



SUPPLIED

Cameroon is characterized by striking ecological, cultural, and anthropological diversity. On its territory, nearly 90 percent of African ecosystems are represented. These can be classified into the following: Sahelian, Sudanese, forest, mountain, marine, and coastal ecosystem zones. Cameroon's wildlife are among the Continent's most diverse and the country's natural resource base includes biodiversity of considerable global significance. Some 409 species of mammals, 183 species of reptiles, 849 species of birds, 190 species of amphibians, and 39 species of butterflies inhabit the country. Cameroon's young network of protected areas covers about 14 percent of national territory, or 6,656,000 hectares (2002 survey). This network includes 10 national parks, 6 wildlife reserves, one wildlife sanctuary, 3 zoological gardens, 35 hunting zones, and 10 hunting zones under community management. In recent decades, Cameroon has recorded significant pressure on its biodiversity and biological resources (most notably in coastal marine, humid tropical forest, and wooded tropical savannah ecosystem zones). This is linked, among other factors, to: (i) inappropriate and unsustainable agricultural, forestry, and pastoral practices; (ii) mounting population pressure and low rural productivity; and (iii) overexploitation of forest, water, wildlife, and floral resources. The Tubah Upland forest an exceptionally rich eco-region has not gain enough local or international recognition owing to the limited information available about this landscape. Human encroachments by the surrounding communities are progressively threatening this forest area and its species diversity. Much needs to be done to save the last surviving species of great apes and the rich endemic biodiversity found in this forest area.

CAEPA aims at restoring the Tubah Upland forest Ecosystem through capacity building, awareness creation, tree planting, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation. These actions will lead to behavioral change, reducing the pressure on the forest, enabling the forest to provide ecosystem services, increasing income thus improving livelihood of forest dependent communities thus restoring the Forest Ecosystem.

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The Tubah Upland Forest, an exceptionally rich eco-region, has not gained enough local or international recognition. Information about this landscape is limited. Surrounding communities are progressively threatening the forest and its diverse inhabitants. Much needs to be done to save the last surviving species of great apes and the rich endemic biodiversity found in this forest area.

CAEPA aims to restore the Tubah Upland Forest Ecosystem. Through capacity building, team building with neighbouring communities, awareness, education, tree planting, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation activities, our objectives will be supported. These actions will lead to behavioral change, maintain and strengthen the ecosystem. With progress, the livelihoods of forest dependent communities will also be improved.

Preservation, regeneration and maintaining the Tubah Upland Forest Ecosystem is crucial.