

**ANNEX A 1: CAMEROUN - NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS FOR TESTING
BEST AVAILABLE PRACTICES AND BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

Sub Component: Developing Eco-tourism to alleviate poverty and contribute towards biodiversity conservation

Cameroon Introduction

Cameroon offers a surprising diversity of landscapes on the basis of which the Ministry of Tourism sells the destination with the slogan “The whole of Africa in one country”. In its southern part, the country is covered by the humid equatorial forest which has made possible the constitution of parks (Korup National park) and reserves (Dja reserve of biosphere). Mount Cameroon (4100 m) is one of the highest points in sub Saharan Africa. In the north of the country, many games reserves (Waza, Benoué, Bouba Ndjidadah) exist. With its 360 Km of coastal line, the country shows a wide range of coastal ecosystems, ranging from mangroves near the Nigerian boarder to the surprising beaches with brown sand at the foot of Mount Cameroon. Southwards, the most beautiful beaches are in Mouanko, Souellaba and Yoyo. Surprisingly, this huge potential is yet to be tapped.

The institutional awareness on tourism started 45 years ago with the creation of the National Tourism Board. But it's only in 1989 that a whole Ministry was created to develop this sector. Despite this political willingness to develop tourism the sector input in GDP is only 2.3% (2003). According to the National statistics directorate, tourism is ranked 13th among twenty different branches of activity. Coastal tourism seems to receive more attention. In the framework of the National Environmental Management Programme (NEMP) coastal and marine ecosystems were identified as fragile ecosystems. To enable the sustainable use of coastal resources, with the support of UNIDO, the country elaborated the Country Coastal Profile. Recently, a presidential decree created a specific board (MEAO) whose purpose is to submit guidelines for the management and tourism development in the southern coast of Cameroon.

Benefiting from the recent decentralization law endorsed by the national assembly, the municipalities of the Kribi Campo coastal area decided to request technical support in order to draft an integrated coastal zone management strategy. This was achieved thanks to SNV (Dutch Development Organization) . The plan was endorsed by the Ministry of Plan and Development. An inter-communal Tourism Office is currently being implemented in Kribi. UNWTO is supporting the Ministry of tourism in developing pro poor tourism activities through the STEP (Sustainable Tourism to Eliminate Poverty) programme. These efforts are still far short of addressing the problems of coastal tourism in the country. Among them, lack of physical planning, poor infrastructure, lack of coordinating mechanisms are the more crucial. The country suffers also from poor marketing of the destination, high international travel cost, and high entry fees. As a result of the above, even though some beaches are still pristine, in other places there are problems of; access, human pollution, illegal settlements (Londji beach), and mangrove degradation (Yoyo beach). Every where, occupation of the sea front by private investors seems to accelerate natural erosion (Kribi, Limbe).

Among the major threats on coastal areas, pollution by industries (Industrial palm oil and rubber plantations in Kribi) Petroleum Oil industries (in Kribi and Limbe) appear as the most critical. Recently, the Ministry of Tourism completed a National Tourism Strategy in which there is component on coastal zone tourism and another one targeting eco-tourism. On its side, the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection is drafting guidelines on EIA and EMS. Despite the fact tourism occupies the 13th position among the 20 highest income generating sectors, it's consider by the presidency as the 5th priority sector for sustainable development. If lack of enforcement and poor regulatory framework continue to hinder the development of this sector, the private sector will continue to invest in, and potentially damage sensitive areas. With no policy of capacity building or awareness raising, local communities will maintain the pressure on coastal natural resources. It's a pity to note that in the Cameroonian case, success stories in community based ecotourism are rare (Ebodjé, Mount Cameroon). It's not late for Cameroon to tap its immense tourist potential and protect its rich but fragile natural ecosystems. The root cause of the problem here is rather institutional than linked to natural factors. This COAST programme appears as a unique opportunity for the country to demonstrate alternative approaches to sustainable coastal zone management. Cameroon should also take advantage of the fact it is part of the GCLME which has also targeted Kribi as a pilot demonstration site for ICZM.

Country	Cameroon
Title	Ecotourism developments in the Kribi beach area (Londji beach, Lobe falls, Grand Batanga)
Total Cost: US\$720,450 GEF: 230,450 Co-funding: \$490,000	
Linkage to the Project Priority Demonstration :	
1B2: Development of eco-tourism to alleviate poverty, through sustainable alternative livelihoods and generate revenues for conservation of biodiversity and the benefit of the local community.	
Linkage to National Priorities and Programmes:	
<p>The Kribi Pilot Demonstration Site is within a priority development zone according to presidential Decree (99/195-10/09/1999) by the MEAO, a special agency dedicated on the study of the management and development of the southern coastal zone of the country. The Regional Master Plan of Development for the Southern Province acknowledged the fast growth of this region and the necessity of developing participative sustainable resource management programmes. The main objectives of this demo accord with the National Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan which clearly states <i>that community based initiatives dealing with sustainable development will be encouraged and supported</i>. The recently adopted Decentralization Law transferred the responsibility of the development of tourist sites to Local Municipalities. Given this, the three Local Municipalities in this coastal zone joined forces and initiated (2004) a Regional Strategy of Planning and Sustainable Management that serves as the spring board for sustainable development in the area, and this strategy was endorsed by The Ministry of Planning and Development. This area has also been identified as a demonstration by GCLME for Physical Planning and Zoning for sustainable coastal resource management thematic area. By empowering the local tourism promoters they will diversify their sources of revenue through the enhancement of some activities they are already trying to develop. These include, site visits, marine tortoise watching, small scale accommodation facilities including restaurants. They will benefit from the constant development of the tourist activity in the close city of Kribi.</p>	

<p>Global and Regional Benefits : This pilot site was selected given the environmental threats identified and the potential level of participation benefit for the local community. The environmental threats to this pilot site are:</p> <p>Biodiversity degradation (marine turtles are caught and killed, destructive fishing methods like in Ebodjé). Coastal erosion can be locally severe and seems often to be also man-induced. Human pollution particularly where there is lack of toilet facilities (Grand Batanga) and poor physical planning and/or poor sited activity on sensitive area (Londji).</p> <p>The main strategies which the project will promote to address these include:</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation by raising awareness, identifying incentives and training local communities. For example, marine tortoise conservation - given the fact that tortoise species are also identified in some other West African coastal areas (Nigeria, Ghana, Benin) if nothing is done here to conserve these endangered species, the efforts being made elsewhere in the continent (i.e. Akassa, Nigeria) may be vain. In this regard, this aspect has a regional and a global benefit.</p> <p>Protection of threatened habitats (nesting sites, coastal forest, waterfall) by combating the threats through public/private/local communities partnerships</p> <p>Reduction of pollution from coastal zone by developing adequate sensitization programmes, supporting the construction of basic toilet facilities for the beach tourism based initiatives, and thereby improving liquid and solid waste management practices</p> <p>Sustainable coastal resource use by elaborating and the implementing a participative coastal use zoning which is likely to address issues such as; poor sited infrastructure, conflicts of access and irresponsible utilization of resources</p> <p>Strengthening of institutional capacities in order to address critical issues as land ownership, illegal settlements, and negotiation skills of communities whom are under the threat of oil pollution from the Chad Cameroon oil terminal (Grand Batanga).</p> <p>Restoration of the productivity of ecosystems by supporting local communities to implement and manage communal forest which appears to be one institutional tool likely to control the rapid privatization of land and habitats which is leading to increased degradation in the coastal zone.</p>
<p>Name and Post of Government Representative endorsing the demonstration activity</p> <p>Director of Conservation, Monitoring and Natural Resources Promotion Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection Yaoundé Cameroon Dr Wassouni, GEF Focal Point and National Director for GCLME. Tel: 237 99 75 14 84/ 237 22 23 60 12 Email: wassouniamadou@yahoo.fr</p> <p>For operational purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Moussa Seïbou, National Focal Point of the project, Ministry of Environment : 765 75 58 Fax : 223 60 51 Email : moussaseibou@yahoo.fr • Mr. Mohamadou Kombi , Focal point, Ministry of Tourism Yaoundé Cameroon. Email: mohkombi@yahoo.fr
<p>Project Objectives and Activities Background The Kribi coastal area is one of the main locations for coastal tourism in the country. This southern coast stretches over 80 km from Kribi to Campo and is mainly made up of beautiful narrow sandy beaches. The vegetation of the area is a typical humid evergreen tropical type.</p>

The area can be divided in five zones: 1 – The Ebodjé community based tourism area; 2 – The Grand Batanga beach cook initiative sector; 3 – The Lobe Falls tourism zone; 4 – The Kribi/Londji beach development zone. 5 – The Campo-Ma'an, Rio Campo zone. The demonstration project will focus on zones 2, 3 and 4 only.

In all of these three zones, the demonstration will address critical issues of land ownership and poor sited facilities as well as biodiversity loss and pollution. Innovative techniques to address these general issues will include alternative conflicts resolution strategies, participatory technology development for resource conservation as well as participatory multi-stakeholder planning.

A key objective in the whole pilot project will be to raise institutional awareness on coastal zone biodiversity conservation linked with a permanent coordinating mechanism. At the level of communities, there are existing organizations in Grand-Batanga, and community based initiatives will be further developed and supported through the project. In the Kribi-Londji area there is also an active community group, while the Local municipalities have finalised a first draft coastal zone planning strategy which has been endorsed by the Ministry of Planning, Programming Development and Regional Development.

Beyond the immediate demo areas, the Campo Ma'an forest reserve is an interesting tourist attraction which could be taken into account for the smooth physical planning in the Campo area and Yoyo beach. WWF has undertaken some work in this area and the project will complement these activities where linkage benefits are clear. A Transboundary Project on physical planning supported by CAEC is also being prepared. Links will be developed between these projects to minimise overlap and ensure that both existing and proposed initiatives benefit from a sharing of lessons and information.

The key issues in the Kribi Pilot Demonstration area as follow:

- Lack of physical planning,
- Illegal settlements and poor sited facilities
- Human pollution,
- Mangrove destruction.
- Privatization of land and related land conflicts
- Threats by serious petroleum oil pollution
- Threats of pollutants from agro industries localised near by the 2 main rivers leading to the sea
- Biodiversity loss particularly pressure on shrimps and fish
- Poor coordinating mechanisms among stakeholders
- Increase marginalisation of minorities (Pygmies)
- Lack of awareness and basic skills by key stakeholders in eco- tourism
- Lack of appropriate infrastructure and facilities to handle solid and liquid waste
- Absence of adequate response to combat increase coastal erosion

Objectives and activities

The objective of the **Kribi Pilot Demonstration** is to demonstrate sustainable innovative strategies and techniques to alleviate poverty while conserving biodiversity and reducing the environmental impact from coastal tourism through participatory physical planning and zoning, and the promotion of best practices for rehabilitation of hotspots. To achieve this, it will be necessary to develop efficient coordinating mechanisms involving Private and Public sectors as well as CBOs.

Demonstration Activities:

- Identification and institutional analysis of all the Stakeholders
- Environmental baseline studies on the coast and sensitivity mapping.
- Identification and analysis of all existing institutional instruments for coastal zone management, tourism activities and biodiversity conservation
- Identification of good practices in sustainable use of coastal resources

- Identification and organization of local capacities
- Participatory critical situation analysis for all the stakeholders
- Development of understandable indicators to monitor the coastal zone conservation and integrity
- Awareness and capacity building on beach management to deal with litter and solid wastes
- Alternative conflicts resolution seminars for coastal stakeholders
- Exchange visits among key Stakeholders to learn from best practices
- Support programme for Community based ecotourism projects including financing
- Reforestation programme along the coast as one of the method to combat erosion
- Elaboration of a local multi stakeholders coordination group for sustainable coastal tourism
- Build on marine turtle protection program and help extend it to other sites in the destination
- Marketing of small attractions, create links into other operators/ hotels
- Establish indicators of performance measures for project
- Establish standards for business partnerships between resorts and local enterprises to build links among Kribi hotels, packagers and local villages/ecotourism projects

End-of Project Landscape

The demonstration project will establish an effective model of community based coastal zone management that addresses poorly sited facilities, illegal settlements and minorities' marginalization. This project will demonstrate methods to ensure land ownership security to CBO's initiatives and thereby increase sustainable use of resources while improving their livelihoods. In summary as a result of the demo we will expect:

- Increased local community visitor handling capacity and awareness (e.g. through using the local radio, and participative learning with support documentation)
- Key policy proposals utilising the recent opportunities provided by the decentralization law
- An integrated model of public/private partnership with specific examples targeting sustainable coastal management at the demo sites
- Coordinating unit at local authority level, providing guidance to and monitoring sustainable development issues
- A Field training programme packaged in such a way that modules addressing erosion, biodiversity conservation, oil pollution prevention, solid and liquid waste management can be implemented when needed
- A Participation programme to adapt and implement the physical planning strategy already available (Lobe falls)
- An inter-communal tourism board which will sell the destination by advertising the sustainable development options of the area.

Project Management Structure and Accountability

Figure 1 outlines the key components of the implementation structure. The lead executing agency will be MINEP, but the demonstration project will be jointly managed by the Focal points from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism. A national advisory group will comprise government departments as well as Representatives of Private sector, Representative of the NGOs and UNIDO Country office.

The two focal points will supervise the position of Demonstration Project Coordinator, who will operate at the Kribi level and be supported by a pro bono management committee made up of local partners and stakeholders. At this level the tentative role distribution may be as follows :

- * The demo coordinator will provide the overall guidance and coordination.
- * A Management team including local communities and key Stakeholders representative will be established and constitutes a bridge between the national level and the grassroots.
- * The Local municipality representatives will take the lead on land ownership issues as well as physical planning and waste management.

* The CBOs and local people will play key role for implementation of activities related to biodiversity conservation, ecotourism and all activities likely to improve their livelihoods.

To institutionalize the outcomes from the demonstrations, the National focal points will ensure that communication is two way up and down the structure.

The management of the project will be through a participatory planning process within the management committee playing a key role and with the Monitoring and Evaluation framework clearly specifying the roles and responsibilities of different partners (including CBOs). Finances will be discussed at the local site level, with at least one representative of a CBO from each sub site. Empowerment of the local communities will be a key objective to achieve.

Involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries

Participatory approaches used in the demo will include: community workshops, multi stakeholders field visit, participatory monitoring and evaluation, alternative conflict resolution, and capacity building through specific training interventions. Some members of the community will train their counterparts. During project implementation UNIDO, UNWTO and pertinent Partners will provide technical support to the project team.

The implementation of the demonstration project at National level will be coordinated by the National Focal Point (Ministry of Environment). The national advisory group will ensure overall strategic leadership and coordination, as well as policy, legislative, and financial support to the project. It will act as the liaison between the project and other national and international programmes, organizations and donors at the country level. This committee will include senior government officials from relevant government ministries and regional authorities, as well as international agency representatives with an active role in the project. A full list of those who may be co-opted is indicated below:

- **Ministries:** MINEP, MINTOUR, MINATD, MINEPIA, MINDUH, MINDAF, MINEE, MINADER, and MINIMIDT.
- **Agro-Industrial Companies and Developmental Agencies:** MEAO, MIDEPECAM, HEVECAM SOCAPALM, COTCO SNV, IUCN, WWF, GTZ, COOPI, CERECOMA, CED SNH, OMT-STEP, Chamber of Commerce and Industries,
- **Local institutions** Kribi Urban Council, Kribi Rural Council,
- **CBOs:** EBOTOUR, BEACH COOK, GICPATHBEL,
- **Private sector:** Hotel syndicate and tours Operators

Sustainability

- The Ministry of Environment had included in the 2006 budget it's financial contribution to the project. Financial sustainability is closely link to the fact that while there has been no financial support to the activities of the area, local communities are able to attract visitors. Thus, by supporting implementation and development of sustainable tourist activities the demo will not face problems of financial sustainability.
- Politically, The MEAO, create by presidential decree in 2001 and dedicated to provide guidance to the development of the southern coastal zone of the country will be replace by a regional development body which will implement the strategy developed by the MEAO. This body will surely extend its means to the site of the pilot. Cameroon joined the PDF-B after the other countries. The Minister of Environment wrote to UNIDO and called upon his colleague of the Ministry of Tourism to support the participation of the country in the project. The co-financing issue has been already discussed and the Budget of the Ministry (MINEP) elaborated to include financial support to the project.
- Locally, the Kribi rural and urban council initiated a year ago a strategy of sustainable development for their coastal zone. The pilot demo areas are included in this initiative. It

<p>means, even before this PDF-B phase, local authorities were seeking ways to launch sustainable development of the coastal zone. The CBOs, the Association of the Hoteliers (SPIHT) and the communities of the area were fully involved in the development of this strategy.</p>
<p>Replicability</p> <p>The area targeted here is very similar to the rest of southern coast stretching to Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo. Issues of coastal erosion and degradation, threats to marine tortoises, solid and liquid waste management are all similar. More so, the lessons obtained on issues of awareness and capacity building of local communities can be easily replicated in the region. SNV is also developing a Central Africa project on biodiversity conservation which could take up lessons from the COAST project to influence a much wider area.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>During the first six months of the implementation phase, project partners will need to develop a responsibility matrix for M& E data collection. Some of the suggested criteria and indicators which may be selected for inclusion in this matrix are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholders identified • Number of institutional analyses of all the stakeholders done and validated • Number of institutional instruments for CZM, tourism activities and biodiversity conservation identified and assessed • Number of good practices in sustainable use of coastal resources identified and disseminated • Number of workshops on participatory critical situation analysis held • Level of participation of stakeholders in the above workshops • Availability and effective use of indicators to monitor the coastal zone conservation and integrity • Availability of training modules to raise awareness and support capacity building including beach management units to deal with litter • Number of training sessions on awareness and capacity building • Number of seminars on conflict resolution for coastal stakeholders • Number of conflicts among communities as compare to an initial situation • Number of support programmes for Community based ecotourism projects • Area covered by reforestation programme along the coast • Availability of and use of a Participatory Coastal Zone Planning Model including mapping • Existence of a local multi stakeholders coordination group for sustainable coastal tourism • Extension of the marine turtle protection program in other sites along the southern coast • Number of newly developed small attractions marketed • Number of links with positive effects between into local community operators/ hotels • Availability and effective use of indicators of performance measures for project • Existence of a permanent discussion body for coordination of the integrated coastal zone management • Percentage of hotels accepting to invest in EMS • Effective relocation of activities and rehabilitation of the Londji beach for tourism • Number of tourists visiting the site and annual income of the community members

Annex A1: The Cameroun Demo Project Site Kribi (Grand Batanga, Lobe Falls, Londji beach): – Revised Logical Framework and Associated First Year Work plan

Overall Objective: To promote improved conservation, management and monitoring of coastal biodiversity, and to enhance and diversify local livelihoods through eco-tourism as a means of alleviating poverty.

Narrative	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions/Risks
1. Main Result 1 (Component 1) Developed and tested BAPs and BATs for reducing land-sourced pollution and environmental degradation resulting from tourism and local industry	The number of BAPs and BATs tested and developed at community level namely; one on fish waste & human waste management (Londji beach), CBEs and eco-tourism partnerships (Grand Batanga), and one on eco-tourism planning, guideline development, regulation and enforcement (Lobe falls)	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	BATs and BAPs can be developed and tested with significant results within a 3-4 year time period
Activities contributing towards Result 1:			
1.1 Develop baseline environmental, social and economic indicators for each BAP or BAT intervention 1.2 Undertake technical assessment of waste management issues at Londji beach and design appropriate interventions (e.g. litter collection, recycling, solid waste management, toilets)	Regular collection, collation and analysis of demo project data (waste management, joint venture partnerships, eco-tourism planning) Change in awareness level and behaviour re .waste issues in Londji village and surrounding beach area	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys Consultancy reports Kribi urban council, MINEP, MINTOUR, COOPPEL (fishing	Interest from private and public sector bodies to work in joint venture developments with the identified communities. Key partners are expected to include; Kribi urban council, MEDEPECAM, GIC PATHBEL, MINTOUR, MINEP.

<p>1.3 Implement recommendations from waste management technical consultancy</p>	<p>Number and design of waste facilities completed and their upkeep. Changes in waste and sewage disposal methods/infrastructure as compared with baseline year</p>	<p>coop), union de gic de farm agriculteur de londji, MINEPIA (min of livestock and fishing) perspectives and reports</p>	
<p>1.4 Work with Kribi council to develop eco-tourism guidelines for private + community joint tourism at Lobe falls to improve the visitor experience</p>	<p>Evidence of guidelines and joint venture partnerships The number and type of community-based initiatives being marketed through local hoteliers and operators compared with the baseline year</p>	<p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	
<p>1.5 Develop a detailed land use and tourism development plan, guidelines and regulations for the Lobe falls area</p>	<p>Evidence of the plan together with supporting guidelines and regulatory framework. Number of new developments complying with the plan, guidelines and regulations</p>	<p>MINEP, MINTOUR, Kribi urban council perspectives and reports</p>	
<p>1.6 Explore options for improved eco-tourism partnerships at Grand Batanga building and strengthening the existing 'beachcook' initiatives</p>	<p>The number of individuals/families benefiting from such ecotourism initiatives as compared with the baseline year</p>		

<p>2. Main Result 2 (Component 2) Developed mechanisms for sustainable tourism governance and management</p>	<p>A coastal zone task force or multi-partner group with diverse representation of stakeholders is meeting on a regular and effective basis, and is able to influence government and private sector initiatives within the demo site(s)</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Coastal zone multi-partner meetings and reports</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>The existing stakeholders will welcome the COAST project and be willing to take on and promote the recommendations arising from the demo sites, thereby providing a mechanism for influencing governance and future policy</p>
<p>Activities contributing towards Result 2:</p>			
<p>2.1 Support the development of a multi-partner stakeholder group, including government departments (tourism, environment, forestry, wildlife), community based organisations, NGOs, and the private sector (including the deep water port developer) to improve communication, enforcement, cooperation, streamline overlapping mandates and resolve conflicts within the Kribi demo site area</p> <p>2.2 Support and test the draft EIA and EMS guidelines that have been developed by the Min of Environment and Nature Protection (MEAO) within the demo project areas</p> <p>2.4 Raise public and investor awareness regarding EIA/EMS</p>	<p>Evidence of the feedback and results provided to the multi-partner group and evidence of policy revisions</p> <p>Evidence of a sustainable coordination mechanism for destination planning at the demo sites</p> <p>Number of recommendations on changes in policy, regulation and guidelines made, and the number approved locally</p> <p>Use of these guidelines and strategy with demo project area(s)</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Meeting reports and recommendations</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p> <p>Partner organisation reports (as above)</p>	<p>Build upon the Inter-communal Tourism Office formerly supported by SNV at Kribi.</p> <p>Link up with GCLME supported work on coastal zone management in the Kribi area</p>

guidelines within demo site and beyond in the Kribi-Campo area	Documentation and the number of disseminated materials for public and private investors. Number of investors following the regulations.		
3. Main Result 3 (Component 3) Delivered training and capacity building in sustainable eco-tourism using an integrated approach	Evidence of consistency between the training needs assessment and training design and delivery Evidence of locally available training courses on the topics originally designed and promoted by the demo project	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	Suitable locally based research, education or training organisation is interested to partner with the project to develop local stakeholder capacity in sustainable eco-tourism management
Activities contributing towards Result 3:			
3.1 Identify and establish an MoU with a locally based training and/or research institute in order to build sustainable eco-tourism management capacity within Cameroun and specifically at Kribi 3.2 Commission a consultancy to undertake a training needs assessment for stakeholder and community level training and design and deliver training 3.3 Provide Technical assistance and training support, for eco-tourism, marketing and joint ventures among project	Nature and effectiveness of the MoU as measured by the number and diversity of trainings held Training needs assessment report and the number of trainings design and delivered during the demo project period Number and type of individuals and community associations who have benefited Number of stakeholders	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys Partner organisation reports Consultancy reports Visit reports	

partners 3.4 Support exchange visits between Cameroun and other regional eco-tourism initiatives for capacity building purposes	benefiting from the training and exchange visits. Changes in management practices resulting from such visits at demo sites		
4. Main Result 4 (Component 4) Captured, managed and disseminated information to assist in replication and uptake of best practices and lessons	Number and type of the BAPs and BATs documented and disseminated Number and type of media used to disseminate the project results	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	Stakeholders within the demo project area are willing to share their experiences with other areas and organisations beyond the demo project site
Activities contributing towards Result 4:			
4.1 Targeted awareness raising to encourage enforcement of natural resource sustainable use within the demo project site areas 4.2 Design and disseminate HIV/AIDS and gender awareness materials widely within the demo project area in order to address equity concerns and enhance Camerounian values and norms 4.3 Produce educational and information materials for local community and visitor awareness raising on the social, cultural and environmental specifics of the area	Number, type and extent of awareness raising events. Evidence of compliance among visitors, investors, local communities Number and type of materials produced and the extent of their dissemination Number and type of information materials produced and the extent of their dissemination. Awareness of key development issues, natural environment conditions, and socio-cultural context for sustainability of the area among tourists, investors and	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	

4.4 Disseminate lessons of best practice and advances in Cameroun community-based ecotourism through case studies that include tangible information on socio-economic and environmental improvements	local community members Number and type of case studies disseminated. Number of enquiries for such information from within the COAST project partners and beyond		
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