

## Citizen engagement in the conservation of Kilum Mountain Forest

| Pays                          | Cameroun                                     |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Bénéficiaire                  | CAMGEW                                       |
| Montant total du projet       | 153 116 €                                    |
| Montant de la subvention FFEM | 70 000 € (46%)                               |
| Partenaires financiers        | CAMGEW (49 120 €), OHCS/Community (33 996 €) |
| Durée du projet               | 24 mois                                      |
| Signature de la convention    | 01 septembre 2017                            |

## CONTEXTE

The Kilum forest, the largest remaining montane forest (20 000 ha) of Cameroon, is located in Bui Administrative Division in the North-West Region on Mount Kilum (3 011 m) and is recognized globally for its endemism. The Kilum Forest is rich in non-timber products like medicine, firewood, mushrooms, etc and provides environmental services too. The forest is also rich in fauna biodiversity like birds' diversity, rodents, small monkeys, reptiles and insects. Birdlife International created the Kilum community forest in 1987 and divided it into 7 compartments with 7 Forest Management Institutions (FMIs) representing each compartment.

The community forest still suffers from deforestation (through cutting down of fresh wood for firewood), bushfires and poaching in some part of the community forests. In the same time, people from the Kilum forest are producing Oku White Honey that is peculiar due to the specific biodiversity and ecosystems of the Kilum community forest. This honey has been certified as a Geographical Indication Product (GIP) by African Intellectual Property Right Organization.

The management of the Kilum community forest involves actors from the community, traditional authorities and the government forestry administration. The role of the traditional authorities in forest resource management has remained important especially as they have the indigenous knowledge on the forest and they have a traditional court that make judgements on forestry issues and punish forest defaulters.

CAMGEW already work in Oku on a similar project funded by the PPI (PPI 3.3 and 4.2) and has gained much public acceptance from the authorities and population. CAMGEW has also been working with Man and Nature project sponsored by French Development Agency to develop the value chain of Oku White Honey and bees wax in the Kilum-Ijim forest area.

## **OBJECTIFS**

The global objective of the project is to contribute to the sustainable management of the Kilum forest through job creation, poverty reduction and support to good governance. The specific objectives for the 7 community forests are to engage forest communities and improve effective stakeholders' engagement in the sustainable management, to empower eco-business operators to have adequate skills and increased revenue through the commercialization of their products and to strengthen the capacity of CAMGEW.











## **PRINCIPALES ACTIVITÉS**

- Sensitise and inform communities on the importance of participating in forest management (radio, posters, I forest learning centre...) and set up an intervention mechanism to eliminate bush fires;
- Organize community nursery development and tree planting sessions;
- Organize elections, trainings on leadership and management and exchange visits for the 7 Forest Management Institutions;
- Organise trainings on bee farming and bee wax production;
- Provide bee hives and conduct a project evaluation workshops with the stakeholders.

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