

Climate Sensitive Protected Area Management (CLISPAM) for Local Livelihoods and Biodiversity

Pays	Cameroun
Bénéficiaire	Korup Rainforest Conservation Society (KRCS)
Montant total du projet	1 17 881 €
Montant de la subvention	35 144 € (30%)
Partenaires financiers	CEPF (29 627 €), KRCS (16 541 €), PSMNR-SWR (26 843 €), Rotary Club (3 811 €), WildCRU (1 677 €) and Community (4 238 €)
Durée du projet	
Signature de la convention	20 avril 2018

CONTEXTE

Korup National Park (KNP) is one of Cameroon's first and most species diverse rainforest park located in the Southwest region of Cameroon with an area of 126 000 hectares. KNP is contiguous to Nigeria's Cross River National park to the west, for which trans-boundary cooperation is ongoing with recent efforts for the creation of a Biosphere Reserve status. KNP is home to 25% of all African primate species and forms the largest remaining block of lowland Atlantic rainforests generally recognized as an important and irreplaceable site for African primate conservation and a priority conservation area for the drill monkey (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*, EN), the Preuss's red colobus (*Piliocolobus preussi*, CR) and the Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ssp. Ellioti*, EN).

The park is managed through an approved zoning plan consisting of a core conservation zone (90 000 ha), fragile ecological zones (6 000 ha) limited access zone (18 500 ha) and the newly created Permanent User Zone (PUZ) (12 500 ha). The PUZ areas shall be permanent enclaves with demarcated boundaries but declassified status inside the park that allows communities to carry out and extend their normal livelihoods activities such as slash and burn agriculture and cash crop farming, domestic logging and NTFP collection.

The main threats on KNP and its biodiversity are poaching, habitat conversion, fragmentation and ecosystem degradation due to agricultural expansion, fuel wood harvesting and illegal logging. Unsustainable harvesting techniques, poor and irregular access to some NTFP in some communities, unstable prices and absence of storage and standard measures continue to plague the NTFP activity in the area and only increase pressure on the resource.

There are 5 villages located directly inside the KNP totalling about 1 500 inhabitants and 27 others within a 3 km peripheral zone. The projet shall focus its interventions in 12 pilot communities (7 villages out of the park and 5 villages inside the park with a PUZ).

Korup Rainforest Conservation Society (KRCS) was created in 2009 to mobilize local people in conservation research and actions, combat climate change through the promotion of conservation education and promote initiatives to improve local livelihoods around the KNP.

OBJECTIFS

CLISPAM is a novel approach that seeks to mainstream participatory, nature-based and livelihood-linked solutions in addressing the increasing threats on endangered species and improving livelihoods with the



ultimate aim of increasing the resilience of local communities and adjacent forest ecosystems. The specific objectives are to revegetate degraded community land and farms, to diversify sources of income and protein in local communities, to increase local participation in protected areas governance, conservation and climate change adaptation efforts and to establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system for CLISPAM project.

PRINCIPALES ACTIVITÉS

The expected outcomes of the project are:

- 120 persons are trained on vegetative propagation and tree nursery management and 12 nurseries are established;
- 250 farmers are adopting climate smart tree planting techniques and 20 000 seedlings are transplanted on farms;
- 360 community members are trained in 3 new livelihood skills package;
- 120 cocoa farmers are trained on climate smart best practices and 1 exchange visit is organised for community/KRCS members to PPI TF-RD project for cocoa certification and NTFP value addition;
- 500 members directly benefiting from CLISFPEN alternative income sources;
- 240 households are benefiting from 3 alternative protein sources;
- 40 people participating in project introduction meeting organised in Mundemba, 500 school kids participate in nature clubs and 8 000 calendars, posters and flyers are distributed;
- 12 wildlife monitoring missions and 72 bushmeat market surveys are conducted.

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