FINAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANAFOR: National Forestry Development Support Agency

ASYCUDA: Automated Computerised Customs System

BIS: Biodiversity Information System

CENADEFOR: National Centre for Forestry Development

CHM: Clearing House Mechanism

CONCAM: Cameroon Forestry Marketing

EIS: Energy Information System

FMU: Forest Management Unit

FNFP: National Forest and Fish Fund

FRSP: Forestry Revenue Securement Programme

FSDF: Special Forestry Development Fund

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GESP: Growth and Employment Strategy Paper

ICT: Information and Communication Technologies

IRIS: Institute of International and Strategic Relations

ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organisation

NIS: National Institute of Statistics

NTFP: Non-timber forest products

OCAF: Observatory of Central African Forests

ONADEF: National Forestry Development Office

ONAREF: National Office of Forest Regeneration

PIB: Public Investment Budget

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

SIGIF: Computerised Forest Information Management System

TIAMA

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The ideas expressed in the report are the sole responsibility of the author. They do not commit either the United Nations Forum on Forests, nor the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife of the Republic of Cameroon.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is not possible to measure progress towards sustainable forest management in a country if the country does not have a national system for monitoring forest management indicators. A robust national system for measuring, collecting, managing and analysing forest-related data is needed to produce and make available all the information necessary to monitor progress in sustainable forest management.

The adoption of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) in 2017, following the adoption of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all types of forests, 2007, specifically required UN member countries to make progress towards the achievement of its six global forest-related goals and twenty-six (26) objectives, as well as the forest-related sustainable development goals. However, many developing countries, like Cameroon, face many challenges in collecting, managing and processing data for monitoring and assessing progress towards sustainable forest management. Very often, even if relevant data are available in the countries, they are often scattered among different government agencies and private organisations.

(UN A/RES/62/98), varies over time between countries. Consensus has been developed by Member States on seven major thematic elements of sustainable forest management:

- The extent of forest resources
- Forest biological diversity; and
- Forest health and vitality; - Productive functions of forests
- Productive functions of forests;
- Protective functions of forest resources
- Socio-economic functions of forest resources;
- Policy, legal and institutional framework (UN A/RES/62/98, 2008).

However, it was not until 2007 that the UN General Assembly agreed on a global framework for the UN Forest Instrument, in accordance with UN A/RES/62/98 (2008). Subsequently, the UN General Assembly, in January 2017, approved and adopted the UN Strategic Plan on Forests for the period 2017-2030 focusing on six (6) Global Forest Goals and twenty-six (26) associated targets as well as the UN Instrument on Forests.

The 12th session of the UN Forum on Forests recommended a further revision of the proposed new format for voluntary national reports to the Forum on the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests, including the UN Forest Instrument and voluntary national contributions, based on a consultation with stakeholders in selected member countries. This was to enable key stakeholders to familiarise themselves with the requirements of the new national reporting format and to help improve the clarity of the objectives and indicators needed.

At the national level, countries generally have traditional forest inventory systems to collect biophysical data on their forest resources. The growing recognition of the role of forests in social, economic and environmental issues has expanded the need to collect new types of forest-related data and monitor changes, including on climate change, biodiversity conservation, land

II.

II.2 THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

For its economic and social development, Cameroon adopted a long-term development vision in 2009, which aims to make Cameroon "an emerging country, democratic and united in its diversity by 2035". This proactive Vision has as its specific objectives: (i) to achieve economic growth close to double digits; (ii) to reach the threshold of 25% as a share of manufacturing production in the GDP; (iii) to reduce poverty by bringing its incidence to less than 10% in 2035; (iv) to consolidate the democratic proce

Programme number and title		Objective(s)	Indicator(s)
054	Management and renewal of the forest resource	Sustainable forest management	Tax and para-fiscal revenues generated by sustainable forest management
056	Security and development of wildlife resources and protected areas	Sustainable management and development of wildlife and protected areas	Specific tax revenues from wildlife sub-sector management
058	Development of timber and non-timber forest resources	Optimise the use of timber and non-timber resources	Number of direct jobs in the timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP) sectors
060	Governance and institutional support in the forest and wildlife sub-sector	Improve coordination of services and ensure effective implementation of programmes	Rate of return on implementation of sub-sector activities

Source: Annual Statistics report MINFOF, 2020.

The programme entitled **Management and Renewal of Forest Resources** is structured around four actions listed in tP3nf1 0 0 1 238.13 491.0bl3o4b1acti0.000008871 0 5D 20/Lang (en-GB)>BDC q71.424

Source: Annual Statistic Report MINFOF, 2020.

The objective of forest management is to maintain forest potential, with the area under management as an indicator. As for the action relating to reforestation and regeneration of forest resources, the objective is to increase the surface area of forest plantations, with the indicator being the area reforested thanks to the financial support granted to reforestation actors and ANAFOR.

Table 3 shows the cumulative number and area of planned and classified FMUs between 2016 and 2020, while Table 4 shows the amounts of reforestation subsidies by funding source according to the type of activity between 2016 and 2020.

Table 3: Cumulative number and area (in ha) of planned and classified FMUs between 2016 and 2020

Year	**Planned**		**Classified**	
	Number of planned FMUs	**Area of planned FMUs**	**Number of FMUs classified**	**Area of FMUs classified**
2016	115	6 801 456	94	5 617 575
2017	117	6 854 635	103	6 151 385
2018	117	6 854 635	103	6 151 385
2019	120	7 073 056	105	6 377 905
2020	120	7 073 056	106	6 429 247

Source: Annual Statistic Report MINFOF, 2020

Table 4: Reforestation subsidy amounts by funding source by type of activity between 2016 and 2020 (in FCFA)

Year	**Sources of funding**	**Total**

	FSDF		PIB		
	Planting	**Maintenance**	**Planting**	**Maintenance**	
2016	750 000 000	60 000 000	114 000 000	0	924 000 000
2017	538 000 000	30 000 000	120 000 000	0	688 000 000
2018	263 400 000	50 000 000	120 000 000	0	433 400 000
2019	220 000 000	30 000 000	120 000 000	0	370 000 000
2020	0	0	300 000 000	0	300 000 000

Source: Annual Statistic Report MINFOF, 2020

Programme 962 entitled 'Securing and Valorising Wildlife Resources and Protected Areas' is the result of the government's long-term development policy contained in the vision of emergence by 2035 through compliance with the DSCE directives.

Table 5: Programme 056: Security and development of wildlife resources and protected areas

Actions		Objectives	Indicators
1	Management of hunting areas (ZIC, ZICGC)	Manage and sustainably exploit hunting areas	Number of hunting tourists/year
2	Development of wildlife resources	Increase the contribution of the wildlife sector to the national economy	Revenue generated by the wildlife sub-sector (CFA Francs)
3	Securing and developing protected areas	Increase the surface area of protected areas under management	Area of protected areas under development
4	Valuation and promotion of protected areas	Improve the attractiveness of protected areas	Number of visitors to protected areas
5	Institutional development and sustainable financing of protected areas	Ensure sustainable funding for the operation of the wildlife and protected areas management body	Amount of funding mobilised (cumulative)

1	Coordination and monitoring of the subsector's activities	To ensure the proper functioning of all structures	Level of implementation of the performance-based steering system
2	Strategic studies and planning of the subsector's activities	Improve the quality and efficiency of spending	Planning and programming documents produced annually on time
3	Financial and budgetary management	Ensure proper financial execution of programmes	Budgetary and financial documents produced annually within the deadlines
4	Development of the statistical information system	Set up a functional system for the transmission and dissemination of statistical information	Statistical yearbook produced annually
5	Improvement of the working environment at MINFOF	Provide services with adequate infrastructure and equipment	Proportion of staff with a permanent workstation

(i) the development of forest and wildlife resources; (ii) the promotion of new species; (iii) the structuring of the domestic timber market to ensure better supply of local wood processing industries. It sets the sub-sector the objective of increasing its average growth to 4.5% per year between 2021 and 2030.

The forest and wildlife sub-sector has a dual economic and ecological function. On the one hand, it has the essential economic function of contributing to the growth of national wealth and improving the competitiveness of the Cameroonian economy, and on the other hand, it has an important ecological function for the protection of the environment and the preservation of biodiversity.

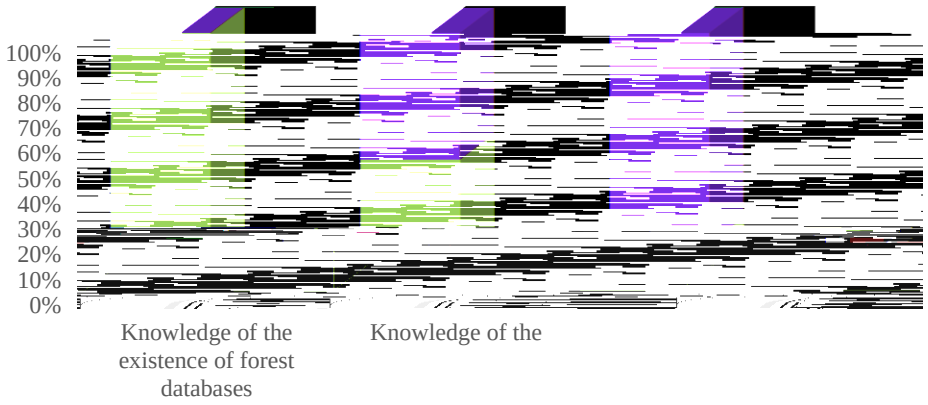
III. STUDY RESULTS

III.1. LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF DATABASES

As can be seen in Figure 1, the analysis of the administered questionnaire revealed that:

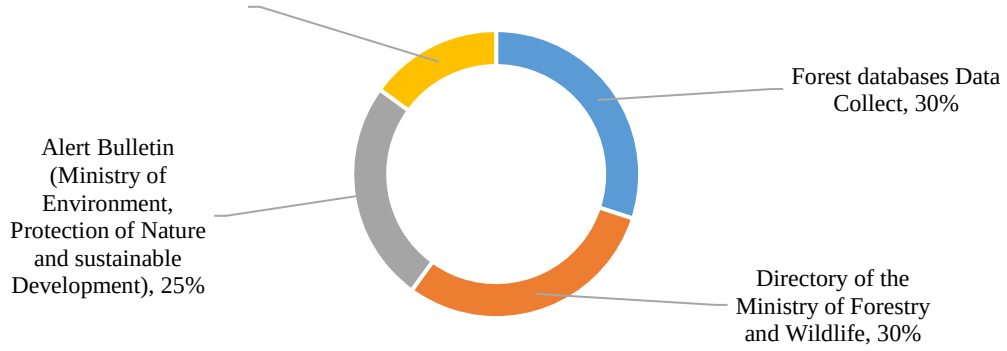
- ü 100% of interviewers are aware of the existence of forestry databases in Cameroon;
- ü 50% of interviewers are aware of the existence of socio-economic databases related to forests while 50% are not aware of them;
- ü On the question of the existence of databases on financial flows related to forests, only 50% of the interviewers answered this question. All the answers indicate that the interviewers have no knowledge of the existence of these databases.

Figure 1: Level of knowledge of databases by interviewers (Source: Analysis of the questionnaire)



Source: Questionnaire Survey

III.2. CENSUS OF EXISTING FOREST DATABASES IN CAMEROON



Source: Analysis of the questionnaire

III.2.3. Forestry databases presenting financial flows on forests

Three forestry databases mainly present financial flows on forests in Cameroon. As can be seen in Figure 4 and with regard to the frequency of designation by interviewers, the most important is that of the Forest Revenue Securing Program (PSRF) (50%), followed by Sydonia (25%) and SIGIF (25%).

Figure 4: Forestry databases showing financial flows to forests.

Source: Analysis of the questionnaire

There are many existing databases in other public administrations that have a link with forests.

III.2.4. Existing forestry databases in other public administrations

In total, we were able to count 13 existing forest databases in other administrations, including three (03) at MINFI, nine (09) at MINEPDED and one (01) at MINEPAT. Table 8 below presents these databases by administration.

Table 8: Existing forestry databases in other public administrations

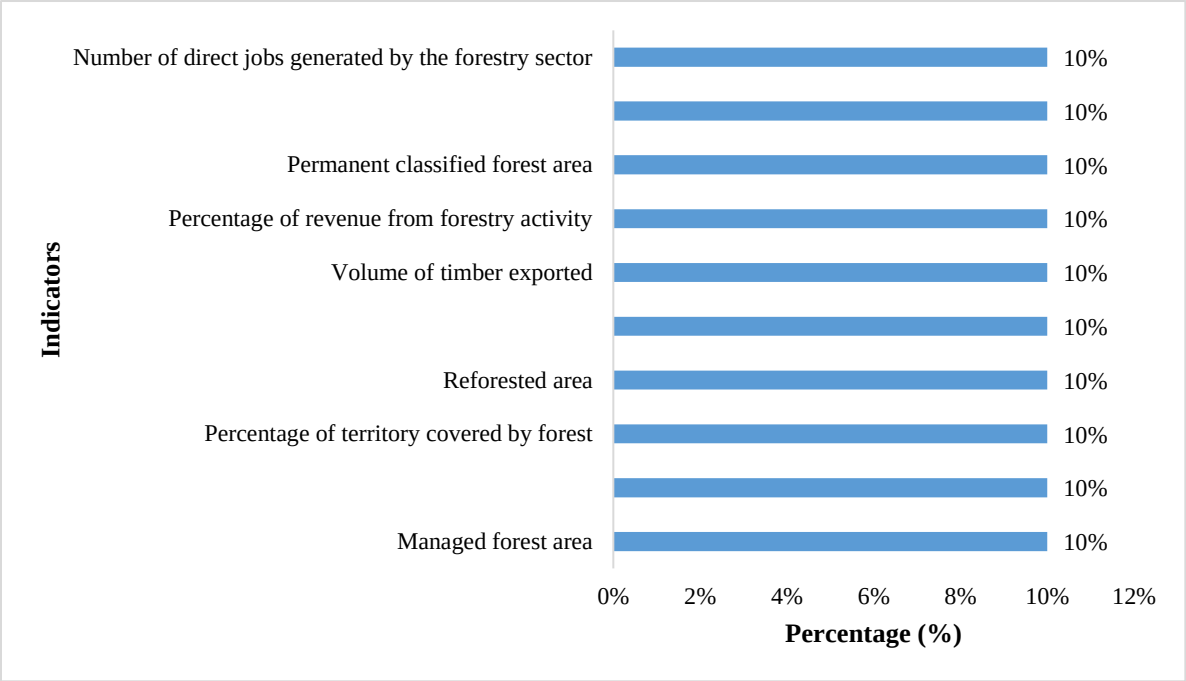
Source: Analysis of the questionnaire

III.3.

Source: Investigation.

III.3.2. Indicators for measuring progress in sustainable forest management by MINEPDED

The results show that the existing forest-related databases under the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development contain ten main indicators that measure



Source: Investigation.

III.3.3. Indicators for measuring sustainable forest management by the Ministry of Finance

The main indicators contained in the existing databases related to forests, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and which make it possible to measure the progress made in terms of sustainable forest management in Cameroon are just as numerous. Among the eight indicators identified, two are particularly targeted by the interviewers: the Contribution in % to the GDP and the amount of the Annual Forest Royalties (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Main indicators (Ministry of Finance) for sustainable forest management in Cameroon

Source: Investigation.

III.4. ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF INDICATORS FOR MEASURING PROGRESS IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS FORESTRY INSTRUMENTS

III.4.1. Assessment of the level of knowledge of the United Nations Forest Instruments

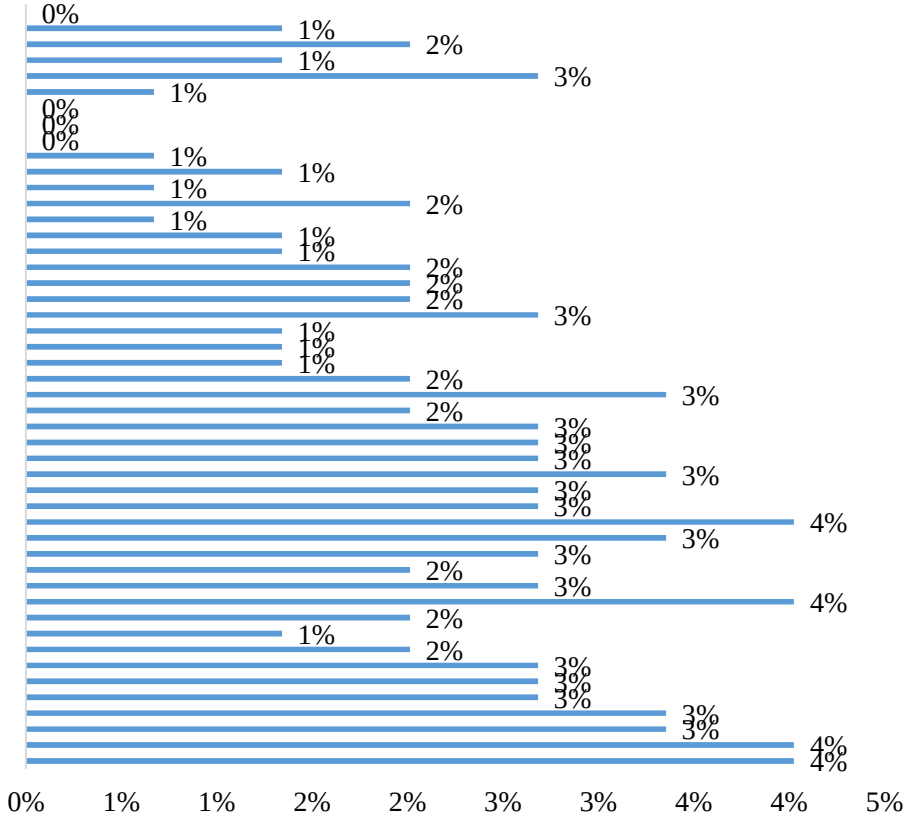
With regard to the level of knowledge of international indicators for measuring progress made in sustainable forest management, the analysis of the questionnaires shows that the interviewers

Source: Investigation.

III.4.2. Indicators of United Nations Forest Instruments integrated into Cameroon's forestry databases

Overall, the interviewers did not demonstrate a good knowledge of the main indicators for measuring progress made in sustainable forest management from the United Nations forestry instruments, as taken into account in the databases. Existing forest data in Cameroon. Indeed,

Figure 9: Main indicators from United Nations forestry instruments taken into account in existing forestry databases in Cameroon



Source: Investigation.

III.5. MAPPING OF EXISTING GAPS SHORTCOMINGSAND PROPOSALS TO FILLING THESE GAPS

III.5.1. Shortcomings in the production and valuation of forest data in Cameroon

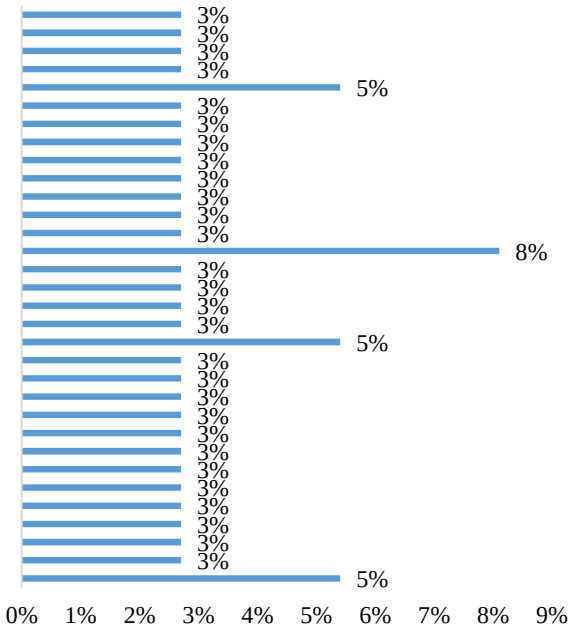
The gaps identified in the production and use of forestry data in Cameroon are many. According to the responses, the main gap is the poor operationalisation of the Operational Unit for the

However, the UOGSFF has not yet really taken off due to the implementation of the missions assigned to it since its creation, which was defined as a structure for collecting, processing and disseminating information on the 'Forests and Wildlife' sub-sector and also for harmonising all

III.5.3. Proposed indicators for measuring progress in sustainable forest management in Cameroon

There are more than thirty appropriate national indicators to measure progress in sustainable forest management in Cameroon (Figure 12). Interviewers refer in particular to the contribution of the forest sector to GDP, the proportion of people employed in the forest sector and the total forest area of the country.

Figure 12: National indicators for measuring progress in sustainable forest management



Source: Investigation.

III.6. PROPOSED FORMAT FOR REPORTING PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON

III.6.1. Proposed formats for reporting progress on sustainable forest management in Cameroon

After analysing the questionnaires, the resource persons propose a format for reporting progress on sustainable forest management in Cameroon based on three documents:

- An annual Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) monitoring report;
- A document on the State of Cameroon's Forests based on validated national indicators;
- A process for popularizing reports based on well-defined indicators following the framework proposed in the United Nations Strategic Plan on Forests.

- Programme 060: Governance and institutional support in the forest and wildlife sub-sector.

In terms of methodology, our study was based on documentary analysis, personal interviews and the administration of a questionnaire to certain key actors in the implementation of forestry policy in Cameroon. Statistical analysis of the questionnaires allowed relevant conclusions to be drawn on the following points:

- The level of knowledge of the different forestry databases by the interviewers;
- The existing forestry databases in Cameroon;
- Indicators for measuring progress in sustainable forest management;
- Indicators for measuring progress in sustainable forest management from the United Nations forestry instruments;
- Mapping of existing gaps in the production and use of forestry data in Cameroon and proposals for filling these gaps.

At the same time, our study made it possible to collect proposals for a reporting format on the progress of sustainable forest management in Cameroon.

In total, the major challenge of this study was to allow for a better monitoring/evaluation of the efforts made by the Cameroonian government in terms of sustainable forest management. To this end, and as recommendations, it is appropriate to focus on a few key orientations, namely

1. Clearly define the matrix of indicators for monitoring progress in sustainable forest management and validate and share it with other key actors in forest management;

2. Ensure that indicators related to the six (6) Global Forest Objectives and the twenty-six (26) associated targets of the United Nations Strategic Plan on Forests 2017-2030, as well as the regional indicators of sustainable forest management in Central Africa, are better taken into account in the forestry databases in Cameroon;

3. Ensure the effective operationalisation of the Operational Unit for the Management of Forest and Wildlife Statistics of the Ministry of Forests and Fauna (MINFOF). In this regard, UNFF support would be an opportunity for the forest and wildlife sub-sector in Cameroon;

4. Improve the level of knowledge of actors on existing forestry databases;

5. Ensure that socio-economic data and data on financial flows linked to forests are taken into account in the forestry databases ;

6. Facilitate communication and ensure connectivity between the Operof susta0(progr)6(e)4(ss)-Q 0 0 1

8.

S1Q02	To your knowledge, are there any forest-related socio-economic databases? 1 = Yes 2 = No	|_|
S1Q03	To your knowledge, are there any databases on forest-related financial flows? 1 = Yes 2 = No |_|	|_|

S1Q04 List, in order of importance, existing forestry databases with indicators on progress towards sustainable forest management in Cameroon.

1 =

2 = |_|

3 = |_|

4 = |_|

5 = |_|

6 = |_|

7 = |_|

8 = |_|

9 = |_|

10= |_|

	4 = 5 =	|_| |_| |_| |_|
S1Q06	List, in order of importance, existing forest-related databases with indicators on the progress of forests contribution to food security in Cameroon. 1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5 =	 |_| |_| |_| |_| |_|
S1Q07	List, in order of importance, the forestry databases that present financial flows on forests in Cameroon. 1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5 =	 |_| |_| |_| |_| |_|
S1Q08	List the existing databases in other public institutions that are related to forests and indicate the institutions that manage these databases and the existing links with the forestry databases. 1 = 2 =	 |_|

	3 = 4 = 5 = _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	|_| |_| |_| |_|

SECTION 2: IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS FOR MEASURING PROGRESS IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON

S2Q01 With regard to the existing forest-related databases under the

	2 =	|_|
	3 =	|_|
	4 =	|_|
	5 =	|_|
	6 =	|_|
	7 =	|_|
	8 =	|_|
	9 =	|_|
	10=	|_|
		|_|

S2Q04 With regard to the existing forest-related databases under the responsibility of MINAS, list, in order of importance, the 10 main indicators they contain that make it possible to measure the progress made in sustainable forest management in Cameroon.

1 =

2 =

3 =

4 =

5 =

6 =

7 =

8 =

9 =

10=

SECTION 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF INDICATORS FOR MEASURING PROGRESS IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS FOREST INSTRUMENTS (The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on Forests, the UN Strategic Plan for Forests and its 06 Global Forest Targets, and the forest-related SDGs)

S3Q01	Are you aware of the United Nations Forum on Forests? 1= Yes |__| 2= No

	6 = Progress achieved towards sustainable forest management	|_|
	7 = Forest area reserved to biodiversity conservation	|_|
	8 = Proportion of sites designated for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	|_|
	9 = Progress towards Aichi Target 2 (integration of biodiversity values into national and local development plans and strategies)	|_|
	10 = Documentation and use of traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation.	|_|
	11 = Area of protected forests (Permanent Forests)	|_|
	12 = Area of degraded forest	|_|
	13 = Percentage of forest area disturbed (by agriculture and mining)	|_|
	14 = Annual rate of change of forest area (%/year)	|_|
	15 = Area of planted forest	|_|
	16 = Area of forest from reforestation	|_|
	17 = Forest used in the storage of Carbon (in thousands of tonnes).	|_|
	18 = Changes in carbon stocks in forest land	|_|
	_____	|_|
	19 = Area of forest used for forest production	|_|
	20 = Volume of wood produced annually in the country	|_|
	21 = Volume of wood marketed annually in Europe	|_|
	22 = Volume of wood traded annually in Asia	|_|
	23 = Volume of wood marketed annually in the country	|_|
	24 = Percentage of marketed forest products from SFM	|_|
	25 = Contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	|_|
	26 = Percentage of national budget allocated to SFM	|_|

27 = Level of satisfaction of annual financial needs of SFM

28 = Proportion of small-scale forest industries in the country's GDP

29 = Volume and percentage of forest products processed in the country

30 = Contribution of NTFP exploitation to the country's GDP

31 = Percentage of people dependent on forests for their livelihoods

32 = Bilateral support for sustainable forest management

33 = Multilateral support for sustainable forest management

34 = Volume of private investment in SFM

35 = Number of public-private partnerships established in SFM

36 = Proportion of people employed in the forestry sector

37 = Average income of an employee in the forestry sector

38 = Forest area allocated to people

39 = Contribution of the forest sector to the well-being of LACs

40 = Availability and access to land for forest foods

41 = Contribution of forests to food production

42 = Income from forests providing access to food

43 = Number of sites/forests with cultural or spiritual value

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44 = Number of forest crimes recorded and punished per year

45 = Rate of decrease in recorded forest infractions

46 = The organisation of forest litigation is kno03.22 349.03 667.3 reW

	49 = Area of forest managed to protect soil and water	|_| |_| |_| |_| |_|

SECTION 4: MAPPING OF EXISTING GAPS IN THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF FORESTRY DATA IN CAMEROON AND PROPOSALS FOR FILLING THESE GAPS

S4Q01	In your opinion, what are the main gaps in the production and use of forestry data in Cameroon? Name some of these gaps. 1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5 = 6 = 7 = 8 = 9 = 10=	 |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_|
S4Q02	What can be done in your opinion to overcome and resolve these gaps? What tools should be implemented to address these gaps?	

PROPOSED OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION.