

ICENECDEV Project Request of Partners

ICENECDEV request for development partners to support any of the project concept outlined below:

1 Project Title: Empowering Smallholders Women Farmers in Cameroon

Project Aim

The project is aimed to enhance the livelihoods of smallholders women farmers in the Southwest region and North West in 10 village communities by training women farmers in agricultural literacy, Use of Agrochemicals, Land Preparation, Pest and Disease and Agricultural Marketing and donating agricultural farming inputs alleviating poverty and reducing hunger in the long run.

Project Background

While the percentage of people living in poverty has decreased in urban areas of Cameroon it has increased in rural areas where nearly half of all Cameroonians live. Nearly 6 million rural people, about 55% of the rural population in Cameroon, still live in poverty. Over half of all of men and women employed in Cameroon work in the agricultural sector and this sector makes up 20% of Cameroon's GDP. More than 72% of the farmers are facing the problem of inadequate farming inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and insecticides, spraying cans, cutlass, hand-push-trucks and hoes to expand their farm and increase agricultural productivity.

2. Project Title: Construction of Vocational Education and Training Centre for Rural Women in Cameroon

Project Summary:

The project involves the building of vocational Education and Training Centre at lower Bokova Village (mile15) . The goal of the project is to promote employment opportunities and self reliance through the acquisition of skills and knowledge (in Agriculture, Agroforestry, Tourism/Leisure, Tailoring and computer literacy) among 2,000 rural women farmers, youths and physical challenge.

ICENECDEV will provide land and Community will be contributing labour and ICENECDEV is requesting for support the technical and materials for the construction of the vocational Training centre

Project Background and Description

Despite Cameroon's developmental progress in recent years, socioeconomic inequalities continue to plague the country. About a third of its population, mostly from isolated rural and semi-urban communities, lives below the poverty line with limited access to basic socioeconomic support and opportunities. The combined effects of poverty, geographic remoteness and general lack of development also prevent many rural people, particularly women, physical challenge, ethnic minorities from accessing quality education. The provision of quality education to the poor majority is further impeded by a paucity of educational resources, poor infrastructure and a lack of qualified teachers.

3.Project Title: Access to Sustainable Solar Energy among Rural Population in Cameroon

Project aim

To enhance the Access to Sustainable Solar Energy **among Rural Population** in 5 village communities North West by building on capacities and renewable energy sources skills and the establishment of a sustainable Energy network in the Batibo Sub Division in the North west Region, Cameroon.

Project Background

The African Continent and its population suffer from severe energy poverty. The international energy agency estimates that the total grid based power generation capacity in 2012 was only about 158GW, which is less than total installed capacity in Germany alone (IEA, 2014; ISE, 2016).

Consequently More than 622 million out of the 922 million people (about 70%) living in African do have access to energy (REN21, 2015).

Although the African Continent has abundant Renewable Energy (RE) resources, the potential for the generation of clean and sustainable electricity has not been realized.

The traditional use of solid biomass, African electricity mix is still dominated by fossil fuels, especially oil, coal, and gas and as well as large hydro power plants instigate environmental challenges like pollution, climate change and lower the achievement of

the 2030 agenda for sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).

4.Project Title: Wetlands Conservation in Cameroon

Goals, objectives and projected outcomes of the project in the following areas:

The goal of the project is to support community-based conservation and wise use in non degraded wetland areas and to rehabilitate degraded coastal wetlands in Central Africa in order to safeguard their ecosystem's goods and services and mitigate climate change, the case of Rio Del Rey Ramsar site.

Objectives:

- Reinforcing institutional framework and mobilizing institutions at local, national and sub-regional levels for their effective participation and ownership of the project.
- Carrying out on ground grassroots tree planting actions of predominant mangrove species (*Rhizophora* and *Avicennia*) and coastal species (Fegimanra Africana, *Annona glabra* e.t.c) in rural and peri-urban degraded areas, and expansion of vegetation cover in potential sites.
- Providing support for CBO capacity building actions relevant to the rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and for the limitation of the degradation of wetlands.
- Sharing lessons learnt across the coastal Zones of the Congo Basin through participation to national and regional workshops/seminars.

5. Project Title: Climate Change Education Ambassador Initiative Across Universities, Schools and Communities

Global Framework

This initiative is an integral part of the Paris Climate Agreement (Article 11 & 12), The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs 13&17) with the aim of reaching more than 1,000,000 students, researchers and development practitioners by 2021.

Project Goal: The Goal of this initiative is to contribute to:

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Article 6 of the UN framework convention on climate change
- Articles 11 and 12 of the Paris Climate Agreement to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information enhancing actions under this agreement.

6. Project Title: E-Commerce for Smallholders Women Farmers in Cameroon

Project aim

To enhance the capacity of smallholder women farmers and cooperatives in E-commerce and information communication and technology (ICT) in the Southwest region by building on web design, fulfillment, delivery, stock management and blogging skills and the establishment of a sustainable network of E-Commerce for Smallholder Women Farmers in the south west region.

This Project will link the smallholders women farmers and cooperatives directly to access market and contributing to the attainment of the sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5 and 17 in Cameroon.

7. Project Title: Combating Marine Plastic Litter along the West Coast of Cameroon

Project Activities:

- The project involves cleanup marine plastic litter and microplastic along the west Coastline of Atlantic Ocean
- Awareness raising among 100,000 people on the sources of waste/ litter to maintain a clean and healthy environment throughout the towns of Limbe, Isobe, Idenau and Dibuncha Municipality
- Promotion of knowledge management, information sharing and monitoring of progress on the implementation of litter/waste mitigation Strategy-Clean up Campaigns and Provision of Trash cans in the Limbe, Isobe, Idenau, Dibuncha
- Set up of collection points of marine plastic litter and microplastic along the coastlines and establishing an informal network of waste management in Cameroon.

8. Project Title : Fighting Rapid Decline of African Forest Elephant Population in Cameroon

Global Framework: This project contributes to the first and second United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme resolution on illegal Trade in wildlife and wildlife products (2/14/L.15/REV.1) and

the Cameroon Forestry and Wildlife laws for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 15 and 17).

Project Rationale

Cameroon, which holds more than 9 % of Africa's rainforests, may maintain nearly half of the surviving populations of forest elephants. Cameroon emerged as a model of biodiversity conservation in the region. However, despite the Government's efforts, poaching is now emptying Cameroon's parks of elephants.

According to forestry and wildlife law enforcement data, observations of carcasses, and DNA analyses of ivory seizures demonstrate that elephant poaching is likely the key driver in the reduced elephant numbers and densities. Results of the national survey also suggest that elephant dung density increases with distance from the Cameroon border, indicating that much of the pressure is coming from outside of the country.

In West and Central Africa landscape, over 408 human lives have been lost due to human-elephant encounters with un-measurable property damage during the past 23 years (Blanc et al 2007). On the bench of the elephant within the same period, over 1017 elephants are estimated to have been lost in the forest zones of the North West, South West, and Littoral Regions of Cameroon for the International Ivory trade.

African elephants are dying at the hands of poachers in the mount Cameroon forest region. The Wildlife Conservation Society estimates that as many as 30,000 elephants were slaughtered for their ivory 2012. An estimated 25,000 elephants were slaughtered during 2011.

Despite the ban on the sale of elephants and associated products, elephants in west and Central Africa continue to be threatened by poaching even in well established national parks.

At the same time, elephants also face pressure from within Cameroon. With the construction of roads, expansion of logging, and development of industrial and small-scale agriculture, elephants are increasingly coming in contact with humans, leading to human-elephant conflict, poaching and illegal killing of the African Forest Elephants.

9. Project Title: Improving Indoor Air Quality with Improved Clean Cook Stoves

Project aim

To enhance the health conditions and of rural women farm in the South West and North West region in 10 village Communities by building on training skills on the production and use of Fuel Efficient Cook stoves and the establishment of a sustainable network of Rural women in Cameroon.

Project Rationale

In 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that air quality causes between 7 and 8 million deaths every year. This makes air pollution the leading environmental cause of premature deaths. Exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollution is closely linked to an increase in occurrences of cardiovascular disease, such as strokes and heart disease, as well as cancer and respiratory disease.

Around half of the estimated 7 to 8 million premature deaths annually are caused by indoor air pollution, the main source being cooking and heating with solid fuels – wood and other biomass based fuel – over open fires. The two actions that can dramatically lower biomass use and improve indoor air quality are the use of efficient cook/heating stoves and cleaner burning fuels.

10. Project Title: Right of Access to Portable Water and Sanitation.

Global Objectives:

Contribute to greater awareness of the rights of citizens to have access to portable water and sanitation.

Specific Objectives

- Sensitize 1000 citizens of Cameroon on their rights to have access to portable water and sanitation.
- Strengthen 100 CSO capacities in local populations' mobilization and lending them to lobby for better access to portable water and sanitation.
- Discuss and exchange with 50 decision makers and stakeholders on strategies to improve access, by the local population (particularly the poor) to portable water and sanitation.

Context and Justification

According to the report of the Cameroon National Institute of Statistics (INS), the level of accessibility to urban services are very low with less than 40% of the households connected to the portable water network and more than 85% of the urban population using individual sanitary methods with all the inherent pollution risk. The situation is worst with respect to portable water supply as highlighted by the Minister of Energy Water and resource in these words: "the level of accessibility of population to portable water is only 23% in urban area and 10% in rural area". (Cameroon tribune, No 9276 Wednesday, 28 January 2009). About one thousand Cameroonians die every year from water related diseases, notwithstanding the fact that, access to portable water and sanitation is a human right. The respect of these rights contributes to the consolidation of human dignity. In fact, the rights to have access to portable water and sanitation are

part of the international pact on economics, socials and cultural human rights of 1966 which Cameroon subscribed and ratified on the 25th June 1984.

11. Project Title: Awareness Raising Workshops on International Recognised Days.

Global Framework

ICENECDEV is accredited to the United Nations Environment, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) .

Project Aim: The aim of this project is to raise global awareness through it events and activities in Cameroon, Tanzania and Uganda

This International Recognized Days Include:

- World wetland Day- 2nd February
- Water Day- 22nd March
- World Environment Day- 5th June
- International day to Combat Desertification-17th June
- International Mountain Day-11th December