

## 5 Outlook

The 2050 Restoration scenarios developed on the basis of the 2012 climate change vulnerability analysis suggest that development prospects must take into account a number of parameters, including resource mobilization, stakeholder awareness and information, the availability of structured institutional capacity, and the development of climate forecasting tools based on contextualized environmental data.

The TRI Post 2024 Programme foresees

- A second phase of the project;
- Capacity building and training in bamboo and NTFP production and processing techniques;
- Monitoring and supporting farmers to clean and maintain established plantations;
- Expansion of the electronic platform for data collection and exchange between suppliers and buyers of bamboo and NTFP products.

## 6 The Restoration Initiative in pictures



### Our partners



**Supporting  
landscape  
restoration and  
the sustainable  
use of native  
non-timber forest  
products**

for biodiversity  
conservation, sustainable  
livelihoods and carbon  
emissions reduction in  
Cameroon



Behind Usine Bastos  
P.O. Box 17056 Yaoundé  
Tel : (+237) 2 22 21 73 04  
Fax : (+237) 2 22 21 73 05  
Email : caro@inbar.int

[www.inbar.int](http://www.inbar.int) | @INBAROfficial

# THE CAMEROON TRI PROJECT

## 1 About The Restoration Initiative

The Restoration Initiative (TRI) is a global environment Facility funded programme that brings together three implementing agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the United Nations Environment Programme. TRI addresses one of the defining challenges of our time: land degradation and the realization that transformational changes, including restoration of degraded and deforested lands, are urgently needed to safeguard the well-being of people and nature.

Restoration promises to generate significant and needed benefits for food and water security, climate, biodiversity conservation, jobs creation and more. However, substantial steps must be made for restoration to be successful and long-lasting. These include: aligning relevant policies, laws and governance structures to create an appropriate enabling environment for restoration; developing accurate and detailed information on the nature and extent of deforestation and degradation, and on restoration opportunities; mobilizing financial and technical resources, including those from the private sector; and raising awareness of best practices on restoration.

## FACTSHEET

Durée	5 years
Donor	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Executing Agency	The International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR)
Implementing Agency	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Funding	1,445,500 Dollars
Project Sites	Waza, Bakossi-Bayang-Mbo, Douala-Edea, Mbalmayo

## 2 Objectives

The main objective of the Cameroon TRI Project is to support restoration of the region's forest landscapes through sustainable agroforestry using bamboo and other indigenous non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

The Cameroon TRI Project will work to attain the following objectives:

- **Policy development and integration** to foster landscape restoration and sustainable land management
- **Landscape restoration** using bamboo and others indigenous NTFPs
- **Value Chain development** to support biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

- **Capacity building** and **finance mobilization** for the large-scale restoration of degraded landscapes
- **Knowledge sharing** on best practices and partnership development to enhance forest landscape restoration initiatives

## 3 Restoring Degraded Land with Bamboo

Forest degradation is a major threat to livelihoods, food and biodiversity. Forest landscape restoration contributes to the rebuilding of healthy and productive landscapes and supports the protection and sustainable use of natural resources for livelihoods, economy and the environment on which human societies depend. Land restoration can be an integral part of poverty eradication efforts. An important source of food, income and energy for rural households in the tropics, NTFPs contribute significantly to livelihoods and human welfare, and are key tools for landscape restoration. Bamboo is of particular interest as a fast-growing grass plant with immense socioeconomic potential. It is a nature-based solution to a number of pressing global challenges, including poverty alleviation, green trade, climate change mitigation, resilient construction and environmental protection.

## 4 Achievements



**637,010**  
Seedlings of NTFP, bamboo and mangroves planted

**15,992.82 ha**  
Of degraded land and forest restored

**06**  
Adopted policies to support FLR

**10**  
Knowledge products

**52**  
Equipments and machines handovers (50 in Mbalmayo landscape for bamboo craftsmen ; 01 tricycle and 01 neem oil press machine in Waza landscape)

The Cameroon TRI Project is one of the eleven national projects implemented in ten different countries involved from Asia and Africa. TRI will assess, develop and replicate strategies that showcase how bamboo and other priority indigenous NTFP species can be used to:

- Restore productivity of degraded landscapes
- Conserve biodiversity
- Generate household revenue among rural communities
- Sequester carbon from the atmosphere to fight climate change
- Conserve soil quality and raise the water in degraded landscapes

