



ASSOCIATION OF FOREST COMMUNITIES IN CAMEROON

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**GENERAL REPORT ON REFORESTATION PROJECT 1400
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN TUBAH COMMUNE
(DEC 2018 - MAY 2023)**



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1- History of Tubah Council

The present Tubah Council existed since the days of colonization as the South Eastern Federation of the Bamenda Province, comprising Bansa, Ndop, Bafut, Nkwen, Bamendankwe and the four main villages of Tubah. Later, there was disintegration beginning with Bansa, followed by Ndop, Nkwen, Bamendankwe and finally Bafut, leaving only the four main villages. Meanwhile, Tubah Subdivision was created in 1992 by a presidential decree that cut off Bafut and equally made it a Sub Division. Tubah and Bafut had up till then existed as one (Tubah Sub Division). It should be noted here that each party left with its own assets at disintegration. The present council is now made up of four main villages headed by second class chiefs (Kedjom keku, Kedjom Ketinguh, Bambui and Bambili). The Lamido of Sabga (lamidal sit for the Region) too has been made a second-class chief but without any real territorial jurisdiction. Sabga is simply considered as a community of mainly settled Fulani and other Moslem adherents like the Hausa and other tribes. Sabga is located in Tingeh, a neighbourhood in Kedjom Ketinguh. Finge is a third-class chieftom located within a territory that Bambui claims as its own. The Baforkum people are of Tubah origins who have settled in Bambui territory. The Tubah council is one of the seven municipalities in Mezam Division. Its headquarters is Tubah. The town is semi urban and cosmopolitan. The municipality which covers the territory of Tubah Sub Division covers a land surface area of 450 square kilometres.

2- Location of the Council Area

Tubah Council is located in Mezam Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. It is one of the seven Councils in Mezam Division. The Tubah Council lies between latitude 100 15.25' and 100 16.05' east of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 50 54.95' and 60 09.56' north of the equator. It is situated between several councils; Belo Council in Boyo Division, Bafut Council, Bamenda III Council, Balikumbat and Ndop Councils in Ngoketungia Division and Santa Council. It lies strategically along the ring road crisscrossing two divisions – Boyo and Ngoketungia. This opens up opportunities for economic activities Eg Marketing of agricultural products, trading activities. According to the population census statistics, as of 2010, 35,474 of the population of Tubah dwell in the rural area of which 16,349 are male and 19,125 are female. While, 13,068 dwell in the urban area out of which 6,468 are male and 6,600 are female.



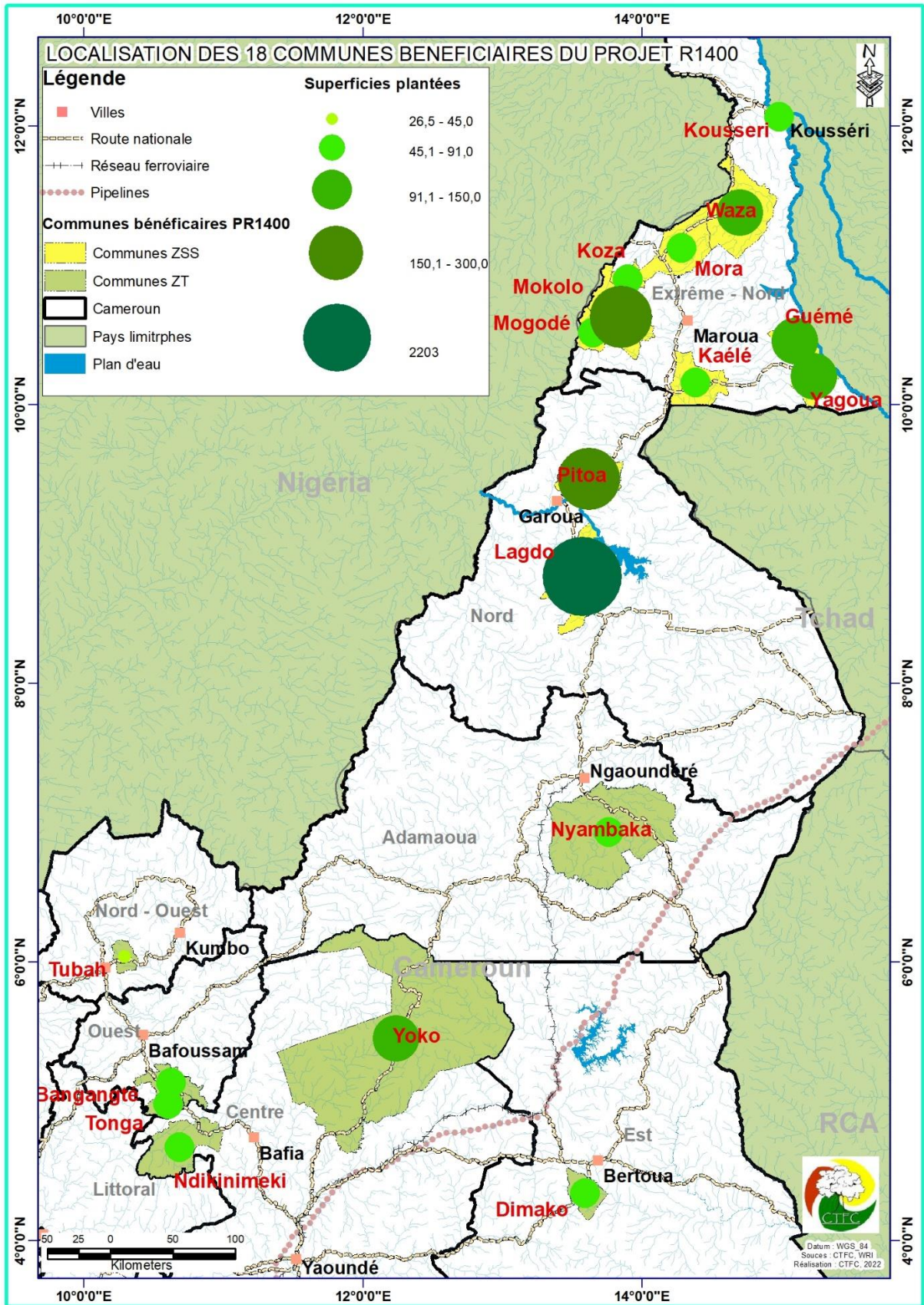
3- Main potentials and resources of the Council

The Tubah Municipality is endowed with enormous resources and potentials as depicted in table

Feature	Assets	Potentials	Threats
Climate	Cold tropical climate	Has a dry and a rainy season	-Too windy -torrential nature of rainfall -heavy leaching of soils
Soils	Volcanic soils available	Contain black quarries and laterite pits used for construction	-heavy leaching around hill slopes
Vegetation	Forest, woodland and regrowth savannah	Eucalyptus tree used for construction, electricity poles and as local fuel.	-Unsustainable management of forest resources -Biodiversity loose
Relief	Topography is undulating with some steep slopes	Rich varied topography are main touristic sites	-topography causes difficulty in farming
Hydrology	Available water bodies like streams, and waterfall	-Source of water for domestic use -touristic site	-Unsustainable management of water resources -Water pollution
Protected areas	Shrines	Touristic sites Preserve the cultural heritage	- Its importance is fading away.
Mineral Resources	Availability of water bodies like streams. Stony and sandy soil	Quarries for black stones used for construction Sand	- Poor management of these resources

The following were the tasks carried out in the month of May 2023 for the Tubah council and CTFC

- Collected information from the Deputy Mayor of Tubah and typed into a table
- Collected and inserted the pictures sent into the report
- Had an exchange on phone with the Deputy Mayor of Tubah about the possibilities of having more plants so that they can add in the water catchments areas still lacking in trees.
- Sent to the Deputy Mayor the guide for the evaluation and follow-up report for the trees planted



4- PROJECT SUMMARY

The 1400 reforestation project was implemented between 20/12/2018 and 20/05/2023. After consolidation of the data and figures collected in the field from the 18 Communes, the area reforested is estimated at 3,484.6 ha in the dry savannah zone out of a target of 1,000 ha, and in the transition zone 401.5 ha out of a target of 400 ha, a total of 3,886.2ha with a success rate of over 70% observed by various evaluation missions in general. In particular, the R 1400 reforestation project has made it possible to reforest 40 ha in the Communes of Tubah between 2019 and 2022. Of the 41ha reforested, after evaluation, an estimated success rate of 68.7% was recorded for an area of around 41 ha. The total cumulative area of degraded land to date in the transition zone corresponds to the project's target of 400 ha in the transition zone.

The number of seedlings planted in the Commune of Tubah is 17,000, not counting seedlings distributed to communities, for a cumulative workforce estimated at 110 mobilized reforestation. Most of the species planted were cashew, citrus and fruit trees, eucalyptus, etc.

In addition to the sites planted on geo-referenced communal and community areas, several hundred seedlings were offered to communities for reforestation in private orchards in the Commune of Tubah.

With regard to training indicators relating to silvicultural itineraries

- 10 communal staff received training, with 03 women and 07 men taking part, with the support of decentralized services including MINFOF and MINEPDED.
- Municipal councillors received training in afforestation management and budgetary implications, with 13 councillors taking part.
- 70 people, including 50 men and 20 women from neighboring villages, were made aware of the need to preserve trees and biodiversity. 80 people were made aware of the need to prevent cattle from wandering around the site, and were given training in this area.

With regard to the gender component, an awareness-raising campaign in schools attracted 45 boys and 15 girls, for a total of 60 people. Other cross-cutting issues are systematically integrated into all activities carried out in partnership with the Communes. Awareness-raising campaigns on the fight against HIV/AIDS, gender equality, the integration of women and minorities into reforestation operations (cleaning/clearing, staking, digging, planting, replanting, watering and securing) and environmental sustainability are viewed with great interest. A number of people in the transition zone have been sensitized.

The Projet Reboisement 1400 has helped to raise the profile of the European Union and the State of Cameroon in the Commune of Tubah. As regards visibility and communication indicators, consolidated data for all communes in the transition and savannah zones can be broken down into the number of articles published in the press (55), the number of presentations at local and national information seminars (88), and the number of public presentations on the program (50), in addition to the 70 information plaques installed. To date, nearly eleven million visitors have browsed the project's website, Facebook page and YouTube page, which are updated daily and enriched with information from the field. In addition, the project was presented at international conferences attended by the European Union: the Paris Conference on the Protection of Central African Forests and the IUCN World Congress in Marseille in 2021, the COP in Abidjan and the Libreville Urban Forestry Summit in 2022, where the project was presented and experiences shared.

R 1400 has improved relations with decentralized departments. On the ground, the initiatives undertaken have involved several decentralized departments of MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINDDEVEL and MINAT. This support has had a considerable impact on the implementation of activities. MINAT has been particularly involved in easing tensions between local residents, and has supported the beneficiary Communes in the process of implementing the Action and facilitating land tenure security procedures; agents from the deconcentrated State services (MINFOF and MINEPDED) have been involved in the execution of activities, and permanent meetings are organized with the deconcentrated services to evaluate activities and reports transmitted to the Ministers.

The action has enabled us to forge several forms of partnership to ensure consolidation and sustainability. In terms of the type of partnership set up, the project has supported certain Communes in negotiating and signing a partnership and development agreement with private investors, associations, schools and community partners to develop cashew and other fruit tree plantations, and ensure maintenance with a view to sharing the income generated by the operation. The project has approached a number of local nurseries to facilitate the provision of seedlings for the benefit of the beneficiary Commune.

Setting up a domestic market to control the legality and traceability of wood circulating in the commune for domestic needs. The action has raised awareness among Tubah's communities and populations about illegal logging, legality and climate change.

5- RESULTS ACHIEVED FROM DECEMBER 2018 TO MAY 2023

The results obtained are satisfactory and are increasingly motivating other development support partners to take an interest in the target Communes.

The effects and impact of the Action are visible in the field, through the following results:

- Of the 400 ha of forest plantations expected over 4 years in the transition zones, 496 ha have been planted and 401.5 ha are available in May 2023.
- The minimum success rate is below 70% for the transition zone. However, going beyond the project's expected indicators already minimizes the impact of losses in relation to the areas expected at the end.
- As regards training in silvicultural itineraries, 15 municipal staff have received training.
- Municipal councillors have received training in forestry management and budgeting.
- With regard to the gender component, an awareness-raising campaign in schools resulted in the participation of 210 boys and 150 girls. Methodological tools on the conduct of gender actions were produced and made available to the Communes for project implementation.

- Particular emphasis has been placed on the communication and visibility aspects of the Action to the general public, through a number of platforms (social networks, website, Albums, Video). To date, almost ELEVEN MILLION people have visited the project website. For this interim period, communication was marked mainly by the installation of 30 information plaques (R1400 project visibility plaques), the production of brochures and the publication of articles in the press and on television.
- Cross-cutting issues were systematically integrated into all activities carried out by the target Communes as part of the Action. Awareness-raising campaigns on the fight against HIV/AIDS, gender equality, the integration of women and minorities into reforestation operations (cleaning/clearing, staking, digging, planting, replanting,

watering and securing) and environmental sustainability are being carried out with great interest. 800 people in the transition zone;

- Several monitoring and evaluation missions of field activities have been carried out in the Action's two intervention zones, and reports drawn up.
- In addition to the financial audit of the accounts, the auditing firm KPMG carried out a technical audit in the field.

Name of water catchment area	Estimated area to be reforested (in Ha) from the ToR	Surface area in hectares planted (ha)	No. of plants Planted and name of site (Total)	Number of plants that succeeded to grow	No. of dead plants	Percentage of success (%)
BAMBILI	12	2	2300 trees offered to Bambili and planted at:			
			▪ Baleng,	200	50	80
			▪ Mushongmuobuh,	350	50	86
			▪ Mbecha	200	100	66
			▪ Ntah	1000	400	70
BAMBUI	20	3	2300 trees offered and planted at the following site:			
			▪ Atunui catchment 1000 trees	700	300	70
			▪ Mushu catchment 400 trees	800	100	80
			▪ Fonta catchment 300 trees	200	100	75
			▪ Matam catchment 1000 trees	600	400	60
SABGA	03	2	2300 trees received and planted at			
			▪ Babanki-Tungo	1600	700	69
			▪ Sabga Water catchment area			
KEDJOM KEKU	11	12 hectares	2300 trees received Name of sites not indicated in the previous report			
KEDJOM KENTINGO	06	6.5 hectares	2300 trees received and planted at			
			▪ Mbuateng	500	200	60
			▪ Kechi-Atang	700	300	70

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kekung 	500	Fire	-
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cechu 	300	300	50
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buh 			
FINGE	05	11.5 hectares	2300 seedlings received and planted			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woinbeh 	1000	100	90
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Njwaah 	600	100	83
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuli 	400	100	75
KWIGHE	04	3 hectares	2300 trees received and planted at			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kwighe 			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mantseftsa 			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kubuh 			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yuruba 			
TOTAL	61	40 ha				

EVALUATION OF PLANTS IN THE REFORESTATION SITES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUBAH

Name of water catchment area	Estimated area to be reforested (in Ha) from the ToR	Surface area in hectares planted (ha)	Estimated area left to be reforested	No. of plants Planted and name of site (Total)	Number of plants that succeeded to grow	No. of dead plants	Percentage of success (%)
BAMBILI	12	2.5	9.5	2300 trees offered to Bambili and planted at :			
				▪ Baleng,	200	50	80
				▪ Mushongmuobuh,	350	50	86
				▪ Mbecha	200	100	66
BAMBUI	20	2.5	17.5	2300 trees offered and planted at the following site :			
				▪ Atunui catchment 1000 trees	700	300	70
				▪ Mushu catchment 400 trees	800	100	80
				▪ Fonta catchment 300 trees	200	100	75
SABGA	03	2.5	0.5	2300 trees received and planted at			
				▪ Babanki-Tungo ▪ Sabga Water catchment area	1600	700	69
KEDJOM KEKU	11	2.5	8.5	2300 trees received Name of sites not indicated in the previous report			
KEDJOM KENTINGO	06	2.5	3.5	2300 trees received and planted at			
				▪ Mbuateng	500	200	60
				▪ Kechi-Atang	700	300	70
				▪ Kekung	500	Fire	-
				▪ Cechu	300	300	50
FINGE	05	2.5	2.5	2300 seedlings received and planted			
				▪ Woinbeh	1000	100	90
				▪ Njwaah	600	100	83
				▪ Fulli	400	100	75
KWIGHE	04	2.5	1.5	2300 trees received and planted at ▪ Kwighe			



 REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN
 REPUBLIC OF BENIN
 TUBAN COUNCIL
 MATUK TUBAN COUNCIL
 COMMUNE DE TUBAN
 LOCAL DE TUBAN
 Signature: *Joseph Othman Othmanony*



Water reservoir tank in Finge



Catchment protection area



Bwakanga tree





Plum tree



Pear tree



Orange tree



Mahogany tree