resources through developing participatory and integrated landscape management plans, in which all land users agree on how to conserve the natural ecosystem while pursuing their livelihoods. The project will build an incentive structure, leveraging policy, market commitments and technical services, to create the capacity and motivation for sustainable land management (SLM) and sustainable forest management (SFM) among CBOs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This component will apply across the whole target 53,038 ha land area of the project: 27,299 ha in the WHC, including 4,422 ha protected HCVF/Sacred Forests, and 25,739 ha in the South region.

Under Component 3, the project will provide financial support to SLM and SFM initiatives, using a small grants mechanism to support local organizations. It will give emphasis to strengthening gender equity as a key criterion in selecting initiatives for support, so that women can play a fuller part in the sustainable development of their rural environments.

1.3 Project Contact

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division, Biodiversity and Land Branch, Biodiversity, People and Landscapes Unit | Executing Agency(ies) | Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development of Cameroon (MINEPDED) with support of Rainforest Alliance (RA) |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | | Names of Other Project Partners | Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) Livestock Development program (PRODEL) |
| TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s) | Ersin Esen | EA: Manager/Representative | Nadege Nzoyem |
| TM: UNEP Task Manager(s) | Andre Toham | EA: Project Manager | Jacques Waouo |
| TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Paul Vrontamitis | EA: Finance Manager | Ruth Kabanya |
| TM: UNEP Support/Assistant | Eric Mugo | EA: Communications lead, if relevant | |

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Climate action subprogramme
Nature action subprogramme

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

Climate Action:
 Indicator (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support
 Direct Outcomes: 1.4, 1.8

Indicator (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action
 Indicator (v) Positive shift among private sector actors in support of climate action as a result of UNEP engagement
 Direct Outcomes: 1.3, 1.8

Nature action:
 Indicator (i): Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity
 Direct Outcomes: 2.6, 2.7

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Through its gender component “women in COBALAM”, the COBALAM project contributes to Pillar 1 “Employment opportunities and social inclusion” by strengthening the economic and social rights of women and youth through engagement in community-based and environmentally sustainable landscape management. The promotion of self-employment based on sustainable natural resources use is done by supporting women led SMEs in entrepreneurial management, leadership skills and better access to market.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

1; 2; 5; 12; 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

1.4; 2.3; 2.4; 5.5; 12.2; 15.1; 15.2; 15.7

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators

| Targets - Expected value | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Mid-term | End-of-project | Total Target |

Materialised to date

tors

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicator

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness | 5 000 ha | 14,099 ha | 14 099 ha | 4,800 ha |
| 11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investments | 334 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2552 |
| 4.2: Area of landscapes under third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | 2,240 ha | 2,688 ha | 2,688 ha | 2,162 ha |
| 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems | 32,251 ha | 32,751 ha | 32,751 ha | 23,282 ha |
| 4.4: Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided | 0 | 3,500 ha | 3,500 ha | 3,147 ha |
| 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated | 0 | 1,953,836 tCO2eq | 1,953,836 tCO2eq | Not available |

Implementation Status 2023

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

| | PIR # | Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1) | Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2) | Risk rating (section 4.2) |
|--|---------|--|---|---------------------------|
| FY 2023 | 3rd PIR | S | S | M |
| FY 2022 | 2nd PIR | MS | S | M |
| FY 2021 | 1st PIR | MS | MS | M |
| FY 2020 | | | | |
| FY 2019 | | | | |
| FY 2018 | | | | |
| FY 2017 | | | | |
| FY 2016 | | | | |
| FY 2015 | | | | |

EA: Summary of status (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Rating towards outcomes and outputs is Satisfactory (S), S because all outcomes and outcomes planned for year 3 are ongoing to plan and on time.

2.4 Co-finance

| | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|
| EA: Planned Co-finance | USD 20,795,001 | EA: Actual to date: | 19,541,067 |
| EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges. | Co-funding from MINEPDED, Rainforest Alliance, MINEPAT and PRODEL are going on as planned. No co-finance report from PNDP | | |

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The stakeholder engagement process started with the design and development of the project and has been ongoing since the inception workshop organised in Bafoussam in November 2020 and continues with the operationalization of the project. During the period of this report, the participation of stakeholders was substantial and effective, primarily because we were in the phase of setting up the multi-stakeholder governance structure to establish the Landscape Management Board (LMB). Stakeholders were mobilized to select the members of the two Landscape Management Board: one in Mount Bamboutos and one in Mount Bana-Banganté-Bangou.

Stakeholders consolidated their engagement through a series of workshop presented below:

In August 2022, two workshops were facilitated for the signing of two decentralized cooperations for the sustainable management of both landscapes by the municipalities with the LMB as their governance structure.

The first one was for the Mounts Bamboutos Landscape. A total of 113 people attended the workshop, including 78 men and 35 women. They included three Mayors, eight Deputy mayors, five municipal General secretary, 16 traditional chiefs, 19 municipal councillors, 12 representatives from Mbororos communities; one representative of the Regional Delegate of MINEPDED for the West Region, one Coordinator of the PNDP of the West Region, three representatives of local civil society organisations, four community radio stations (Yemba, Bafoussam II, Bangang Emergent and Fussep) and three television stations (CRTV, Equinox Tv, Canal 2 International).

The second workshop was for the Mounts Bana-Banganté-Bangou landscape where a total of 64 people attended the workshop, including 38 men and 26 women. The workshop was attended by two Mayors, one Deputy mayor, three municipal General Secretary, one MINDDEVEL Regional Delegate/West, one MINEPDED Departmental Delegate/Haut-Nkam, one Representative of the MINEPDED Regional Delegate/West, seven traditional chiefs, six representatives from Mbororos communities ; one Coordinator of the PNDP of the West Region, three representatives of local civil society organisations, one community radio station (Medumba) and three television stations (CRTV, Equinox Tv, Canal 2 International), with the rest of the number representing socio-professional groups in the three communes.

Another engagement was done directly with the selected members of the LMBs. We facilitated two LMBs meetings: the first meeting was for the Mounts Bamboutos Landscape Management Board which took place on the 04th October 2022 with the attendance of 29 people (20 men and 9 women). The one for the Bana-banganté-Bangou LMB took place on the 06th October 2022 with 31 people in attendance (21 men and 10 women).

Finally, during the first meeting of the Municipal Landscape Management Commission Meeting (MLMC) in the nine municipalities of the two landscapes from 15th to 28th February 2023, all the members confirmed their commitment and engagement with the preliminary identification of their priorities and an initial roadmap for the intervention in each landscape.

The main challenges to the stakeholder's engagement are: Long and costly participatory process : We have come to learn and understand that it will be a continuous engagement until the end of the project. We therefore need sustained funding and investment to implement sustainable landscape management and its related governance structures to ensure continuous engagement and the integration of women, youth and minorities into these governance structures. Also for the development of options for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of both landscapes.

To ensure better stakeholders' engagement during the first years of the project, a long and costly participatory process was engaged. Local landscape governance bodies have been embedded in the local municipalities functioning mechanisms (municipal landscape management commissions) to ensure long term appropriation and budget line for their operation during the annual budget process in each municipality. For the project, having exchanges at local level significantly reduces operational costs while ensuring local impact. At landscape level, the project is still to develop a sustainable funding mechanism that will consider cost-effectiveness. Activity planned for the coming months.

Options for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management has now been identified, results and state of implementation will be presented

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?



Yes

2.6. Gender

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Gender mainstreaming processes have been consolidated with the results achieved this year. These are summarized as follows:

- (i) 49 women members of the MLMC participated in the advocacy workshops for women representation and participation in the LMB which took place in August 2022. This workshop resulted in 32% of women becoming members in the Mts Bana-Bangou-Bangangte LMB and 33% of women becoming members in the Mts Bamboutos LMB;
- (ii) Women were strengthened to participate in decision-making in local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in October 2022;
- (iii) leadership capacities of 42 women from the LMB, women entrepreneurs and Gender Focal Points of CSOs were strengthened through their participation in a three day Follow-up leadership training workshop in February 2023;
- (iv) 29 people including 17 men and 12 women, participated in the workshop of husbands/male family members and community leaders to encourage the participation of women in the LMBs activities in March 2023;
- (v) During the nine MLMC meetings organized in February 2023 in each of the municipality of the two landscapes, the participation of women in those meetings was monitored to ensure they are attending the meetings, and face to face coaching sessions were organised with 05 women to encourage them to practice what they had learned during the women leadership training;
- (vi) Gender mainstreaming and equity is enhanced and effected through integrated documents, programs and projects of the six CSO (SAPED, ACREST, CEPDEL, APADER, RECO SAF and ECO-PH) and also in their organizational structures with 51% of women in decision making roles;
- (vii) Three Gender Strategy documents have been developed by SAPED, APADER and CEPDEL;
- (viii) 33 CBOs have been trained by the six CSOs who have improved gender integration in their programs and activities;
- (ix) 60% women are now in decision making roles in CBOs and;
- (x) 36 women entrepreneurs have been supported to engage in dialogue with buyers.

Local CSOs were sensitised and technically assisted to facilitate gender equity in their organisational structures and development interventions resulting in an increase of women in decision making roles. An increase of 35% to 50% women in decision making roles in CSOs during the period covered by the report. All the CSOs have also sensitised, trained and coached on gender equity. The five project-supported CSO leaders have also reviewed and adopted some their data collection tools with gender and youth indicators (attendance sheet, report template, survey sheet, weekly sheet, etc.).

We will therefore capacitating women that have impacted their involvement in local CSO decision making processes to make sure they remain and contribute fully.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?



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| Yes |
| <p>FPIC approach to address the potential risks around the biodiversity and natural resources, and potential restriction of people's livelihoods</p> <p>Strong community engagement to address the potential safeguard risk</p> |

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?



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|---|
| No |
| <p>TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes</p> |

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?



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| No |
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TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

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| <p> </p> |
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EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

FPIC was obtained from traditional chiefs and communities in all the villages targeted by the project to ensure the full understanding and the participation of all beneficiaries. In both Mounts Bamboutos and Mounts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes Management Boards (LMBs), the Mbororos minorities were sensitized, trained and encouraged to be members of the governance structure at their Municipal level (MLMC) and strategy level (LMB). It resulted in having two mbororos representatives (one woman and one man) in each municipality. Also, during the set up of LMB, the representatives of each municipality elected a female to be their representative in the LMB. Activities on pastoralism and agriculture were implemented with the inclusion and participation of the Mbororos communities, e.g, the setting up a Field Farming School with the inclusion of both men and women, for agriculture and pastoralism and the production of fodder for cows. The project is not involved in major infrastructural development, displacement of populations or introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
The FPIC and strong community engagement are helping to resolve the risks around biodiversity and livelihood restrictions. For example, the restitution of the first draft of the report on option for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the landscapes, enable stakeholders including members of LMBs, local administration and IPLCs representatives to make some adjustment to the options proposed and where they can be implemented.

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Several knowledge activities and products were delivered during the year 3: A report has been produced on the development and set up of the two LMB in both landscapes with their first general assembly; Report of Advocacy report for the representation and participation of women in the LMB has been produced; Report of the participatory delimitation of the sacred forests with the traditional chieftaincies and the riparian communities with the degraded areas identified and the restoration needs for each sacred forest has been done; Training of farmers in best practices; A baseline analysis of cocoa farmers and agricultural production practices was carried out in the Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscape; Interim Evaluation report of EC-Gender; The report of the LMB Exchange Learning visit to Ghana. The 3 media channels operating in the WHC landscape engaged in year 2 (Radio Yemba; Radio Bangang Emergent and Radio Medumba) have once again been engaged to develop and broadcast an environmental radio programme to disseminate the landscape management plan and importance of conserving the KBAs and Sacred Forests in the WHC; Six radio programs on the set up of the LMB in August 2022, two radio program on the sacred forest in December 2022, two radio program on the retrocession of agricultural equipment in October 2022 and February 2023. A documentary video made by the head of RA communication unit of Africa presenting the activities and the beneficiaries' participation and commitments in the project launched during COP27 in Egypt.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

- Participatory processes takes time and money, has high social and economic transaction costs;
- Obtaining the Free Prior and Inform Consent (FPIC) is not a one-off meeting, it is a continuing process all the time and in each stage.
- While setting up the LMB governance structure, we need to simultaneously plan concrete actions in the field to have stakeholder's continuous engagement.
- Strengthening the capacities of the members of LMB on conflicts management and projects proposal development is crucial for the sustainability of the landscape.
- Putting traditional leaders at the center of decision-making is key for the success of conservation actions particularly the preservation of sacred forest.
- Strengthening capacities of women members of LMB in leadership is key for their full participation in the decision-making bodies.
- Integration of women and minorities groups in the governance structure of the LMB is not easy and will take time, especially in areas that the patriarchal system is dominant.

2.9. Storie

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Yes, a documentary video made by the head of RA communication unit of Africa presenting the activities and the beneficiaries' participation and commitments in the project. The link to that vidéo is:
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/5dahfl28tq7a0ax/FINAL%20V4%20111022%20COBALAM%20%20HD.mp4?dl=0>

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target or Milestones | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only) | EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June | TM: Progress rating |
|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Objective Improved biodiversity conservation and community livelihoods in three landscapes in the Western Highlands and South Region of Cameroon, through participatory community-based landscape management and the development of enterprises based on responsible resource use | Number of landscapes where community-based landscape management is implemented | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | During the first semester 2022, the Municipal Landscape Management Commission (MLMC) at the municipal level were set up in the nine (09) municipalities. The solidarity mechanism between municipalities was chosen on decentralized cooperation for sustainable landscape management to allow them to set up the Landscape Management Board (LMB). During the second semester of 2022, two (02) Decentralised Cooperation Convention for the sustainable management of Monts Bamboutos and Monts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes were signed, allowing the set up of two (02) LMBs, covering six (06) municipalities in Mounts Bamboutos and three (03) municipalities in Mounts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou. The LMBs had their first statutory meeting to launch and take charge of their own activities. | S |
| | Area of landscapes under management measures to avoid forest degradation and habitat loss to benefit biodiversity (SI 4.1) | 0 | 5000ha | 14,099 ha | 4800 ha | The Bapouh-Bana forest reserve (4,800 ha) is under exploitation based on its management plan, however, this reserve and Mounts Bamboutos forest reserves (200 ha) are currently under study to define other conservation measures (OECM) to strengthen their sustainable management. | MS |
| | Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations (SI 4.2) | 1,792 ha | 2,240 ha | 2,688 ha | 2162 ha | The Cocoa Cooperative in the South Region (SCOOPS PROCAM) and the one in WHC (SOCOPROCATO) are certified Rainforest Alliance with 2,162 ha of cocoa farms. | HS |
| | Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (SI 4.3) | 24,601 ha | 32,251 ha | 32,751 ha | 23,282 ha | 14,632 ha of communities forests are under the review of the simple management plan in the South of Cameroon. 7600 ha in the WHC are currently under study to define options for their sustainable management and 10 ha of sustainable pasture are currently under implementation in the WHC. Additional 1,040 ha of agricultural lands supported by the project are under sustainable land management through restoration with agroforestry combining food crops, NTFP, forest and fruit trees. | MS |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|--------|----------|----------|--|---|
| | Area of High Conservation Value Forest loss avoided (SI 4.4) | 0 ha | 2922ha | 3,500 ha | 3,147 ha | A total of fifty-nine (59) Forests (that is Forty-seven (47) Sacred forests with nine (09) having water springs, nine (09) water catchments, and three (03) upland watersheds were identified in North-West Region. The assessment reveals an estimated total surface area of 2,922 ha of sacred forests in the the Bambui Fandom. Moreover, a total of 225 ha of sacred forest in the West Region were identified out of the PMZ. | S |
| | Number of people with improved access to socio-economic benefits and services from uptake of SLM/SFM practices | 334 | 1.000 | 3.000 | 2.552 | Through the gender strategy of COBALAM co-funding from the European Union, 2552 people have improved their access to socio-economic benefits and services from the uptake of sustainable management practices in WHC and South showing a significant improvement in reaching the target. | S |

Outcome 1

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----|
| 1.1: Clear cross-sector coordination mechanisms implemented for integrated landscape management in the WHC | 1.1 Number of KBA containing HCVF with operating cross-sector coordination mechanisms for landscape management | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | During the second semester of 2022, two (02) Decentralised Cooperation Convention for the sustainable management of Monts Bamboutos and Monts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes were signed, allowing the set up of two (02) LMBs, covering six (06) municipalities in Mounts Bamboutos and three (03) municipalities in Mounts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou. | S |
| 1.2: Upgraded Conservation status granted by the government on two t Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) comprising High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) and stakeholders agreed management options for Sacred Forests in the Western Highlands of Cameroon (WHC) | 1.2.1 Number of hectares of KBA to which conservation status has been granted | 13,829 ha | 21,429 ha | 21,429 ha | 13,829 ha | we are still in the number of hectares of the baseline. However, The governance structure is already in place and consultants have been hired to develop the landscape management plan in which the options for the conservation and sustainable management of the landscape will allow to increase the number of hectares | MS |
| | 1.2.2 Number of KBA containing HCVF with cross-sector coordination mechanisms for landscape management operating | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | During the second semester of 2022, two (02) Decentralised Cooperation Convention for the sustainable management of Monts Bamboutos and Monts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes were signed, allowing the set up of two (02) LMBs, covering six (06) municipalities in Mounts Bamboutos and three (03) municipalities in Mounts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou. | S |
| | 1.2.3 Number of sacred forests out of PMZ on which approaches to improve the conservation are identified | 0 | 10 | 10 | 8 | Eight traditional chiefdoms out of 10 gave their FPIC with approaches to improve the conservation that have been identified and the project unit is now contracting Civil Society Organization to work with them to set up their nurseries for restoration. | S |

Outcome 2

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----|
| 2.1 Pres-sures on natural resources from competing land uses on natural forests covering 53,039 ha are reduced through integrated natural resource management by land users and communities in the WHC and South regions. | 2.1.1 Number of hectares in which integrated natural resource management plans are operational | 24,551ha | 24,551ha | 32,151 ha | 14,632 ha | Among the communities forests, we are monitoring, three (03) Simple Management Plan (SMP) of community forests (a total of 14,632 ha) have been updated for renewal and two (02) SMP are under review during this period of the implementation. | MS |
| | 2.2 Area of protected areas on which management measures to avoid forest degradation and habitat loss have been identified | 13,000ha | 14,099 ha | 14,099 ha | 4800 ha | The Bapouh-Bana forest reserve (4,800 ha) which has a management plan already and Mounts Bamboutos forest reserve (200 ha) is part of the hectares that are currently under study to define options for their sustainable management. | MS |
| | 2.3 Number of hectares of agricultural lands on which production practices are applied to reduce the uncontrolled expansion of agricultural plantations to the detriment of the natural forest | 1,918ha | 2,500 ha | 3,188ha | 2,346 ha | This surface area includes the ones under sustainable agricultural practices with Tonga and Mintom Cocoa Cooperatives (2,162 ha) certification and the non certification areas where best agriculture practices are in implementation in the WHC and South region (184 ha) | S |
| | 2.4 Number of hectares of grazing lands on which sustainable pasture management practices are applied to reduce pressure on forest and agricultural land | 50 ha | 75 ha | 100 ha | 2 ha | This surface is below to the targets at this stage of the implementation due to the colonisation of grazing lands by the extension of agriculture for the production of potatoes and the land grabbing by elites against the minorities Mboros that have skinned the territory of grazing and lands. As a result, this has increased the number of farmers - pastoralists land use and water conflicts. | MS |

Outcome 3

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----|
| 3.1. Landscape level uptake of SLM/SFM practices on 53,038 ha including 27,299 ha in the WHC and 25,739 ha in South region, avoids and reduces land degradation and biodiversity loss, and delivers ecosystem services and improved socio-economic benefits for local communities | 3.1 Area of protected areas on which management measures are implemented to avoid forest degradation and biodiversity loss | 0 ha | 5,000 ha | 14,099 ha | 4,800 ha | The Bapouh-Bana forest reserve (4,800 ha) which has already a management plan and Mounts Bamboutos forest reserve (200 ha) is currently under study to define options for their sustainable management. | MS |
| | 3.2 Number of hectares of sacred forests out of PMZ on which approaches to improve the conservation are implemented | 0ha | 1000 ha | 3,500 ha | 3,147 ha | A surface area of 3,147 ha, including 2922 ha of sacred forests in the Bambui Fondom North West region and 225 ha of sacred forest in the West Region were identified out of the PMZ. | S |
| | 3.3 Surface of productive land use on which at least 70% SLM and SFM practices promoted by the project are implemented | 0ha | 20,000 ha | 38,939 ha | 24,459 ha | The current surface includes surface of communities forests in Mintom that are under management with sustainable agricultural practices and forest production in the WHC. Consultants are developing the options for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of the landscape. | S |
| | 3.4 Number of people with improved access to socio-economic benefits and services from uptake of SLM/SFM practices | 334 | 1.000 | 3.000 | 2.552 | Through the gender strategy of COBALAM co-funding from the European Union, 2,552 people have improved their access to socio-economic benefits and services from the uptake of sustainable management practices in WHC and south through capacity building activities and linkages with markets. | S |

Outcome 4

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

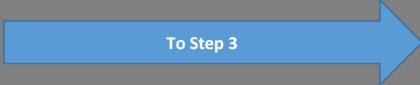
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

| Output | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets) | EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | TM: Progress rating |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|
| Under Comp 1 | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Inter-institutional Landscape Management Boards (LMB) established in two priority landscapes in the WHC, involving multi-sector and multi-scale stakeholder groups | 30/09/2022 | 93% | 100% | During the second semester of 2022, two (02) Decentralised Cooperation Convention for the sustainable management of Monts Bamboutos and Monts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes were signed, allowing the setting up of two (02) LMBS, covering six (06) municipalities in Mounts Bamboutos and three (03) municipalities in Mounts Bana-Bangangté-Bangou. The LMBS had their first statutory meeting to launch and take charge of their own activities. | HS |
| Output 1.1.2: Inter-institutional Landscape Management Boards operational for improved landscape management | 31/12/2024 | 17% | 50% | The LMBS had their first meeting to really master their roles and a second meeting to develop and validate their by-laws. They participated in the reviewing the analysis of the options for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of their landscapes. The LMBS are also engaged in the activities of evaluating the sustainability of their landscapes using the Landscape tool developed by RA and Partners. | S |
| Output 1.2.1 Technical file to support the status of Priority Management Zones (PMZ) for two KBA developed based on stakeholder consultations and submitted to relevant authorities for approval | 31/12/2023 | 25% | 50% | The governance structure is already in place and consultants have been hired to develop the landscape management plan. A draft report is available which includes the map of the landscape using a watershed approach through a participatory process, and the options for the conservation and sustainable management of the landscape targeted for PMZ. There is already a scheduled meeting with the Department of Spatial Planning of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, to discuss and agree on the elements of the Technical file to support the status of the PMZ. | MU |
| Output 1.2.2: Agreed conservation options for Sacred Forest in the WHC developed based on stakeholder consultations | 30/09/2022 | 66% | 100% | Eight traditional chiefdoms out of 10 gave their FPIC, and approaches to improve the conservation of their sacred forests have been identified and we are now supporting the implementation of the options. | S |
| Output 1.2.3 Experience of institutionalizing participatory sustainable landscape management that includes protecting HCFF and incentivizing local environmentally responsible enterprises capitalized and made available to authorities for guiding future PMZ development. | 31/12/2024 | 0% | 20% | One trainee and one junior consultant were hired to document and capitalize on the process of setting up the Landscapes governance bodies with the Landscape Management Boards in the sites of WHC. | S |
| Under Comp 2 | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.1: Landscape management plans identifying best SLM and SFM practices developed in three priority landscapes covering 7,600 ha the WHC and 24,551 ha in South region and available to stakeholders for their implementation | 31/03/2025 | 19% | 40% | Activities of developing options for conservation and sustainable management of the landscapes have started with the recruitment of consultants in February 2023. Their contracts were signed in March 2023 and collection of data has been carried out and the draft report is available. | MU |
| Output 2.1.2 Management measures to avoid forest degradation and biodiversity loss in 14,099 ha of protected areas in the WHC identified and available to protected areas managers and users | 31/12/2022 | 0% | 25% | The provision of a management plan for targeted protected areas and other conservation measures to strengthen and avoid forest degradation and biodiversity loss are in the final stages of analysis. This is being carried out between the landscape stakeholders and facilitated by the consultants that have been recruited for the analysis of conservation landscape managements which will be implemented in the Bapouh-Bana forest reserve (4800 ha) and Mounts Bamboutos forest reserve (200 ha). | MS |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------|
| <p>Output 2.1.3 Capacities of at least 10 local civil society organizations (CSOs) and/or community-based organizations (CBOs) and 3,000 land users and community members in the WHC and South region strengthened on recognized SLM and SFM practices</p> | <p>30/06/2024</p> | <p>31%</p> | <p>55%</p> | <p>This increase is justified by the following series of evidence: Five CSOs technically assisted for the implementation of field activities.</p> <p>The Simplified Cooperative Organization of Cocoa Producers of Mintom —SCOOPS-PROCAM, in the South region and the Tonga cocoa cooperative SOCOPROCATO received a series of trainings and technical assistance on good agricultural practices for deforestation free cocoa. 62 members of the SCOOPS PROCAM were trained on integrated soil fertility management with a focus on composting. The capacity building done to SCOOPS PROCAM allow them to be certified by RA certification standard after a positive audit mission.</p> <p>13 CBOs including 10 in Mount Bamboutos and three in Mount Bana-Bangangte-Bangou have been trained in best agricultural practices.</p> <p>Five CSOs participated in a training workshop on leadership.</p> <p>Organization of the cocoa producers of Bana into a cooperative call "Simplified Cooperative Society of Cocoa Producers of the District of Bana (SCOOPS PROCABA)" with 23 members including 3 Women.</p> <p>84 cocoa and NTFP producers trained in agribusiness management and marketing in Mintom and Bana.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| <p>Output 2.1.4: Market and policy incentives identified and leveraged to enable demand for products from sustainably managed farms/forests, and stimulate smallholder rural enterprises in the WHC and the South</p> | <p>31/12/2024</p> | <p>60%</p> | <p>60%</p> | <p>Exchange trip was organized with the cooperative from Mintom (South) with the one of Tonga (West Region) to stimulate smallholder rural enterprises.</p> <p>In 2022, in Mintom, 123 producers, including 43 women (35%), have benefited from a quality bonus and additional prize of approximately \$ 0,25/kg of cocoa leading to 14% increase in income compared to same period in 2021</p> <p>80 cocoa farmers including 17 women received \$0,18/kg (10%) more by selling directly to Telcar (Cargill)</p> <p>31 women NTFP producers received \$0,50/kg (29%) more by selling directly to NTFP traders</p> <p>About \$1,330 from <i>Irvingia Gabonensis</i> sale between July-August 2022</p> <p>About \$ 100,000 from cocoa sale between October 2022 and January 2023</p> <p>A feasibility 'study for wood deposit of legal timber of communities forests of Mintom is available. It will serve for advocacy towards the Ministry in charge of forests and others partners to the creation an officially a deposit of legal communities forest wood.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| <p>Output 2.1.5 Learning is disseminated within and beyond the project areas and stakeholders through exchange visits, communications products, workshops and other events</p> | <p>30/03/2025</p> | <p>31%</p> | <p>70%</p> | <p>During the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) in July 2022, a side event was organized around Community-based landscape management in the Congo Basin by showing the experience of Cameroon. The processes, results and challenges of setting up multi-stakeholder governance structures for sustainable landscape management in Cameroon were presented.</p> <p>Moreover, during COP27 in November 2022, another side event on Community-Based Landscape Management for climate change mitigation/adaptation and improved livelihoods in Central Africa was organized by RA and MINEPDED. During that COP27 a video on women participating in the set up of LMB was launched.</p> <p>An exchange learning visit was organized to Ghana in May 2023 with some members of the LMBs to create a framework for the exchange of experiences and knowledge sharing. The LMBs also gained insight into the functioning and sustainability of an LMB structure in different countries where RA is operating or implementing the process. This was a high level exchange trip with participants coming from Cameroon, Kenya, Ivory Coast and Ghana where we shared our model of setting up LMBs and the structure.</p> | <p>S</p> |

Under Comp 3

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------|
| <p>Output 3.1.1 SLM and SFM practices identified and included in the landscape management plans are implemented in the WHC and South region, primarily through a small-grants approach to local CSOs, CBOs and communes</p> | <p>31/12/2024</p> | <p>12%</p> | <p>20%</p> | <p>Slight progress with small-Grants given to APADER, AJESH, Bio-Nature and KFA. During this period of reporting, Rainforest Alliance called for applications from civil society organisations willing to accompany the chiefdoms to implement the sacred forest conservation measures. Four (04) CSO were selected and Fixed Obligation Grant Agreement were signed with them to: (i) raise awareness among the communities living in the sacred forests of the chiefdoms about the importance of their conservation for the preservation of cultural heritage and conservation of biodiversity; (ii) carry out a participatory delimitation of the sacred forests with the traditional chieftaincies and the riparian communities and, (iii) identify the degraded areas of each sacred forest with the participation of the traditional chieftaincies, and the restoration needs of the sacred forests including the choice of species to be used. A large share of the small grants are under preparation and will be provided through the call for small grants with options under finalisation in the two landscape of WHC.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| <p>Output 3.1.2 Women's access to socio-economic benefits and services is improved through targeted capacity building to CBOs and SMEs led by women in the WHC and South region and supporting women to assume management roles</p> | <p>30/03/2025</p> | <p>30%</p> | <p>53%</p> | <p>Good progress in comparison with targeted time of 2025 up to Y5. Two training conducted in August 2022 on the processing of agricultural products in accordance with production and packaging standards, for avocados to oil and potatoes into vegetable flour suitable for bread-making. Two training were conducted in bee-keeping and honey processing. 25 members of GIC APEB including 12 women and 13 men tarined in July and October 2022. One follow up leadership training was conducted for women members of the Municipal Landscape Management Commissions and LMBs in March 2023. An official handover of equipment to five SMEs, namely NIAMA B, GIC TSETSA'BONG, GIC APEB and GIC LEHIEBONG and NDASSE, and to two CBOs, GIC AGREMOBAT and AFA'ABON took place to boost their production and transformation of their products in March 2023.</p> | <p>S</p> |
| <p>Output 3.1.3: Gender sensitive indicators defined with local stakeholders and applied to assess impacts of project activities on HCVF and KBA protection, good SLM and SFM practices and livelihoods of indigenous people and local communities</p> | <p>31/12/2024</p> | <p>50%</p> | <p>60%</p> | <p>Gender sensitive indicators were developed and described in the gender strategy. During this period of reporting, CSO meeting were organized in October 2022 to discuss gender mainstreaming within their structure and in their development actions. Evaluation of gender mainstreaming in the organisational structures and development interventions of the 09 (nine) out of the 10 (ten) Community Based Organisations (CBO) benefiting from the Women in COBALAM project was conducted . A total of 114 people were involved in this evaluation, including 36 men and 78 women. Consultants undertaking the analysis of options for conservation and sustainable landscape management with landscape stakeholders, have been sensitized in the integration of gender into their methodological approach and into the defining of these options.</p> | <p>MS</p> |



4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

| Risk Factor | EA's Rating | TM's Rating |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 2 Governance structure - Oversight | Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 3 Implementation schedule | Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 4 Budget | Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 5 Financial Management | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 6 Reporting | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 7 Capacity to deliver | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

0

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| Risk | Risk affecting: | Risk Rating | | | | | | | Variation respect to last rating | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Outcome / outputs | CEO D | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | PIR 6 | Δ | Justification |
| Risk 1: Climate change affects adversely productivity of farmland as dry seasons become longer and rainfall less frequent | Outcome 2.1 | M | M | M | L | | | | = | No climate change effects |
| Risk 2: Changes in political circumstances and government priorities | All outcomes & outputs | L | L | L | L | | | | ↑ | No change |
| Risk 3: Women may continue not to be granted access to land and a role in making decisions about spending, which may reinforce household poverty and inequity | Outcome 3.1. | M | M | M | M | | | | ↓ | Increase participation of women in local governance structure at CBOs, CSO, Municipal Landscape Management Commissions (MLMC) and Landscape management boards (LMB) may reduce this risk, but we need more emphasis on gender equity during the firsts year of functioning of LMB and MLMC |
| Risk 4: Markets may not provide incentives for sustainable production if quality or service are not sufficiently attractive | Outcome 2.1 & 3.1 | M | M | M | L | | | | ↑ | Equipment and improved quality of products from small enterprises has increased their market attractivity |
| Risk 5: Unstable political situation in the North West region | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | M | M | | | | | The risk is reduced in some area eg Santa in the Mount Bamboutos landscape. But the crisis continues in the region. |
| Risk 6: Low uptake (effectiveness and sustainability) of the Land Management Board (LMB) as Governance structure | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | M | Not Applicable | | | | | People are more aware of the LMB process. |
| Risk 7: Sustainability of newly established Municipal Landscape Management commissions (MLMC) and LMBs | All outcomes & outputs | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | S | | | | | LMB is still at its first year of operation, need more support for their operation and develop a sustainable landscape finance mechanism to reduce the risk. |

Risk 8: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| All outcomes & outputs | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | M | | | | | | No steering committee in 2022 due to lack of funding at MINEPEDED level. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Consolidated project risk

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Not Applicable | L | L | L | | | | | | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |
|--|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

| Risk | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | What | When | By whom |
| Risk: Women may continue not to be granted access to land and a role in making decisions about spending, which may reinforce household poverty and inequity | Support women involvement and participation to LMB and during the elaboration of landscape management plan, actions plan and their implementation. | A second Advocacy Workshop for the representation and participation of women in Landscape Management Boards (LMBs) took place in August 2022. A monitoring and follow up training for women members of LMBs and Municipal Landscape Management Commissions (MLMCs) in the Bamboutos and Bana-Bangangté-Bangou landscapes, as well as for gender focal points from partner organisations and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) was conducted in March 2023 with 43 women in attendance. | Regular follow up with women-members of CBOs, MLMC & LMB to encourage them and ensure their regular participation to the meetings. | During the year | RA and local CSOs through the project small grant mechanism |
| Risk: Unstable political situation in the North West region | Negotiate a new agreement with ECO PH for the implementation of conservation measures in the Bambui sacred forests | An amendment was done to the previous contract to allow ECO-PH to identify approaches to improve the conservation and economic valorization of Sacred Forest with participation of traditional authorities in Bambui village | Negotiate a new agreement with ECO PH to set up nurseries for the implementation of conservation measures in the Bambui sacred forests. | From August 2023 to January 2024 | RA |
| Risk: Low sustainability of newly established Municipal Landscape Management commissions (MLMC) and LMBs | Not a risk during the previous report as the MLMC and LMB was not yet established | No action | Training for MLMC and LMB members. Develop a sustainable landscape finance mechanism to reduce the risk. | September 2023-Mars 2024 | RA |
| Risk: Low uptake (effectiveness and sustainability) of the Land Management Board (LMB) as Governance structure | Support the LMB after its general assembly to uptake with the elaboration of landscape management plans, its plan of actions and the process of granting PMZ. | Facilitation of the LMB to hold its first General Assembly and for the LMBs to develop and validate their by-Laws has been done . LMBs participated in the workshop aimed at designing the methodological approach to develop the options of conservation of biodiversity in their landscape. | Facilitation a restitution workshop where consultant will share their results and LMBs will contribute. Organize training for LMBs members. | From July to December 2023 | RA |

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

| Minor amendments | Changes | Minor amendments |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| Results framework | No | |
| Components and cost | No | |
| Institutional and implementation arrangements | No | |
| Financial management | No | |
| Implementation schedule | Explain in table B | |
| Executing Entity | No | |
| Executing Entity Category | No | |
| Minor project objective change | No | |
| Safeguards | No | |
| Risk analysis | No | |
| Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% | No | |
| Co-financing | No | |
| Location of project activity | No | |
| Other | | |

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

| Version | Type | Signed/Approved by UNEP | Entry Into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Original Legal Instrument | | | | | |
| Amendment 1 | Revision | | | | |
| Extension 1 | Extension | | | | |

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/) (<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

| Location Name Required field | Latitude Required field | Longitude Required field | Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description Optional text field | Activity Description Optional text field | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Zoe Befam | 2.7100 | 13.3422 | | Forest landscape at the southern periphery of the Dja reserve | Small scale agriculture : cocoa banana-plantain Community forestry | |
| Zoulabot | 2.6764 | 13.2481 | | Forest landscape at the southern periphery of the Dja reserve | | |
| Mintom 1 | 2.6917 | 13.2781 | | Forest landscape at the southern periphery of the Dja reserve | | |
| Ekombite | 2.5997 | 13.3467 | | Forest landscape at the southern periphery of the Dja reserve | Small scale agriculture: potatoes, cabbages, banana-plantain Agroforestry: avocado trees Sacred forest | |
| Babadjou | 5.74284 | 10.1583 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Mbouda | 5.6899 | 10.212 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Batcham | 5.64651 | 10.1534 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Bangang | 5.62305 | 10.1632 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Balatchi | 5.60913 | 10.1623 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Bafou-Nord | 5.56942 | 10.1208 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | The plantations |
| Bangou | 5.21184 | 10.1272 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | Small scale agriculture: cocoa, banana-plantain Eucalyptus plantations |
| Bana | 5.15964 | 10.3099 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |
| Tonga | 4.98302 | 10.5471 | | Highland savannah in Western Highland of Cameroon | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]