



WWF

CAMEROON

STRATEGY

2018-2023

PARADIGM SHIFT : PEOPLE AND NATURE IN PARTNERSHIP FOR IMPACT

July 2018 to June 2023

Innovation, Credibility, Accountability, Impacts



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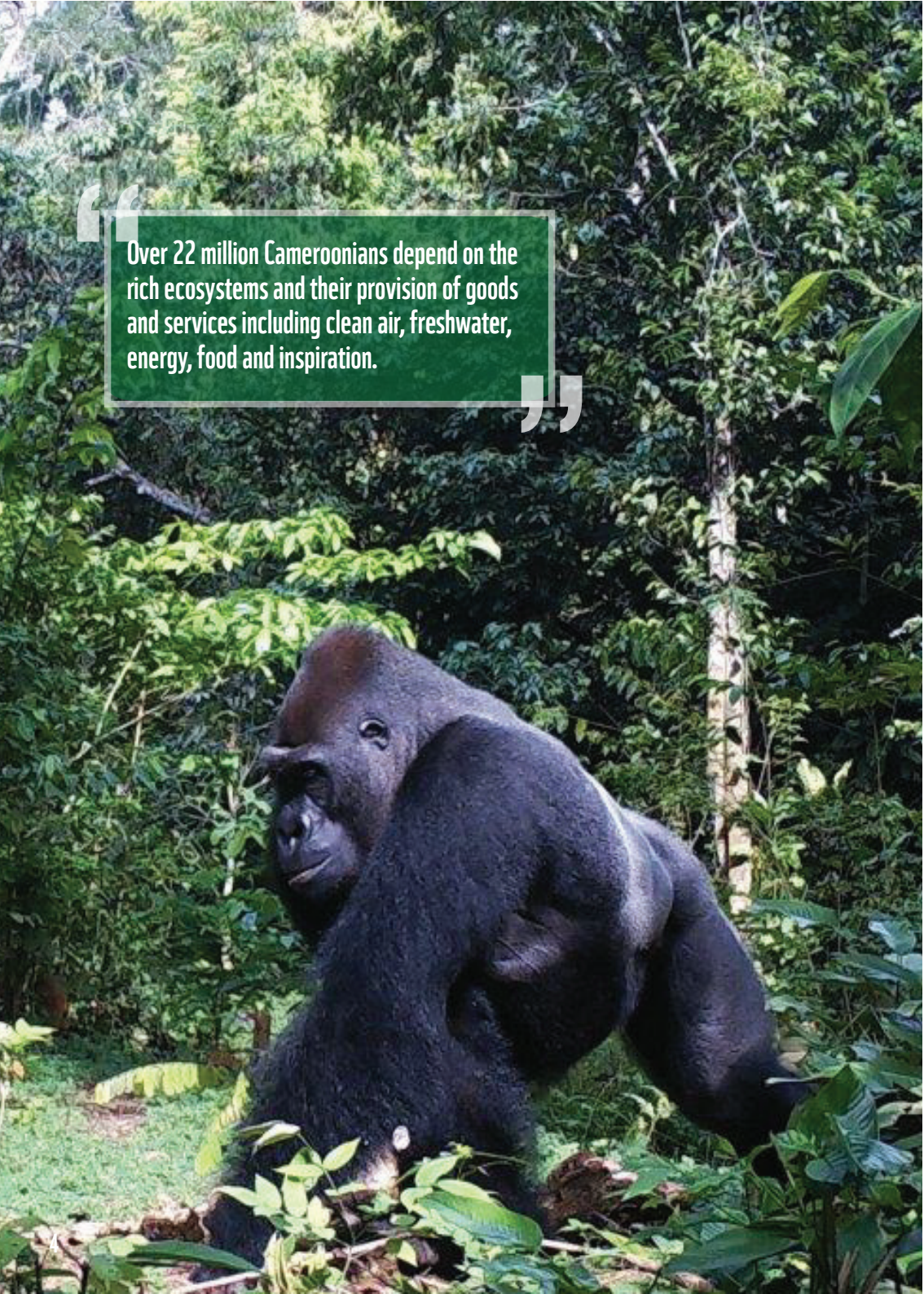
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“Over 22 million Cameroonians depend on the rich ecosystems and their provision of goods and services including clean air, freshwater, energy, food and inspiration.”



1. CAMEROON :

LAND OF EXCEPTIONAL BIODIVERSITY

Fondly called “Africa in miniature” Cameroon hosts over 90% of Africa’s ecological systems. The country ranks fifth in fauna and fourth in flora diversity in Africa. It harbours 409 species of mammals, 183 species of reptiles, 849 species of birds, 190 species of amphibians and over 9000 plant species. Cameroon hosts the third largest area of the Congo Basin, which makes up over 15% of the world’s remaining tropical forests. Cameroon also hosts part of the West Africa Biodiversity Hotspot, one of six in Africa and 25 in the world.

Over 22 million Cameroonians depend on the rich ecosystems and their provision of goods and services including clean air, freshwater, energy, food and inspiration. The country’s forests, which cover approximately 46.3% of the national territory, provide opportunities for climate change mitigation. Cameroon is a carbon sink and classified among greenhouse gas non-emitter countries.

In spite of their importance, Cameroon’s biodiversity and biological resources are under increasing pressure, especially depriving people and government of the possibilities to use them in a sustainable way to reduce poverty and achieve national development goals. Yet the future is one of hope as government has committed through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to rationally utilise her natural biological resources sustainably to meet the development needs and the well-being of her people, preserve her ecosystem balance, and hand down the riches of her biodiversity to future generations.

Cameroon’s
biodiversity vision

A country that exploits or rationally utilises her natural biological resources sustainably to meet the development needs and the well-being of her population, preserves her ecosystem balance, and hands down the riches of her biodiversity to future generation.



2. WWF IN CAMEROON

Founded in 1961 and incorporated under Swiss law, WWF International is one of the world's largest conservation organizations, active in more than 100 countries with offices in 80 of them.

In 1992, WWF signed a cooperation agreement with Cameroon's Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) and began operating from Douala with a field office in Mundemba, focusing on primate conservation. In 1994, WWF Cameroon signed a Bilateral Agreement with WWF Netherlands leading to tremendous growth and the hosting by Cameroon in 1999 of the Summit of Heads of State of the Central African Sub-region on the Sustainable Management of the Resources of the Congo Basin forests. The Summit gave birth to the Central African Forest Commission and other sub-regional structures. In 2002, WWF Cameroon began hosting the WWF



Central African Regional Programme Office (CARPO) and eventually signed a Headquarters Agreement with the Republic of Cameroon in 2004. In 2006, WWF Cameroon signed a partnership convention with the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF) for joint conservation work. In 2015, Cameroon and WWF amended the Headquarters Agreement ushering in the WWF Regional Office for Africa (ROA) Yaoundé hub and phasing out CARPO.

Since 1992, WWF Cameroon has supported the Government of Cameroon in five critical areas:

- Protected Areas Development and Management, including the Boumba-Bek, Nki, Lobeke, Bakossi, Campo Ma'an and recently Mount Cameroon national parks
- Sustainable Forest Management and Certification
- Flagship Species Conservation
- Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) including support to local communities in managing community hunting zones (in southeast and northern savannah areas)
- Policy, Advocacy and Process - up-scaling of local and national realities to national and international (the CBD, RAMSAR, UNFCCC...) decision making processes.

In 2015, WWF Cameroon obtained approval for the first 5-year Country Strategic Plan to guide her conservation delivery and a Country Empowerment Plan to transform into a strong country office. During the past three years, WWF Cameroon has learned from implementation of the strategic plan and much has changed within the WWF network and the country, necessitating a review and alignment of the plan to keep WWF Cameroon relevant. The changes include the adoption in May 2015 by WWF International of a new global conservation strategy that spells out her work in six key practices (Oceans, Forests, Wildlife, Food and Agriculture, Water, Climate & Energy) and three drivers (Finance, Governance and Markets). Beyond WWF, climate change has taken a central stage in political discourse at all levels with the signing of the Paris Accord and a new development agenda – the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Beyond the traditional focus on wildlife and forest, two new practices have been introduced, Food and Agriculture and Climate and Energy. The Governance and Finance drivers support the four practices. Moreover, WWF Cameroon has embraced people-centered conservation as a central pillar of her work.





3. OUR MISSION

As a member of WWF International, WWF Cameroon shares the global WWF Network mission, which is to:

Stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- Conserving the world's biological diversity;
- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable;
- Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

OUR VISION

WWF Cameroon and partners will contribute to the global mission by working towards

A future with healthy ecosystems and thriving biodiversity supporting people and driving sustainable development in Cameroon

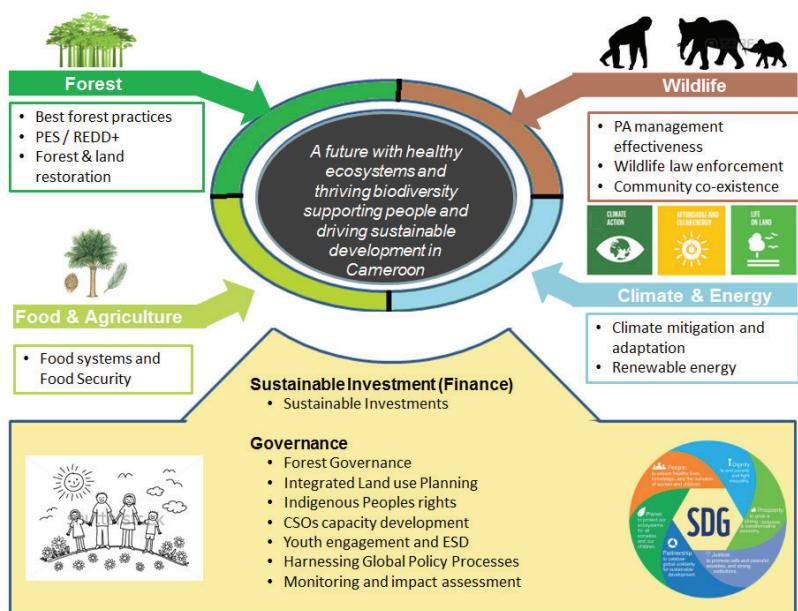
Our vision is in line with Cameroon's development priorities outlined in her vision 2035 and the supporting biodiversity vision as expressed in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the National REDD+ Strategy. The vision is consistent with the WWF Africa vision of making Africa a model in demonstrating a sustainable relationship between humans and nature.

Poverty is a major constraint to building and nurturing sustainable relationship, as the poor inevitably become both the victims and willing agents of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss. Sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth in Cameroon rely on conserving the country's rich biodiversity and sustainable management of her natural resources on which many and enterprises depend.

4.THEORY OF CHANGE

The desired change is that the Cameroon ecosystem integrity is intact, biodiversity is thriving, food, water and energy security enhanced. This requires that Cameroonians preserve their natural capital, produce efficiently and consume wisely. We assume that Cameroonians will value nature and account for social and environmental costs in financial transactions, support and reward conservation and innovations, and engage in sustainable resource management and innovation. It is also assumed that Cameroonians will equitably share available resources, make fair and ecologically informed choices, and measure success beyond GDP.

PRACTICES AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

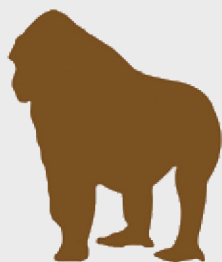


5. STRATEGIC PILLARS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Strategic Pillar 1: Sustainable Wildlife Management

Goal:

By 2030, populations of great apes and elephants in CCPO-supported landscapes are stabilised or increased relative to the 2015 baseline



ACAl

(Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Protected and Conserved Areas
- Wildlife crime
- Co-existence between people and wildlife

Sub-strategy

Protected Areas (PAs) Management Effectiveness

- PA governance and operational effectiveness
- Landscape management - shared vision & governance, transboundary cooperation and participatory wildlife corridor management.
- Education for sustainable development
- Biological and socio-economic monitoring
- Sustainable funding mechanisms for PAs

Strengthening Law Enforcement - Zero Poaching Framework

- **Assessment:** regular assessments of the effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts in PA
- **Technology:** use the best available tools and technology to improve the effectiveness of anti-poaching
- **Capacity:** increase staff ability to protect wildlife
- **Community:** increase the involvement of communities in protection efforts
- **Prosecution:** improve approaches for prosecution
- **Cooperation:** information sharing at national and regional levels

Community Co-existence with Wildlife - Safe Systems Approach

- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Response
- Understanding the conflict
- Policy and monitoring

Strategy Pillar 2: Sustainable Forest Management

Goal:

By 2030; the 12.5 million ha of permanent forest estate and 1.8 million ha of community forests are intact



ACAI (Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Forest sector transformation and valuation
- Forest landscape restoration
- Forest and climate
- Sustainable landscapes

Sub strategy

Best Forest Practices

- Building capacities of logging companies for the adoption and implementation of best practices
- Piloting and upscaling tools and guidelines for best management practices
- Support communities for the valorisation of community forests
- Promoting certification schemes (FSC, legality, VPA/FLEGT ...)
- Strengthening NGOs/CBOs capacity to deliver services and project community voices
- Strengthening the domestic wood value chain

PES/REDD+

- Piloting the jurisdictional REDD+ Approach
- Developing and capitalising on new and existing PES initiatives to enhance community benefits
- Support the operationalisation of the forest investment plan
- Capitalising on field lessons learnt to inform the national REDD+ strategy and the ERPD development
- Developing strategic partnerships for implementation of the REDD+ and PES strategy

Forest and Landscape Restoration

- Monitoring the restoration of wood landing sites and decommissioning of installed infrastructure
- Piloting and upscaling land restoration initiatives
- Supporting urban forestry and greening of urban landscapes
- Supporting the restoration and management of forest reserves transferred to councils.

Strategic Pillar 3: Food Systems and Food Security

Objective

By 2022, at least two CCPO supported landscapes adopt food production systems that balance agricultural development and natural capital (ecosystem integrity and functions).

Sub-strategy

- Promote best practices in agriculture
- Piloting and upscaling win-win model partnerships in agriculture
- Strengthening the national food value chain for palm oil, cocoa, etc.

ACAI

(Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Sustainable Agricultural Production
- Prototype Landscapes and Seascapes



Strategic Pillar 4: Climate and Energy

Goal

By 2035, Cameroon development pathway is in sync with her “nationally determined contribution” (NDC) contributing to limiting global warming to 1.5°C, protects people and nature, and builds a climate resilient future.

ACAI

(Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Forest and Climate
- Climate-Informed Conservation Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (CLICSNAP),
- Alliances for Climate Action
- Energy Restart. In addition, the African Adaptation Initiative

Sub-strategy

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

- Engaging actions to support state and non-state actors to integrate climate change resilience and adaptation guidelines into development plans.
- Integrating risks from climate change into WWF Cameroon’s own work.
- Supporting the roll out of Cameroon National Adaptation Plan to reduce community vulnerability

Renewable Energy

- Promoting wood and waste energy demonstration and policy initiatives, including but not limited to sustainable charcoal production and promoting a more rational and optimum consumption of wood energy in large cities with effective participation of women.
- Promote renewable energy services that serve socio-economic development, improve the quality of lives and reduce the impact on ecosystems.



DRIVERS



Finance Objective

By 2022, private and public institutions and investors are effectively incorporating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and opportunities into investment decisions affecting High conservation value areas (HCVAs) in at least two WWF CCPO supported landscapes.

ACAI (Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
- Natural Capital
- WWF ROA Sub-Sahara African Sustainable Investment Strategy

Governance Objective

By 2022, implementation of good governance principles as spelt out by Enabling Environment Assessment Tool (EEAT) improved by at least 25%, as per 2017 baseline.

ACAI (Area of Collective Action and Innovation)

- Inclusive Conservation: Peoples Protecting Landscapes
- SDG Hub: Driving integrated implementation of the SDGs
- African Youth Leadership Transformational Programme

Sub-strategy

Sustainable Investments

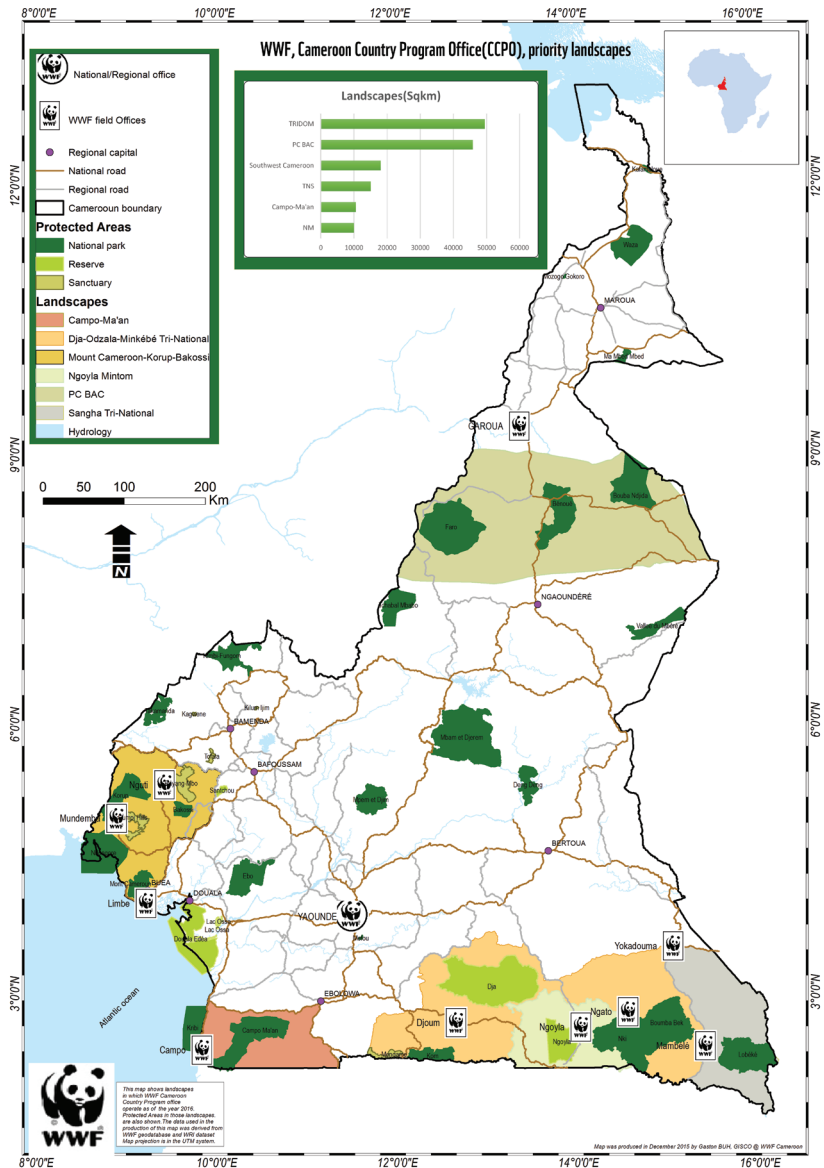
- Influence frameworks for the regulation of financial and investment sectors, and strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders
- Empowering civil society to drive sustainable investment through participation in the development of ESIA process, and monitoring and reporting on compliance with environmental and social management plans
- Promotion of integrated development approach (spatial planning, strategic environmental and social assessment – SESA...)
- Piloting natural capital decision-support tools to support investors assess infrastructure risks and opportunities.
- Influencing trade and investment cooperation agreements

Sub-strategy

- Forest Governance
- Advocating a national integrated land use plan
- Promoting Indigenous Peoples' Rights to natural resources
- Civil Society Capacity Development
- Youth Engagement in sustainable natural resources management
- Harnessing the Potential of Global Policy Processes
- Monitoring and Impact Assessment



6. PRIORITY LANDSCAPES





7. FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

Coastal Forest Programme

With head office in Limbe, the programme cuts across South West and Littoral Regions of Cameroon and provides technical and administrative support to the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife at the regional level and at the levels of the Bakossi, Korup and Mount Cameroon national parks and the Banyang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary. The Program also promotes promising models for sustainable natural resource management to influence policies through effective civil society, youth and indigenous people actions.

Kudu Zombo Programme (Campo- Ma'an National Park)

Campo- Ma'an/Rio Campo Forest Landscape/Seascape (771,000 ha spanning Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon) is an offset of the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline project with a 20-year funding FEDEC Trust Fund. Campo Ma'an has achieved land-use planning that integrates conservation needs, indigenous and local livelihood initiatives and strong government commitment. Marine turtle is priority species that requires protection with nesting sites of four species at seascape and elephants and gorillas at the landscape level. The park has prospects for ecotourism investment with ongoing first ever lowland gorilla habituation initiative in Cameroon.

Jengi TNS Programme

The WWF Jengi Tri-national de la Sangha (TNS) landscape is situated within the Congo Basin forest eco-region, at the extreme southeast of Cameroon. The area is spread over three administrative units: Yokadouma, Moloundou and Salapoumbe with a surface area of 6,694 sq-km. It is part of a three-country conservation initiative spanning Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and Central Africa Republic. In July 2012, TNS became the first three-country transboundary area to be inscribed as a World Heritage Site. The Programme's land use plan comprises one national park; Lobeke (217,854 ha), 06 logging concessions, 04 sports hunting zones, 03 community hunting zones, and an agro-forestry zone.

Jengi TRIDOM Programme

TRIDOM is the Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national forest landscape—spanning Cameroon, Gabon and the Republic of Congo. The Cameroon Segment of TRIDOM covers 49,000 km². It is the largest virgin protected area in Cameroon. Greater focus is on poaching, law enforcement models, land use planning and partnership with extractive industries. Indigenous people and their livelihoods are important issues within the landscape.

The Nki and Boumba-Bek National Parks are part of TRIDOM with, very recently, large population of elephants and great apes. It is important to note that this is still a virgin forest with high biological diversity across the transboundary corridors. The major threat is poaching but their National Park status provides room to control the integrity of resources and poaching, which adds value to WWF work on the field. This status also provides room to establish a platform for collaboration with local communities, public and private sectors.

Ngoyla-Mintom forest block is also part of TRIDOM with a large population of elephants and great apes. It is part of the Messok-Dja forest block of Congo. This zone helps to keep protected area corridors of TRIDOM connected. The major threat is poaching and habitats degradation.

8. PRIORITY SITES

WWF has prioritised working in the following most exceptional areas in Cameroon

Landscape/Urban areas	Rationale for selection	Protected area/city focus
Sangha Tri-national forest landscape (TNS) – (43,936 km ² spanning Cameroon, CAR and the Republic of Congo).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Site (WHS) • Transboundary conservation model in the Congo Basin • Environmental Trust Fund model • High populations of flagship and threatened wildlife species • Models for promoting Indigenous Peoples (IPs) rights 	Lobeke National Park (217,000 ha)
Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national forest landscape (TRIDOM) – 191,541 km ² spanning Cameroon, Gabon and the Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary conservation model in the Congo Basin • Largest virgin protected area in Cameroon. • High populations of flagship and threatened wildlife species • Models for promoting IPs rights 	<p>Nki National Park (309,360 ha)</p> <p>Boumba-Bek (238,255 ha)</p> <p>Ngoyla-Mintom Forest Block (1,000,000 ha)</p>
Campo-Ma'an/Rio Campo Forest landscape/seascape -7000 km ² spanning Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High populations of flagship and threatened wildlife species including marine turtles • Models for promoting IPs rights • Potential for the creation of marine PA • The first operational environmental trust fund for a biodiversity off-set • Potential for transboundary conservation initiative 	Campo- Ma'an National Park (264,000 ha)

Landscape/Urban areas	Rationale for selection	Protected area/city focus
Mount Cameroon landscape - 1750 km ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the West African biodiversity hotspot with high level of species diversity and endemism • Populations of flagship and threatened wildlife species • A model of collaborative protected area management • High ecotourism attraction • Host to international mountain race (the “Race of Hope”) 	Mount Cameroon National Park (58,154 ha)
Korup-Oban forest landscape – 9670 km ² spanning Cameroon and Nigeria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the West African biodiversity hotspot with high level of species diversity and endemism • Oldest virgin rainforests and first rainforest national park in Cameroon • Important site for primate conservation • Potential model of transboundary collaborative management 	Korup NP (125,900 ha)
Bakossi-Banyang Mbo-Mone landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the West African biodiversity hotspot with high level of diversity and endemism • Important corridor to both Korup-Oban and the Bakossi Banyang Mbo Mone landscapes • Populations of flagship and threatened species 	<p>Banyang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary (66,220 ha)</p> <p>Bakossi NP (29,320 ha)</p>
Northern Soudanian Savannah landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary conservation initiative • High populations of flagship and threatened mega fauna species • High vulnerability to climate change impact 	<p>Benoue (180,000 ha)</p> <p>Bouba Ndjida (220,000 ha)</p>
Urban landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing immigrant populations and organization • High potential for Green House Gas emissions • High vulnerability to climate change impact 	<p>Yaoundé</p> <p>Douala</p> <p>Limbe</p> <p>Garoua</p>

9. CONSERVATION AND HUMAN WELLBEING TARGETS

Consistent with our people-centred conservation approach, we will focus our work on both conservation and human wellbeing targets, and considering both flagship and footprint-impacted species.

Conservation			Human Wellbeing
Targets	Justifications	Ecosystem services	Main targets
Elephants (Loxodonta africana african – savannah sub-species & L. africa cyclotis-forest sub-species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship species (with national and global interests) • 2017 IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable A2a • Subject to intensive poaching fuelled by international trade in ivory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism • Seed dispersal • Creating gaps for forest regeneration • Regulating the functioning of forest clearings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture & leisure • Ecotourism dependent livelihood • Health • Educational values
Great Apes - Gorillas & chimpanzees (nested are monkeys and other threatened wildlife species) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western lowland gorilla - Gorilla gorilla gorilla • Cross River gorilla – Gorilla gorilla diehli); • Central chimpanzees - Pan troglodytes troglodytes • Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee - Pan troglodytes vellerosus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship species (of national and global interests) • 2017 IUCN Red List status as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Critically Endangered A4bcde for Gorilla o Endangered A4bcde for Chimpanzee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism • Seed dispersal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture & leisure • Ecotourism dependent livelihood • Health medicinal values • Educational values
Forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congolian coastal forests • Western Congolian forests • High conservation value including mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key wildlife habitats • Centres for flora and fauna diversity and endemism • Subject to deforestation and degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Fuelwood • Water • Pharmaceuticals • Wildlife habitats • Wood arts • Cultural services (sacred forests...) • Ecotourism • Carbon sequestration • Climate regulation • Waste decomposition • Water/air purification • Soil formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Culture • Health • Access to water & energy • Leisure • Livelihoods • Educational values • Inspirational values

8. DELIVERY MODEL

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Delivering the conservation strategy is contingent upon effective and efficient support from multiple functions.

People and Culture

CCPO will require a competent and dedicated workforce to effectively deliver the strategic plan and the country empowerment plan. The human resource manual in place will orientate human resource management. It emphasises the following elements:

- Talent management (recruitment, staff development, staff retention, succession planning...)
- Encourage diversity (both nationality and gender),
- Ensure internal equity and competitiveness of work conditions
- Performance management
- Employment policies and procedures including compliance with national regulatory framework

CCPO shares the core values of the global WWF Network (Knowledgeable, Optimistic, Determined, Engaging, Accountable, and Inclusive) which underpin her working culture.



Finance and Administration

CCPO sound financial and administrative systems will ensure efficient and effective management of resources, promote accountability and safeguard assets to ensure delivery of the country strategic and empowerment plans and achieve financial sustainability. The WWF Network steering documents: WWF Operational Network Standards and Field Operations Manual (FOM) will inform the financial and administrative systems.

Communication

Through communication, CCPO will influence public perception, attitudes and behaviour in support of her vision. The communications strategy developed for the purpose comprises the following elements:

- Magnification of key issues and results
- CCPO brand promotion
- Local community and Indigenous People engagement
- Partnership reinforcement
- Crisis communication
- Media relationships
- WWF Network engagement
- Digital communication and technological innovations

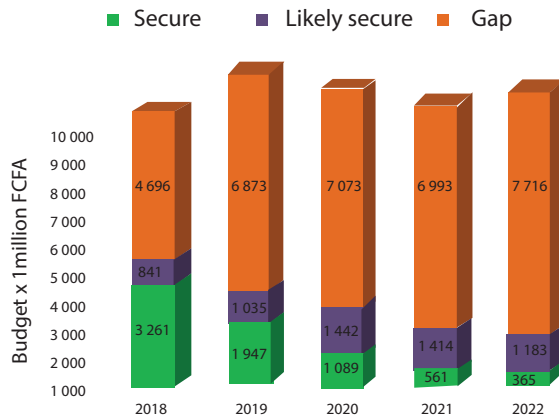
The targeted public will be engaged in varying contexts, including but not limited to awareness raising on key issues (conservation, climate change...), fundraising, advocacy and campaigns.

PARTNERSHIPS

This Strategic Plan recognises the need for, and importance of strengthening and streamlining collaboration into effective and ambitious partnerships. WWF Cameroon will harness the complementary strengths of different levels of partnership - strategic coalition, change and implementation partners – as resources to achieve the objectives set in the strategic plan.

MARKETING AND FUNDRAISING

CCPO funding has grown from about €3.2M in 2011 to about €4.6M in 2018, and is projected to reach €6.7M in 2022. Not only does the projected growth fall short of the ambitions of the strategic and empowerment plans, it mostly depends on external funding, with most contributions coming from the WWF Network and public sector partners (PSP). The contribution of the private sector is very limited. Funds are typically spread over a large number of specific projects and activities, necessitating a shift towards a programmatic approach. Moreover, there is very limited unrestricted funding thereby limiting CCPO flexibility to quickly respond to emerging issues. The risks associated with these funding characteristics compel CCPO to embark on aggressive fundraising to address them. CCPO needs to grow its income, diversify the fundraising base and generate surplus unrestricted income. CCPO will develop appropriate marketing initiatives to support these fundraising ambitions.





PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND LEARNING

CCPO will develop a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning plan to support the implementation of this strategic plan. We will mainstream activities of the strategic plan into the daily operations and link them to performance targets. Annual work plans will be generated from the strategic plan and shall be subjected to periodic review.

ACRONYMS

ACAI	Area of Collective Action and Innovation	MINREX	Ministry of External Relations
CAP	Climate Action Platform	NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership	NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
CBO	Community-based Organisation	NI	Network Initiative
CWG	Climate Working Group	NL	Netherlands
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment	NP	National Park
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	NR	Natural Resources
CCPO	Cameroon Country Program Office	NRM	Natural Resource Management
CED	Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement/ Center for Environment and Development	NSSP	Northern Sudanian Savannah Project
CEW	Cameroon Environmental Watch	PAs	Protected Areas
CF	Community Forest	PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
CHZ	Community Hunting Zone	RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	PCI	Principles, criteria and indicators (for sustainable forest management)
CLICSNAP	Climate-Informed Conservation Strategies and National Adaptation Plans	PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research	PNDP	Programme National de Développement Participatif
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/Central Africa Forest Commission	PRO-PSFE	Programme Sectoriel Forêts-Environnement/Forest and Environment Sectorial Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	RAPAC	Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale/Central African Protected Areas Network
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management
DSCE	Document de stratégie pour la croissance et l'emploi	REDD +	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
EEAT	Enabling Environment Assessment Tool	ROSE	Réseau des ONGs du Sud-Est (Network of NGOs in Southeast Cameroon)
ESIA	Environnemental and Social Impact Assessment	SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
ERPD	Emission Reduction Programme Document	SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development	SGE	Strategy for growth and employment
ETIS	Elephant Trade Information System	SMP	Simple Management Plan
FESP	Forest and Environment Sectorial Program	SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	SPMS	Strategic Plan Monitoring System
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation	TG	Truly Global
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council	TRAFFIC	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TNS	Tri-National de la Sangha
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper	TRIDOM	Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkebe
GHOA	Green Heart of Africa	UFA	Unité Forestière d'Aménagement / Forest Management Unit
GIS	Geographic Information System	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GIS	Geographical Information System	UTO	Unité Technique Opérationnelle (Technical Management Unit)
GPF	Global Programme Framework	VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
Ha	Hectares	WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest	WHs	World Heritage Site
IPs	Indigenous Peoples	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	WWF-CCPO	WWF Cameroon Country Programme Office
KfW	The German Development Bank	WWF-CARPO	WWF Central African Regional Programme Office
KM	Kilometres	WWF-NL	WWF-Netherlands
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		
MINAT	Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale (Ministry of Territorial Administration).		
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development		
MINFOF	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune/Ministry of Forests and Wildlife		
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding		

WWF Cameroon Strategic Pillars

WILDLIFE

WWF will work to stabilise or increase populations of great apes and elephants in Cameroon

FOREST

Contribute to protect 12.5 million ha of permanent forest estate and 1.8 million ha of community forests



CLIMATE & ENERGY

Contribute to roll out of National Adaptation Plan that builds socio-ecological resilience to climate risk and impacts

FOOD SYSTEMS & FOOD SECURITY

Adopt food production systems that balance agricultural development and natural capital



Why we are here.
To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and
to build a future in which humans live in harmony and nature.

<https://cameroon.panda.org/> / www.facebook.com/WWFCameroon

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