



Cameroon &
Central African
Forest Initiative
2025-2028

« Le partenariat d'un Cameroun vert et prospère »

CAMEROON-CAFI PARTNERSHIP

REPORT OF THE **ANNUAL REVIEW** **2026**

ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES • 2026 EDITION

April 28-29, 2026 — Hilton Hotel, Yaoundé



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About this edition

This report presents the proceedings, conclusions and recommendations of the 2026 annual review of the Cameroon-CAFI Partnership, held on April 28 and 29, 2026 in Yaoundé, as adopted by the Parties.

Message from the Minister

of the Economy, Planning and
Regional Development



It is an honour and an eminent responsibility for me to address you on the occasion of the 2026 Annual Review of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership. This meeting marks a significant step in our common march towards a sustainable economy, fully in line with our international commitments and national orientations. It reflects Cameroon's desire to combine development and preservation, in a logic of shared responsibility.

The Letter of Intent signed on October 7, 2024 between Cameroon and the Central African Forest Initiative commits our country to an ambitious trajectory: that of a green, inclusive and resilient economy, respectful of our forests and ecosystems. It sets clear objectives: to reverse forest loss, compensate for residual loss of forest cover, preserve wetlands and peatlands, and develop sustainable, competitive and job-creating agricultural and forestry value chains.

This ambition is in line with the Cameroon Vision 2035 and the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30), which reflect the country's desire to build an emergence based on sustainability and responsibility. The Annual Review is an essential tool for assessing the progress of this partnership, measuring progress, identifying bottlenecks and formulating strategic directions.

Since the official launch of the pilot projects on 20 February, we have taken a decisive step. The four projects — the Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination Project (PCIM), the Support Project for the Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture and the Agroecological Transition (PAIDATA), the Capacity Building Project in Spatial Planning (PRCAT) and the Greater Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP-GM) — form the basis of the operational phase. They are a concrete expression of our commitment to transform

our agricultural systems, strengthen the governance of natural resources and promote integrated landscape management.

The success of these pilot projects is a condition for the scaling up of the partnership, the ambition of which is to jointly mobilize significant financial resources to support Cameroon's ecological and economic transition. Each verified result will trigger new financing, in line with the phased and performance-based approach that underpins our cooperation with CAFI.

I would like to reaffirm the determination of the Government of Cameroon to respect the principles that underpin the partnership with

CAFI, namely: multisectoral policy dialogue, transparency and participation, respect for the rights of local and indigenous communities, inclusion of the private sector and a constant commitment to sustainability.

Finally, let me express my deep gratitude to our CAFI partners, contributing countries and institutions, as well as implementing agencies for their technical and financial support. I also welcome the commitment of the sectoral ministries, the Regional and Local Authorities, the private sector and civil society, whose mobilisation is essential for the success of this partnership.

Together, let us make this partnership a powerful lever to build an emerging, sustainable and united Cameroon.

H.E. ALAMINE OUSMANE MEY

Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development

MINEPAT — Republic of Cameroon

About

the Partnership and the annual review

The Partnership

Anchored in the 2025-2035 Letter of Intent signed on October 7, 2024 between the Republic of Cameroon and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), whose start-up phase covers 2025-2027, the Partnership supports Cameroon's transition towards a green economy, the sustainable management of forest landscapes and the intersectoral coordination of public policies.

The annual review

As the Partnership's joint accountability mechanism, the annual review assesses the progress of the portfolio and of the results framework, arbitrates the necessary adjustments and adopts the recommendations for the next cycle. The 2026 edition was held on April 28 and 29 at the Hilton Hotel in Yaoundé.

2025-2035

period covered by the Letter of Intent

2025-2027

start-up phase — 33 milestones, 3 pillars

MINEPAT

institutional anchoring and coordination oversight

Publishing information

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Presentation of the report

purpose, scope and structure

This report presents the results of the annual review of the partnership between the Republic of Cameroon and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), conducted in accordance with the commitments made by the parties under the Letter of Intent, signed in October 2024 for the period 2025–2035.

The annual review is conducted under the leadership and coordination of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Land Use (MINEPAT), in its capacity as the partnership's focal point, with support from the CAFI Secretariat. This report was submitted to the review's stakeholders for comments. These comments were consolidated during the technical segments of the review, with a view to validating the report during the segment held on April 29, 2026, in Yaoundé (Cameroon) and publishing it on the Cameroon-CAFI partnership website and the CAFI website.

In accordance with the provisions of the Letter of Intent, the challenges of the partnership's start-up phase (2025–2027), and its scaling up, the 2026 Annual Review report is structured around the following main themes:

- A summary of the challenges and objectives of the Cameroon–CAFI partnership, as well as a description of the methodological approach adopted for conducting the Annual Review;

- A progress report on the portfolio for the 2025–2027 start-up phase;
- An analysis of progress made toward achieving the milestones defined for the start-up phase in the Letter of Intent;
- Outlook for the partnership's scaling-up phase;
- The status of resource mobilization;
- An identification of challenges, needs, and recommendations aimed at consolidating progress toward achieving the objectives agreed upon within the partnership.

Boxes in this report

- The Cameroonian Government's RACINE Project for the FVC/CAFI
- How Does CAFI Create Leverage? Insights from the RACINE Project
- How Does CAFI Create Leverage with the Private Sector? Insights from the IDH Investment and PSE Hub
- How Does CAFI Create Leverage with State-Owned Enterprises? Insights from KfW's PAMOL Project (currently under development)
- A First Opportunity to Replicate the RACINE Model: the "Green Municipal Financing Mechanism"

List of acronyms

acronyms and abbreviations used

ADDT	Sustainable Land Use Planning and Development
BUR	Biennial Update Report (BUR)
CAA	Autonomous Amortization Fund
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)
CTD	Decentralized Local Governments
FODECC	Cocoa and Coffee Sector Development Fund
FVC	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LoI	Letter of Intent
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Land Use
MINEPEDD	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Sustainable Development
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINFOF	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NERF	Forest Reference Emission Level
NRF	Forest Reference Level
PAIDATA	Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and the Agroecological Transition
PCIM	Project to Support Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination
PGIP-GM	Integrated Landscape Management Project for the Greater Mbam Region
PLADDT	Local Plan for Land Use and Sustainable Development
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNC	National Climate Plan
PRCAT	Land-Use Planning Capacity-Building Project
PSE	Payments for Environmental Services
RACINE	National Program to Support Agroecological Transition and Deforestation-Free Agriculture in Cameroon
SND30	National Development Strategy for 2030
SRADDT	Regional Plan for Land Use and Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

Background and Objectives

of the Cameroon-CAFI Partnership

The 2025-2035 Letter of Intent, signed on October 7, 2024 on the sidelines of the Hamburg Sustainability Conference, establishes a long-term partnership between the Republic of Cameroon and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI).

THE 2025–2035 LETTER OF INTENT: AN AGREEMENT THAT MATCHES CAMEROON’S AMBITIONS

The Letter of Intent (LOI) signed on October 7, 2024, between the Government of Cameroon and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) establishes a strategic partnership for the period 2025–2035.

This partnership aims to support Cameroon’s transition toward sustainable development based on combating deforestation, sustainable forest management, and aligning public policies with the SND30 and the country’s climate and biodiversity commitments.

THE RESULT OF HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

- The LOI was marked by: the signing by H.E. Alamine Ousmane Mey, Cameroon’s Minister of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development, H.E. Ms. Anneliese Dodds, UK Minister for International Development, and Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
- institutional anchoring provided by MINEPAT;
- the structured and ongoing dialogue between the Government of Cameroon and CAFI.

PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH

For the Government: commitments regarding public policies and operational measures (33 milestones) aimed at:

- sustainable land and resource management;
- reducing the risks of deforestation;
- alignment with national commitments (climate, biodiversity, forest governance). For CAFI:
- \$60 million in grants (2025–2027 phase);
- support for the mobilization and coordination of financing;
- linking results to progressive access to funding.

VISION

Support Cameroon's transition toward sustainable development based on agriculture and land management free from deforestation, in

accordance with SND30 and climate and biodiversity commitments. This partnership reflects Cameroon's ambition for sustainable natural resource management through:

- multisectoral and inclusive spatial planning;
- the promotion of sustainable agriculture in suitable areas to reduce pressure on forests;
- preserving and protecting sensitive ecosystems, particularly wetlands and peatlands;
- forests with high carbon stocks (HCS) and high conservation value (HCV); The start-up phase relies on joint resource mobilization, combining:
- funding from the CAFI fund;
- national budgetary commitments;
- public and private co-financing aligned with the partnership's priorities.

Scope of the 2026 Annual Review

02

Monitoring mechanism and commitments for the 2025-2027 start-up phase, objectives and conduct of the Partnership's first annual review, held on April 28 and 29, 2026 in Yaoundé.

— 2.1 A MONITORING MECHANISM & COMMITMENTS FOR THE 2025–2027 START-UP PHASE

The Letter of Intent (LOI) provides for a mechanism for regular monitoring of the partnership, based on a joint review of progress toward the objectives and milestones agreed upon in Section 6.3 regarding the partnership's Monitoring and Evaluation: "An annual review of the partnership will be conducted under the authority of the Minister of Economy, Planning, and Land Use, in collaboration with CAFI, to assess the partnership's progress—that is, the progress of investment projects and the extent to which

milestones and targets have been met. An annual report will be published on the MINEPAT website."

Section 4 of the Letter of Intent further stipulates the partners' commitments for the start-up phase through 2027 as follows:

"Cameroon commits to achieving the milestones related to natural resource governance, sustainable intensification and the agroecological transition of agriculture, land use planning, and rural infrastructure planning as defined in the

Protocol for the Cameroon-CAFI start-up phase. The CAFI Board of Directors, in its Decision EB.2023.08 of March 22, 2023, approved an initial allocation of 60 million USD from the CAFI Trust Fund to support the achievement of the aforementioned milestones of the Cameroon-CAFI Start-up Phase Protocol.”

The Annual Review therefore serves as the framework provided for in the Letter of Intent to assess the status of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership, the extent to which respective commitments have been met, to evaluate the progress made, and to provide recommendations to support the implementation of the partnership. This Annual Review reports on the progress made in 2025, the first year of the start-up phase of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership.

The parties have committed to the following medium-term objectives under the Lol:

- stabilize forest cover loss by 2026, then gradually and significantly reduce it by 2029 to meet the objectives of the Glasgow Declaration. Progress will be monitored using, as a baseline, the historical average rate of deforestation estimated at approximately 110,000 ha per year over the 2016–2022 period, and the reference level to be submitted by the Government of Cameroon to the UNFCCC in 2025; as well as on the basis of the mobilization of effective resources, including from international sources, to achieve said objective in accordance with “the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, taking into account different national circumstances” as enshrined by the UNFCCC;
- gradually make significant efforts to offset residual losses of forest cover through natural regeneration, afforestation, reforestation, and agroforestry;
- make significant efforts to preserve the functioning of wetlands and peatlands by

managing these areas sustainably, preserving them to the extent possible, and restoring areas that have already been drained;

- implement the objectives of SND30 and this Letter of Intent with a view to contributing to Cameroon’s development.

This review does not assess progress toward achieving these objectives. Nevertheless, regarding the first medium-term objective—stabilizing forest cover by 2026—we note that, in order to measure progress toward this goal, it is essential for the government to establish a baseline and publish annual official reports estimating deforestation at the national level.

A series of milestones has been included in the Act for this purpose:

- Submission of an emissions baseline to the UNFCCC by the end of 2025, in line with the long-term objectives set forth in this Letter of Intent and consistent with the NDC revised in 2025. This will be based on data already produced by the FAO as part of the CAFI regional project.
- Submission of the first biennial transparency report to the UNFCCC by mid-2026.
- Finalization of a plan for the establishment and sustainable financing of national capacities—including research institutes—for monitoring agricultural and forest land use, ensuring the availability of robust, consistent data published annually.

At this stage, it is important to draw the national party’s attention to the following points:

- Cameroon’s submission of its reference level to the UNFCCC in January 2026 does not sufficiently capitalize on data from MINOF, with support from FAO and CAFI;
- The biennial transparency report to be submitted in 2026 should build on the baseline covering the 2016–2022 period (to

be incorporated into the methodology) and report on deforestation observed during the 2023–2026 period;

- There is little clarity regarding the monitoring of agricultural and forest land use that could provide robust, consistent data published annually.

To this end, it is proposed to:

- Revise the reference level submitted by Cameroon to the UNFCCC in January 2026 to ensure consistency with the commitments made in the Lol.
- Ensure the methodological integration of the revised reference level into the next biennial

transparency report submitted to the UNFCCC covering the 2016–2022 period; and report on deforestation observed during the 2023–2026 period.

- Finalize as soon as possible—to support the implementation of the preceding recommendations—a plan for the establishment and sustainable financing of national capacities, including research institutes, for monitoring agricultural and forest land use, thereby ensuring the availability of robust, consistent data published annually.



Signing of the CAMEROON-CAFI Letter of Intent (LoI) in Hamburg on October 7, 2024, by H.E. Mr. Alamine Ousmane Mey, Minister of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development of Cameroon, and, on behalf of the CAFI donors, Ms. Anneliese Dodds, UK Minister for International Development, and Mr. Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

— 2.2 SCOPE OF THE 2026 ANNUAL REVIEW

START-UP PHASE (2025–2027)

The Cameroon–CAFI Letter of Intent provides for a phased approach to the partnership, with a start-up phase covering the period 2025–2027,

dedicated to laying the institutional, policy, and operational foundations necessary to ramp up on-the-ground results and investments for subsequent phases of the partnership. This Review focuses on the results achieved during this

start-up phase while providing information on progress toward transitioning to the engagement and scaling-up phases.

33 MILESTONES DEFINED IN THE START-UP PHASE PROTOCOL

The 33 milestones defined in the Start-up Phase Protocol, an annex to the Lol, form the backbone of this phase—which is organized around three strategic pillars—and provide the framework for monitoring the partnership's performance:

Pillar 1 – Intersectoral and Multilevel Governance of Natural Resources.

Pillar 2 – Sustainable intensification of agriculture within the non-permanent forest area

Pillar 3 – Forest conservation and sustainable ecosystem management through land-use

planning (preservation of the permanent forest area)

A PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE MILESTONES SELECTED UNDER THE CAMEROON AMI AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN 2023

As part of the partnership's start-up phase (2025–2027), the projects in the CAFI portfolio in Cameroon contribute in different ways to the three pillars of the Letter of Intent, as shown in Table 1. Governance projects play a structuring and facilitating role for the entire partnership. The majority of projects contribute to one main pillar. One project is cross-cutting in nature: the Greater Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP-GM) (with KfW).

Table 1: Contribution of the CAFI project portfolio to the three pillars of the start-up phase (Protocol annexed to the Lol)

Organization	Project	Contribution to Pillar(s)
GIZ/UNDP	Project to Support Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination	
UNDP	UNDP-MINEPAT Preparatory Grant	
KfW	PAMOL Preparation - Preparation Grant	
IFAD / FODECC	Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Agroecological Transition	
IFAD	IFAD-FODECC Preparatory Grant	
IDH	Cameroon Investment Center and Payments for Environmental Services	
KfW	Grand Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project	
GIZ	Land-Use Planning Capacity-Building Project	

Pillar 1 – Governance
 Pillar 2 – Sustainable Agriculture
 Pillar 3 – Land Use Planning

Start-up Phase of the Partnership

structuring, coherence, and progress of the portfolio

Portfolio architecture by pillar, strategic alignment and progress status of the start-up phase projects as of March 2026.

— 3.1 PORTFOLIO ARCHITECTURE AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

- The CAFI portfolio in Cameroon constitutes a progressive, coherent architecture aligned with the three strategic pillars of the Cameroon–CAFI LoI, rather than a mere juxtaposition of independent projects.
- The objective is a structural transformation of land management, agricultural production systems, and forest conservation.
- The approach combines institutional reforms, targeted territorial interventions, and financial incentive mechanisms.
- The partnership's start-up phase therefore consists of a logical sequence of interventions aimed at supporting three pillars:
- Pillar 1: Intersectoral and multilevel governance of natural resources.
- Pillar 2: Gradual rollout of sustainable agricultural intensification within the non-permanent forest area.

- Pillar 3: Preservation and sustainable management of the permanent forest area through integrated landscape management approaches (land-use planning)

Pillar 1: Intersectoral and Multilevel Governance of Natural Resources

Project to Support Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination (GIZ/UNDP) (13.6 M USD over 36 months)

- As the institutional foundation of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership, this project aims to strengthen intersectoral and multilevel coordination to reduce deforestation and

steer development toward a green economy, in line with the objectives of the SND30.

- Project to support MINEPAT, sectoral ministries, and Decentralized Territorial Collectivities (CTDs) in planning, reforms, innovative financial mechanisms, and the monitoring of forestry and climate policies.
- Pending the actual launch of the project's technical activities, the CAFI Board of Directors approved a preparatory grant to support coordination (UNDP), including several cost-based extensions, in order to support progress toward meeting milestones on schedule.

Table 2: Key Targets of the Project to Support Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination (PCIM)

Outputs	Key Indicators	Targets as of October 31, 2028
Output 1 – Strengthened SND30 Coordination Mechanism	Functional digital platform Sector-specific reports incorporating climate/forest/gender	1 operational national platform 7 revised sectoral reviews
Output 2 – Supported SND30 flagship plans and reforms	Sectoral plans incorporating the green economy Regulatory tools harmonized	9 flagship plans developed (agribusiness, forestry and timber, mining, energy, transportation, etc.)
Output 3 – Cameroon-CAFI program priorities formulated	Project pipeline validated ProDocs developed	15 gender-sensitive and “zero deforestation” investment projects
Output 4 – Operational management of the project ensured	Functional Project Management Unit Regular monitoring and evaluation	PMU fully operational Annual and semi-annual reports produced

Land-Use Planning Capacity-Building Project (GIZ) (7 M USD over 36 months)

- This project aims to address technical and operational gaps in land-use planning and sustainable development in order to reconcile economic development with forest conservation.
- It supports the development and implementation of spatial planning tools, land-use master plans and development plans

(SRADDT and PLADDT), the enforcement of the 2011 Land-Use Planning Act, and the development of tools related to the national forest inventory.

- It operates at the national, regional, and municipal levels (Center, South, and Littoral regions).
- This project supports the achievement of most of the milestones under Pillar 3, as well as certain milestones under Pillar 1.

Table 3: Key Targets of the Land-Use Planning Capacity-Building Project (PRCAT)

Outputs	Key Indicators	Targets 11/30/2028
Output 1 – Implementing regulations for the Spatial Planning Act (2011) drafted	Draft decrees submitted National/regional consultations held	Decrees finalized and submitted (CNAT & implementation procedures)
Output 2 – ADDT tools finalized, disseminated, and institutionalized	PLADDT guide made accessible Functional geospatial platform	Guide accessible to all municipalities Operational geospatial portal
Product 3 – Supported pilot regional councils	PRIA plans developed Regional land and land-use monitoring systems	PRIAs for the Centre, Littoral, and South regions Regional land-use monitoring
Product 4 – Municipal PLADDTs developed	Approved PLADDTs Municipal implementation plans	4 PLADDTs (Ngambé-Tikar, Mfou, Melong, Akom II)
Output 5 – IFN3 tools developed and tested	National Nomenclature Validated IFN3 methodology Preliminary inventory completed	IFN3 tools validated and tested at pilot sites

Pillar 2: Sustainable intensification of agriculture within non-permanent forest land

Pilot Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Agroecological Transition (IFAD – 20.5 million USD over 36 months)

- This project supports the Cocoa and Coffee Value Chain Development Fund (FODECC), a national public institution, in strengthening its capacity to fully fulfill its mandate as the primary national instrument for subsidizing producers in the cocoa and coffee value

chains across all production regions. The project will enable FODECC to:

- strengthen its institutional and technical capacities, particularly in the area of geographic information management;
- increase the resources of the Producer Window, which directly subsidizes beneficiaries in the eight production regions through electronic vouchers, business plans, agroecological transition plans, and agricultural advisory services;
- integrate the concept of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) into agricultural subsidy mechanisms to increase and diversify both internal and external financial resources.

Table 4: Main Objectives of the Pilot Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Agroecological Transition (PIDATA)

Output	Key Indicators	Targets 17.11.2027
Output 1 – Capacity Building of FODECC	Institutional audit and reform plan Staff trained Functional Units (M&E, Gender, Training, Communication) Digital platform capacity New FODECC headquarters	1 audit conducted and validated ≥ 70 staff members trained (100%) 4 operational units ≥ 1,000,000 producers/year 1 building constructed (~2,000 m ²)
Product 2 – Agricultural Intensification (Producers' Window – G1)	Direct beneficiary producers Women and Youth Section Supported Agricultural Area Amount of grants distributed Financial leverage Georeferenced farms	300,000 producers ≥ 30% women / ≥ 20% young people ≈ 600,000 ha ≥ 15 M USD ≥ 1:10 100% of beneficiaries
Product 3 – Agroecological Transition of Producers (G3)	Producers committed to agroecological transition Approved transition plans Area under agroecological practices Trained agroecological advisors Increase in yields	2,500 farmers 2,500 TA plans ≈ 6,000 ha 150 advisors ≥ +20% in yields
Product 4 – Collective and Regional Initiatives (Local Authorities Program – G2)	Municipalities supported PLADDTs developed and funded Post-harvest infrastructure Restored forest landscapes Indirect beneficiaries	≥ 8 municipalities 8 PLADDTs ≥ 10 centers ≥ 800 ha restored ≥ 50,000 people
Output 5 – Monitoring, Governance, and Coordination of CAFI	Steering Committee/Management Committee meetings CAFI/IFAD M&E reports Gender- and youth-disaggregated data Farms monitored via GIS Deforestation in supported areas	≥ 2 meetings/year 100% of reports submitted on time 100% of key indicators disaggregated ≥ 300,000 farms Trend < national average

Investment and PSE Hub (IDH – 25 M USD, over 58 months)

- This project was reviewed and developed under the CAFI regional window for the private sector (see Cameroon-CAFI LoI and Decision EB.2023.24) and not under the call for expressions of interest dedicated to the Cameroon partnership. This project implements an integrated model for decarbonization and financing of agricultural value chains, using the cocoa sector as one of the main entry points, combining PSE, technical assistance, and seed capital—all designed to reinforce one another and make agricultural value chains more sustainable, bankable, and attractive to investors.
- The project mobilizes technical assistance and seed capital for SMEs and key actors in agricultural value chains (production, processing, marketing) to catalyze financing from banks, MFIs, and impact investors. In this context, multinational companies, brands, and cocoa traders are funding PSE initiatives within their supply landscapes to support agroforestry, forest protection, and restoration, thereby achieving their climate neutrality goals through carbon insetting approaches.
- The project mobilizes loans for SMEs and key actors in the cocoa value chain (production, processing, marketing) through banks, MFIs, and impact investors.

- If the Cameroon Investment and PSE Hub proves successful, IDH will examine the feasibility of replicating it in other CAFI member countries.

Pillar 3: Conservation and sustainable management of permanent forest areas through integrated landscape management approaches

Grand Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP-GM) (KfW – 20 million USD over 48 months)

- The PGIP-GM is a territorial demonstration project aimed at implementing integrated

landscape management, combining land-use planning, sustainable agricultural intensification, and the conservation of forests with high conservation value and high carbon stocks.

- It is based on the development and implementation of PLADDTs, sustainable management agreements, and PSE mechanisms.
- It is being implemented in the Greater Mbam landscape (Central Region) and aims to develop approaches that can be replicated on a national scale.

Table 5: Main Objectives of the Greater Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP-GM)

Results	Indicators	Targets 12/10/2029
1. Improve sustainable land use planning at the Municipal level	PLADDT developed/operational	4 PLADDTs (Yoko, Mbangassina, Ngambe-Tikar, Bokito)
2. Establish incentive mechanisms (PSE) based on performance	AGDs signed PSE mechanism operational	6 clusters covered PSE tested and functional
3. Sustainably intensify agriculture	Producers adopting sustainable practices Area of sustainable farmland identified	≥ 2,000 producers ≈ 10,000 ha in transition to sustainability
4. Strengthen the management of FGV-C	Forest area under sustainable management	≈ 50,000 ha of FGV-C
5. Improve access and agricultural development	Infrastructure completed	80 km of roads ≥ 6 processing facilities

Table 6: Key Objectives of the PSE IDH Project

Outputs	Key Indicators	Targets for 2030
Output 1 – Technical assistance to SMEs, cooperatives, and agribusinesses	Technical assistance (TA) packages reviewed Approved TA packages Amount of TA committed Companies compliant with CAFI requirements (traceability, zero deforestation)	46 TA packages reviewed 26 TA packages approved 1.68 million USD committed 26 CAFI-compliant companies
Product 2 – Seed Capital for sustainable investments	Capital opportunities reviewed Approved opportunities Amount of capital deployed Reported sustainable agricultural area (excluding PSE)	46 opportunities reviewed 10 investments approved 6.18 M USD deployed 5,949 ha under sustainable practices
Output 3 – Mobilization of private financing (Business & Investment Network)	Total amount of private financing mobilized Share related to PES Share related to TA/SC investments Members of the Business & Investment Network	29.0 M USD mobilized 15.8 M USD for PES 13.2 M USD for TA/SC 25 network members
Product 4 – Implementation of PSE Schemes	Total area under PSE contracts Cocoa agroforestry (CSCA) Afforestation / Reforestation Restoration – ANR Forest protection	11,000 ha under PES 4,000 ha CSCA 2,000 ha A/R 2,000 ha ANR 3,000 ha protection
Product 5 – PSE Beneficiaries and Payments	Environmental Service Providers (ESPs) Individual farmers Community members Total amount of PES payments	4,000 ESPs in total 2,000 farmers 2,000 community members ≈ 4.6 M USD in direct payments
Output 6 – Climate Results (MRV and CAFI verification)	Emissions reductions and removals (5 years) Long-term reductions and removals Percentage of PSE contracts verified in the field	604,792 tCO ₂ e (5 years) ≈ 2.36 MtCO ₂ e (20 years) ≥ 15% of contracts verified per year
Output 7 – Socioeconomic Impacts and Inclusion	Jobs supported (FTE) Increase in agricultural household income Proportion of women among PES beneficiaries	2,963 jobs supported • +10% increase in household income ≥ 30% women (min. 10%)

Summary of the Cameroon-CAFI Start-up Phase Portfolio

- This differentiated approach ensures functional complementarity among the projects.
- Projects must be implemented in a coordinated manner through the partnership's coordination structures established by MINEPAT to minimize the risk of sectoral silos.
- As of the end of March 2026, the CAFI portfolio in Cameroon totals approximately 128 million USD, including 93.26 million USD in financing approved by CAFI, which was appraised under the Cameroon-CAFI and Regional Private Sector Initiatives (AMIs), supplemented by international, domestic, and private co-financing.
- The projects vary in maturity, reflecting a gradual ramp-up of the partnership.

Table 7: CAFI Portfolio in Cameroon: Amounts Approved by CAFI and Co-financing Mobilized

Project Type	Implementing Implementing Agency	Project Name	Amount of CAFI Funding (a) (USD)	Co-financing (b) (USD)			Total Amount (a+b) (USD)
				International		Domestic	
				Public	Private	Public	
Pillar 1: Cross-sectoral and multi-level governance of natural resources	UNDP	UNDP-MINEPAT Project Grant for preparation	4,010,290	-	-	-	4,010,290
	GIZ / UNDP	Intersectoral Coordination Project	13,600,000	2,159,600 (BMZ)	-	1,500,000 (MINEPAT)	17,259,600
	GIZ	Land-Use Planning Project	7,300,000	1,079,000 (BMZ)	-	-	8,379,000
Pillar 2: Sustainable intensification of agriculture within non-permanent forest areas	IFAD	IFAD-FODECC Project – Preparatory Grant	499,316	-	-	-	499,316
	KfW	PAMOL Preparation - Donation of preparation	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
	IFAD	Agricultural Support Project	22,450,243	-	-	1,478,808 (FODECC)	23,929,051
	(FODECC PAIDATA)						
	HDI*	Cameroon Investment Hub and PSE	24,998,859	-	29,000,000**	-	53,998,859
Pillar 3: Integrated Landscape Management and Conservation	KfW	Grand Mbam Integrated Management Project	20,000,000	-	-	1,500,000 (MINEPAT)	21,500,000
Total (\$)			93,258,708	3,238,600	29,000,000	4,478,808	129,976,116

* The IDH project was developed as part of the \$100 million allocation to the CAFI regional window for the private sector.

** 16 million USD for “insetting” from multinational cocoa companies; securing these 16

M USD is a condition for disbursement of the next tranches of funding for the approved project. In addition, there is a target to mobilize 13 million from financial investors.

— 3.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON START-UP PHASE PROJECTS (MARCH 2026)

- The projects under the start-up phase of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership have all been approved but are at different stages of implementation, reflecting the specific dynamics and constraints of each intervention.
- Overall, the portfolio has been rolled out gradually, with (i) initial delays largely due to

the fact that the development of most project documents took longer than the 9 months stipulated in the CAFI Operations Manual, and (ii) the persistence of certain operational bottlenecks, which continue to affect the pace of deployment for several projects. See: Section 7—Recommendations.

Table 8: Status of CAFI Projects in Cameroon: Duration, Transfers, Expenditures, and Implementation Rates as of April 1, 2026

Project*	Implementing Organization Implementation	Start	End	Duration	Maturity level	Approved budget	Transfers received	Expenditures **	Execution of execution
MINEPAT preparation grant Coordination	UNDP	Nov-23	Dec-26	3 years	Year 3 – 78%	4,010,290	4,010,290	1,918,139	47%
FODECC - PAIDATA	IFAD	Nov-24	Nov-27	3 years	Year 2 – 47%	20,512,743	19,000,147	8,851,010	46.58%
Integrated Landscape Management of Grand Mbam	KfW	Oct-25	Oct-29	4 years	Year 1 – 14%	20,000,000	15,477,585	2,273,176	14%
Cross-sectoral and multi-level coordination	GIZ	Nov-25	Oct-28	3 years	Year 1 – 16%	13,600,000	5,700,000	2,194	0.04%
Capacity building in land-use planning	GIZ	Dec-25	Nov-28	3 years	Year 1 – 13%	7,300,000	4,623,709	1,798	0.04%
Investment Hub and Cameroon's PSE	HDI	March 26	Dec 30	5 years	Year 1 – 0%	24,998 859	0	0	0%
Pilot Project Preparation Grant (IFAD)	IFAD	Nov-23	Dec-25	2 years	100%	499,315.5	499,315.5	422,225	84.56%

Notes:

* Projects are listed from oldest to newest.

** Financial data is extracted from the MPTFO Gateway portal and may not reflect the most recent information available from the agencies.

Pillar 1: Progress in the Implementation of Support Projects for Intersectoral and Multilevel Governance of Natural Resources

Coordination Readiness Grant (UNDP – MINEPAT)

- This funding mechanism supports the partnership's coordination functions, led by MINEPAT, pending the full rollout of Pillar 1 projects in the start-up phase.
- It has been extended several times to ensure the continuity of coordination and strategic support activities through the end of 2026.
- The project is currently underway, with a portion of the funds already disbursed, enabling support for national strategic planning processes (National Development Plan, Climate Plan, sectoral plans) and the

implementation of the milestones outlined in the Letter of Intent.

- The project was operationalized quickly and efficiently, and its execution has been prompt. The preparatory grant largely offset the delay in the operational launch of the projects and supported progress on the milestones in this first phase, including 12 of the 13 milestones under the governance pillar that were already initiated in 2025, such as: i) the development and submission of the National Climate Plan as required by the IMF. However, it should be noted that follow-up was required by MINEPDED to incorporate comments aimed at improving the quality of the document; ii) the update of the NDC; iii) the launch of work on the Forest and Timber Plan; iv) the integration of forest-related criteria into planning and public investment appraisal tools.

Inter-sectoral and Multi-level Coordination Project (GIZ)

- This project is beginning implementation nearly two and a half years after GIZ was selected as the implementing agency.

- An initial tranche of funding was disbursed to GIZ in October 2025; however, a revised PRODOC, incorporating UNDP as the implementing agency for a second channel, was formally signed by all parties in March 2026. Given the co-financing of certain activities, it was decided to wait for the mobilization of resources at UNDP—which is now complete—to accelerate project activities.
- It is now recommended to begin actual activities and to use efficient operational procedures in line with the agency's rules and procedures in order to ensure, within the allotted timeframe, support for milestones and for the intersectoral and multilevel coordination essential to the successful implementation of the investments and commitments of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership.

Land-Use Planning Capacity-Building Project (GIZ)

- This project aims to structure and institutionalize spatial planning tools, particularly the Local Plans for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (PLADDT)
- Following delays related to the extension of the CAFI fund, the PRODOC was signed in November 2025, and a first tranche of funding was disbursed in December. The project is currently in the implementation phase.
- Initial activities focus on developing technical and legal instruments, as well as supporting local governments in drafting and implementing land-use plans—including the effective launch of the process to draft implementing regulations for the 2011 Framework Law and the gradual establishment of regional consultation frameworks. Furthermore, the project has begun its rollout at the local level, with the initiation of the PLADDT development process in certain pilot municipalities, the conduct of regional awareness-raising workshops, and the development of synergies with other CAFI initiatives.
- This project is essential for ensuring territorial coherence in investments and strengthening the link between spatial planning and forest conservation.

Pillar 2: Progress in implementing projects to support the sustainable intensification of agriculture within the non-permanent forest area

Pilot Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Agroecological Transition (IFAD)

- The project document (PRODOC) was approved in June 2024—less than a year after the project was selected by IFAD—demonstrating a particularly rapid preparation phase. To date, the project stands out as one of the most advanced in the portfolio in terms of actual disbursements.
- However, this overall performance masks significant delays in operational implementation. In particular, the first disbursement from IFAD to the CAA was not made until the end of 2025—approximately 13 months after the first transfer from CAFI to IFAD. This delay contributed to slowing down the execution of activities on the ground.
- The project is currently facing major bottlenecks, particularly related to an insufficient understanding of financial management procedures and cash flows among the various stakeholders (IFAD, FODECC, PAIDATA, and CAA). These difficulties result in delays in processing financial transactions and in the use of accounts.
- Despite these constraints, some significant progress has been made:

- A first tranche from the Producer Facility, amounting to 4.067 billion CFA francs, was disbursed, providing support to producers starting in early 2026.
- An initial disbursement of operating funds took place in April 2026, helping to alleviate the project's cash flow pressures.
- However, a portion of the funds earmarked for FODECC's capacity building remains frozen at the CAA. Citing its role as the public accountant, the CAA requires justification for at least 70% of expenditures already incurred, including funds transferred under the Producers' Window. This requirement constitutes an additional factor slowing down the project's financial execution.
- In this context, IFAD emphasizes several critical points:
 - strict adherence to disbursement procedures,
 - rigorous account management,
 - and the reduction of payment delays.
- These measures are essential to prevent certain expenditures from being reclassified as ineligible, which would lead to further funding delays.
- At the same time, significant institutional progress has been made:
 - the launch of the Local Government Service, accompanied by the signing of partnerships between FODECC and several pilot municipalities;
 - the development of a collaboration with FEICOM, opening up opportunities for co-financing local investments based on environmental performance;
 - and the beginning of efforts to resolve financial bottlenecks, which remains a strategic priority for achieving the project's objectives.

Investment and PSE Hub Project (IDH)

- The project was approved in January 2026, but its operational implementation has not yet begun.
- The PRODOC has been signed by all stakeholders.
- The first disbursement is pending the signing of the financing agreement by IDH.

Pillar 3: Progress in implementing projects to support the preservation and sustainable management of the permanent forest area through integrated landscape management approaches

Grand Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (KfW)

- The development and approval of the PRODOC took approximately one and a half years, a delay attributable to difficulties in negotiating the framework agreement between KfW and the United Nations Multi-Partner Fund, acting as CAFI's trustee, related to KfW's requests to amend the terms of the agreement.
- An additional delay was due to the project's duration exceeding that of the CAFI Fund, combined with the time it took for the CAFI Board of Directors to approve the Fund's extension through 2030.
- Following this initial delay, KfW teams quickly mobilized on the ground to finalize the subsidiary agreements with the government, and the project has now been officially launched.
- Operational implementation is underway, particularly in the areas of land-use planning, value chain development, and rural infrastructure improvement. It was noted during discussions in the technical segment that the Greater Mbam region is home to two major SND30 initiatives:

- the Central Plain Program (Agro Parc): Led by MINADER, it aims to secure 600,000 ha (including 210,000 ha in Greater Mbam) for industrial agriculture.
- the Cameroon-CAFI Partnership (PGIP-GM): Led by MINEPAT, it aims to demonstrate that coordinated land-use planning can reconcile development with the preservation of high-value forest resources, particularly the network of gallery forests.

Current fieldwork has revealed that:

- the impact assessment omits precise mapping of gallery forests (water regulators) and does not incorporate a management approach for HVC/HSC (High Conservation Value/High Carbon Stock) areas.
- The systematic use of clear-cut sales (VC) to free up agricultural land has already resulted in a net deforestation rate of 3.4% in Cluster 5 of the project (10,000 ha recently allocated, of which more than 2,000 ha within the PGIP-GM pilot project are currently being logged).

The establishment of the Agro Parc in the heart of the Sanaga watershed poses a major ecological risk if an integrated approach is not adopted. Gallery forests cover 28% of the land reserve. They are vital for water regulation in the Agro Parc and

for numerous hydroelectric projects. There is also a proven risk of disrupting biodiversity corridors between the Mbam & Djerem and Mpem & Djim National Parks, as well as the marginalization of customary rights over collection areas.

In light of this situation, and to transform the Central Plain into a model of “green growth,” particular attention should be paid to the following points:

- Cross-Sectoral Governance: Urgently establish a Technical Dialogue Platform (MINADER, MINEPAT, MINEPDED, CAFI) to validate agro-industrial zoning before any new allocation of logging rights or land parcels.
- Update the EIES Spatial Plan: conduct a detailed inventory of “No-Go” zones (HVC/HSC) and establish dynamic buffer zones (50m to 100m) around waterways and biological corridors.
- Use the AMCEZ status (Law 2024) to manage gallery forests within concessions.
- Incorporate strict environmental clauses into investors’ long-term leases.
- Strengthen Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms for communities engaged in agricultural intensification on lands adjacent to the Agro Park and in the preservation of identified High-Value Forests.

Status and Analysis of Milestones

in the Start-up Phase

Monitoring methodology, breakdown of the 33 milestones of the 2025-2027 protocol by pillar, and status of achievement as assessed by the 2026 annual review.

— 4.1 MILESTONE MONITORING METHODOLOGY

- The milestone analysis aims to assess the progress of the start-up phase of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership (2025–2027), as defined in the LoI, by comparing formalized commitments with observed institutional and operational progress.
- The assessment is conducted against the indicative timeline for the 2025–2027 phase, as set forth in the LoI and the annexed Protocol regarding the partnership's start-up phase, and reflects the status of progress as of the 2026 Annual Review.

PROPOSED SCORING SYSTEM

To ensure a consistent interpretation of milestone progress, standardized evaluation categories are applied to all CAFI Initiative partner countries.

This standardization results from the harmonization of the evaluation systems used and aims to ensure a consistent assessment of the level of progress toward the milestones, while preserving the logic underlying the initial evaluations

Achieved

In Progress

Deadlines

Obsolete

SOURCES USED

- Project documents.
- Project narrative and financial reports.
- Financial data on the MPTF website.
- Information from operational monitoring of projects contributing to milestones.
- Regular exchanges with national stakeholders.
- Monthly exchanges with the MINEPAT CAFI focal team.
- Relevant sectoral and technical meetings.

ASSIGNMENT OF MILESTONE PROGRESS STATUSES AND VALIDATION

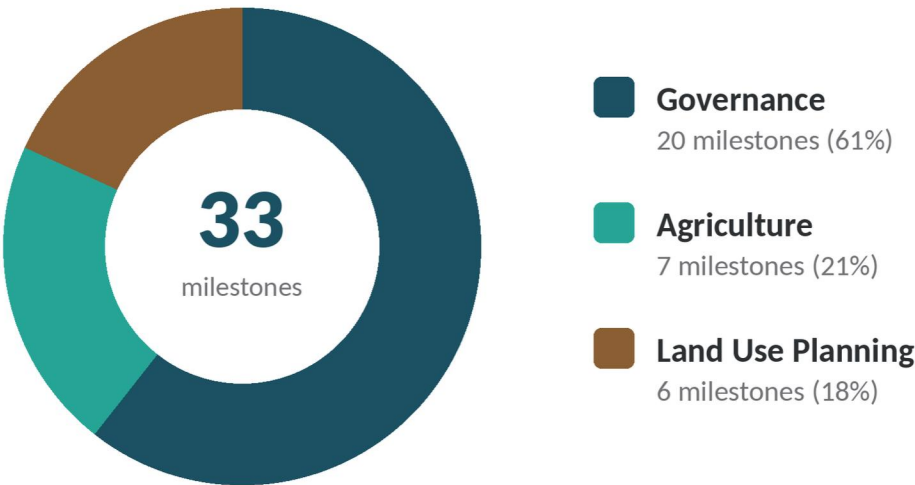
- Internal consolidation and technical validation carried out by the MINEPAT focal team and the CAFI Secretariat.

- Interaction with national stakeholders to ensure consistency.
- Status assigned based on available evidence.
- Status reflects the progress made as of the date of the Review.
- Annual Review report shared with partnership stakeholders (government entities, the CAFI Board of Directors and their representatives in Cameroon, implementing organizations) for review and consolidated feedback, with a view to validation by the authorities during the political segment.

— 4.2 MILESTONE STATUS: BREAKDOWN BY PILLAR

BREAKDOWN OF 2025-2027 MILESTONES BY PILLAR

Figure 1: Breakdown of the Cameroon-CAFI LoI milestones for the 2025-2027 period by pillar



- The distribution of milestones by pillar for the 2025-2027 period shows that the majority of
- milestones are concentrated in the Governance pillar, which accounts for 61% of

the total, or 20 milestones. The Agriculture and Land-Use Planning pillars account for 21% (7 milestones) and 18% (6 milestones), respectively.

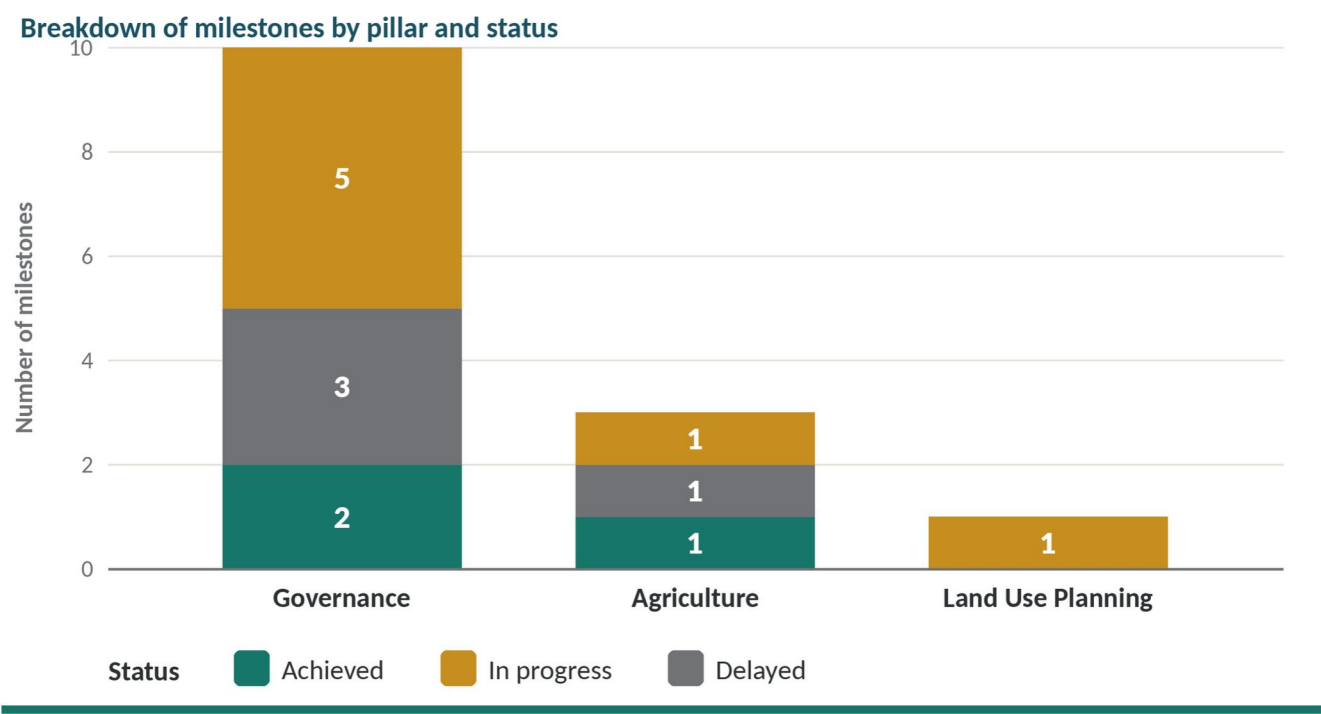
- This distribution reflects the importance placed during the start-up phase on actions

related to the institutional framework, intersectoral coordination, and the integration of forestry issues into agricultural and land-use policies; hence the importance of an effective and prompt launch of the GIZ/UNDP project's coordination support activities.

4.3 MILESTONE STATUS: 2025 ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL

STATUS OF THE 13 MILESTONES EXPECTED IN 2025

Figure 2: Status of achievement of the CAMEROON-CAFI LoI milestones for 2025 by pillar



Update on the status of the 13 milestones planned for 2025

- 3 milestones achieved:
- 2 milestones under the governance pillar relating to (i) project prioritization and selection criteria and the procedures manual, and (ii) the integration of forest impact criteria into the project evaluation methodology
- 1 milestone in the agriculture pillar concerning the number of producers

registered on the FODECC's digital management platform for its service windows.

- 7 milestones in progress, including the CDN document and the joint plan for resource mobilization through the submission of the Racine project to the Green Climate Fund.
- 4 milestones are behind schedule, notably due to the late start of the projects associated with these milestones.

- Delays on milestones scheduled for 2025 remain limited and are primarily due to the late start of certain key projects in the portfolio.

STATUS OF MILESTONES FOR THE 2025–2027 PERIOD

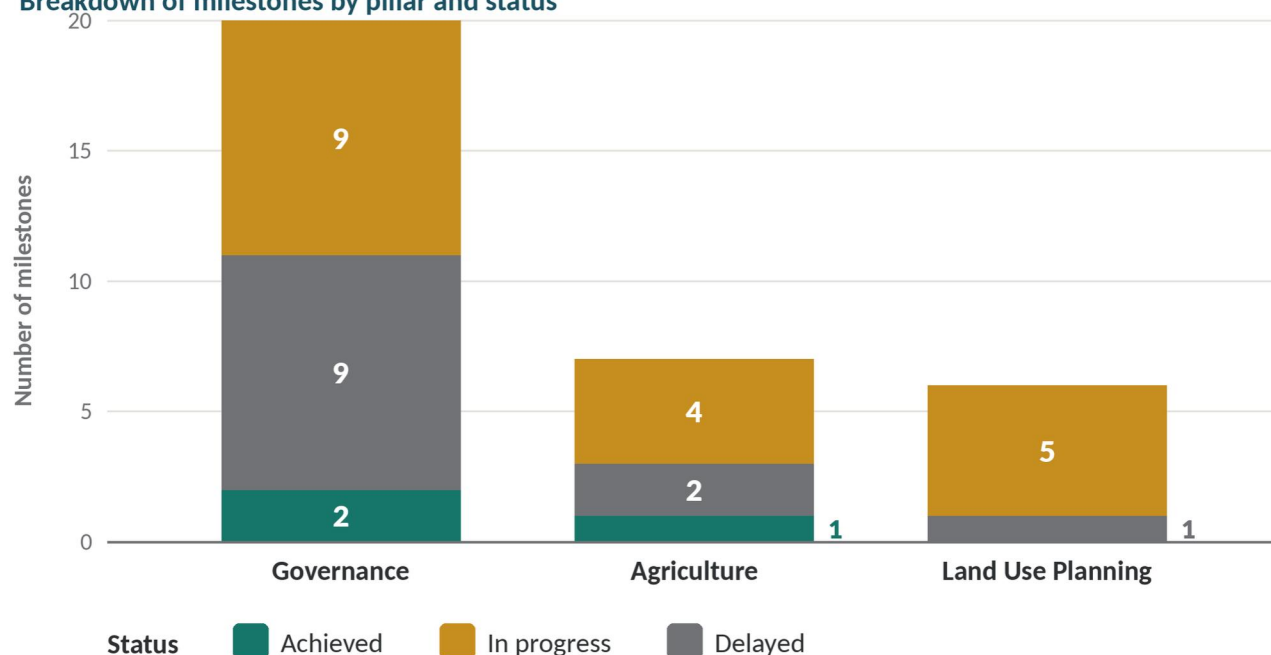
- As of the first quarter of 2026, there is momentum toward achieving the milestones of the start-up phase. The majority of milestones are in progress, which is consistent with the foundational and preparatory nature of the start-up phase of the CAFI–Cameroon partnership (2025–2027).
- As of this date, 21 out of 33 milestones have been achieved or are in progress, indicating that implementation is already well underway relative to the timeline set out in the Letter of Intent.
- For the majority of the milestones, project support has now been identified and mobilized, notably through the Project to Support Intersectoral and Multilevel Coordination (PCIM – GIZ/UNDP), the PAIDATA Project (IFAD–FODECC), the Project to Strengthen Capacity in Land Use Planning (PRCAT – GIZ), the Greater Mbam Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP-GM – KfW), as well as the Preparation Grant for

Coordination, implemented by UNDP under the leadership of MINEPAT.

- In this context, the progress observed during the start-up phase is closely linked to the foundational role played by the preparatory grants, which ensured the continuity of reform efforts, strategic planning, and the establishment of the methodological and organizational frameworks necessary to achieve the milestones, pending the full operationalization of the partnership's flagship projects.
- Furthermore, 2026 marks an expected turning point in the momentum toward achieving milestones, with the major structural projects in the portfolio effectively entering the operational phase starting in February 2026, formalized by an official launch workshop. This transition to enhanced operational implementation should enable a gradual acceleration in the achievement of milestones over the 2026–2027 period, particularly for the Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use Planning pillars.

Figure 3: Status of Milestone Achievement for the CAMEROON-CAFI LoI over the 2025–2027 Period by Pillar

Breakdown of milestones by pillar and status



— 4.4 STATUS OF 2025 MILESTONES BY PILLAR

PILLAR 1: Governance (10 milestones for 2025, of which 2 have been achieved)

- The Governance pillar covers a total of ten (10) milestones for 2025, of which two (2) have been achieved, five (5) are in progress, and three (3) are on schedule.
- The governance milestones provide the framework for the entire initial phase.
- Progress is particularly evident on the milestones in this pillar, which form the institutional foundation of the partnership. Technical work is well underway on several key initiatives (planning, methodological frameworks, coordination mechanisms), with

institutional approvals currently underway for certain milestones.

- The two milestones achieved are:
- the integration of specific criteria related to the partnership's objectives into the project prioritization and selection criteria, as well as into MINEPAT's project selection procedures manual (IMF FRD agreement);

the integration of forest impact criteria into the methodology for the ex-ante evaluation of investment projects included in the project maturation guide (IMF FRD Agreement).

- Thanks to the Readiness Grant, five (5) milestones scheduled for 2025 were initiated in 2025 (notably the National Climate Plan, the revised NDC, the Forest-Wood Plan, etc.).

Table 9: Status of Achievement of Governance Milestones under the CAMEROON-CAFI LoI for the 2025 Period

Milestones	Status	Comments / Evidence
Integrate key government climate policies and measures to be implemented with CAFI into the National Climate Plan (NCP), which must be approved by the Prime Minister by April 2025 (FRD agreement)	In progress	Validated by the Prime Minister's Office; translation phase underway prior to publication
Update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (in line with the Glasgow Declaration and LoI)	In progress	Validation process completed. Steps toward submission.
Incorporation, within the project prioritization and selection criteria and the project selection procedures manual of the (FRD-IMF agreement), of specific criteria related to the objectives of the partnership	Achieved	Decree published on December 29, 2025.
Incorporation of forest impact criteria into the methodology for the ex ante assessment of investment projects included in the project maturation guide (IMF FRD Agreement).	Achieved	Updated project maturation guide available.
Incorporation of forest impact criteria into the revision of Decree 2018/4992 of June 21, 2018 (rules governing the project maturation process) and Decree 2013/7987 (establishment, organization, and operation of the committees monitoring the physical and financial implementation of public investments)	In progress	Guide updated, awaiting the update to the decree.
Validation of the methodology for the national forest inventory and the funding plan for its implementation.	Timeline	PRCAT project in the start-up phase.
Pilot phase of the national forest inventory in the targeted municipalities	Timeline	PRCAT project is in the start-up phase.
Submission of the emission baseline to the UNFCCC based on data already produced by the FAO as part of the CAFI regional project	In progress	First report submitted without FAO-CAFI data. Finalization work is underway to incorporate the work carried out on national .

Milestones	Status	Comments / Evidence
Joint plan for mobilizing resources (domestic, international, public, and private) for the scaling-up phase	In progress	Pending the development of the plan, supported by the RACINE project (FVC)
Implementation of a roadmap to promote access to carbon markets in land-use sectors	Timeline	Commission established by decree to mobilize climate finance and facilitate access to the carbon market.

PILLAR 2: Agriculture (3 Milestones for 2025, one (1) of which has been achieved)

The Sustainable Agriculture pillar covers three (3) milestones for the year 2025, one of which has already been achieved.

- Progress on the Agriculture pillar's milestones is closely linked to the effective launch of pilot projects, notably PAIDATA and RACINE.
- Several milestones are contingent on the full operational ramp-up of on-the-ground mechanisms, expected during the 2026–2027 period.
- The milestone that has been achieved is: "At least 300,000 producers registered on the FODECC service windows' digital management platform." In fact, by early 2026, 320,000 cocoa farmers were registered on the platform.

Table 10: Status of Achievement of Agricultural Milestones under the CAMEROON-CAFI Lol for the 2025 Period

Milestones	Status	Observations / Evidence
Review and audit of FODECC and the Producer Service Center, and recommended corrective measures adopted	In progress	Review: 100%, implementation of recommendations: 50%.
Expansion of the FODECC window funding model to other crops contributing to deforestation	Timelines	
At least 300,000 producers are registered on the FODECC's digital management platform	Achieved	By early 2026, 320,000 cocoa farmers will be registered on the platform. Target achieved: 100%

PILLAR 3: Land Use Planning (1 milestone for 2025, in progress)

- The Land Use Planning pillar covers a single (1) milestone for 2025, which is currently in progress.
- The milestones for this pillar focus primarily on the development and validation of multiscale spatial planning tools, notably national zoning, SRADDTs, and PLADDTs, as well as the associated institutional frameworks.
- In accordance with the timeline set out in the Lol, the majority of these milestones have a deadline set for 2027, placing their completion in the second half of the start-up phase (2025–2027).

Table 11: Status of Achievement of Land-Use Planning Milestones under the CAMEROON-CAFI Lol for the 2025 Period

Milestones	Status	Comments / Evidence
Establishment of national and regional coordination platforms for improving access to agricultural production basins, and implementation of the provisions of the Methodological Guide for Prioritizing for road interventions to improve access	In progress	Awareness-raising efforts are underway.

Prospects for Scaling Up the Partnership (2026-2035)

05

Pathways for consolidating the institutional and financial framework, direct access of national institutions to international funds, and replication of the RACINE leverage model.

The prospects for scaling up the partnership rest on the collective capacity of the Government of Cameroon, CAFI, and its implementing agencies to:

- Coordinate and standardize the implementation of the investment portfolio and pipeline through performance-based programming aligned with CAFI's regional PSE program;
- Consolidate a sustainable institutional and financial architecture based on direct access by national institutions to the CAFI Fund;
- Leverage resources to mobilize the private sector;

- Deploy a programmatic, integrated, and performance-based approach.

Coordinate and standardize the implementation of the on-the-ground investment portfolio and pipeline through performance-based programming aligned with CAFI's regional PSE program

- CAFI's programming in Cameroon focuses on channeling direct incentives to small-scale farmers and rural communities in line with land-use planning, as a pillar of the transition toward a deforestation-free agricultural and forestry economy.

- To this end, approved or ongoing projects provide for the implementation of a complementary set of instruments (PSE, productive grants, advisory support, and public and private investments), while ensuring cross-sectoral coherence by anchoring the PSE and other incentives in national planning (SND30, land-use zoning, SRADDT, PLADDT).
- The implementation of this project pipeline aligns and integrates the concepts, rules, and tools developed by CAFI at the regional level (PSE program) with pre-existing national programs and institutions.
- Under the leadership of MINEPAT, CAFI's implementing agencies proactively integrate the concepts, rules, and tools of CAFI's regional PSE Program—developed in collaboration with the countries of the Congo Basin—with pre-existing national programs and institutions.
- This approach is part of the performance-based programming framework, which is central to the LoI and was formally endorsed by the CAFI Board of Directors (Decision EB.2025.26), which adopted the Performance-Based Programming Policy in June 2025.
- Over the past few months, significant progress has been made regarding the national adaptation of CAFI's regional PSE Program. The national technical workshop held in April 2026 made it possible to:
 - finalize 95% of the national PSE roadmap
 - update the eligibility criteria (identification of beneficiaries, CLIP, land-related aspects)
 - propose operational templates (CLIP minutes, land certificates), facilitating the implementation of PSE activities
 - strengthen understanding and ownership of the two key tools of the PSE mechanism, namely: (i) the Ground Impact strategic planning tool, which enables spatial prioritization and investment targeting; (ii) the CAFI-PSE management tool, designed to ensure “end-to-end” management, from beneficiary enrollment to performance monitoring and results-based mobile payments.
- In 2026–2027, the implementing agencies KfW and IDH will receive onboarding training for the deployment of the CAFI-PSE management tool within the framework of approved projects (Grand Mbam and the PSE Hub), as well as the PAMOL project currently being developed by KfW.
- The PSE mechanism is closely aligned with existing national instruments, notably the FODECC and sustainable agricultural intensification programs, thereby strengthening the coherence and sustainability of interventions. The major challenge now lies in achieving full interoperability of digital systems (registration, payments, geospatial monitoring, and reporting), based on the integration of FODECC's digital systems and the CAFI-PSE tool.
 - These advances should strengthen Cameroon's capacity to mobilize performance-based financing and position the country as a regional leader in the operationalization of PSE.
 - In this regard, to ensure the successful deployment and scaling up of the PES mechanism, it is important to strengthen the coordinating role of MINEPAT (in accordance with Decrees No. 2025/03043 and 2025/03044 of December 2025), particularly through the development and management of CAFI's PSE tools, as well as the formulation of a national vision supported by a roadmap for the deployment of payments for environmental services and the related CAFI program. This will enable better alignment

and greater consistency among interventions across projects, policy milestones, and structural reforms outlined in the Lol.

Consolidate a sustainable institutional and financial framework based on direct access by national institutions to the CAFI Fund.

CAFI programming in Cameroon is based on a strategic choice: to consolidate and prioritize the use of existing national institutions (formerly FODECC and FEICOM) as operational pillars for large-scale deployment. In the medium term, Cameroon intends to build a domestic institutional architecture that is:

- Financially viable, combining domestic resources, concessional financing, performance-based payments, private investment, and carbon finance.
- Coherent and transparent, thanks to the full interoperability of digital systems (registration, payments, geospatial monitoring, and reporting).
- Based on a clear governance framework that distinguishes between regulation, strategic intersectoral coordination, technical oversight, and operational implementation.

Direct access for Cameroonian national institutions to international funds

- In line with Cameroon's aspirations, the CAFI Board of Directors (Decisions EB.2025.39 and EB.2025.44) has approved national access to the CAFI Fund, particularly for government entities. During a pilot phase, this access is strictly limited to results-based payments, with disbursements occurring only after the achievement and independent verification of previously agreed-upon results
- Objective: to increase national ownership and the absorption capacity of national entities while ensuring adequate risk management through performance-based payments.

- The implementation of this mechanism, based on a results-based payments approach, is to take place in Gabon as part of the REDD+ results-based payments program and in Cameroon as part of the RACINE project in partnership with the FVC (see box on the RACINE project).
- The model relies on one National Coordinating Entity (NCE) per country and several National Recipient Entities (RNE).
- MINEPAT (National Coordinating Entity), as the central government institution

responsible for coordinating, managing, and ensuring the compliance of CAFI-funded projects:

- defines national programming priorities and ensures alignment with national strategies;
- approves CAFI funding allocations and mobilizes domestic and international co-financing;
- oversees project progress.
- National Recipient Entities (just like the current CAFI implementing agencies):
- receive funds through the NCE;
- implement projects and ensure compliance with United Nations fiduciary rules and safeguards;
- report to CAFI.

Carbon Markets: An Opportunity

The Government of Cameroon views carbon markets as a complementary source of financing—not a substitute for existing sources—and consistent with a future dedicated national strategy to be developed in accordance with the guidelines governing strategic planning in Cameroon (Decree of December 29, 25, and the 2025 edition of the Strategic Planning Guide). This approach could build on the efforts outlined in the “Strategic Roadmap for the Carbon Market and Climate Finance in the Forestry Sector,” published by the World Bank in November 2025.

This national strategy and its implementation framework will need to be proactively developed

by MINEPAT, MINFI, and MINEPDED in 2026 and 2027.

BOX 1. THE CAMEROON GOVERNMENT'S RACINE PROJECT FOR THE FVC/CAFI

The RACINE project aims to support Cameroon's transition to deforestation-free agriculture over the 2026–2035 period. This initiative builds on the FODECC one-stop-shop system, thereby providing a structural framework for financing the agroecological transition. It opens up significant investment opportunities in green microcredit within Cameroon's green economy, while generating significant climate outcomes and benefits.

The RACINE project is based on a highly leveraged financing structure combining international funding, national public resources, and private contributions. The project mobilizes 247 million USD in domestic and international public funding and mobilizes a total of more than 1 billion USD when private contributions are included. The Green Climate Fund will provide 87 million€, in the form of a concessional loan of 78.3 million € (0.75%, 20 years, 5-year grace period) for productive investments (agroforestry, sustainable intensification, post-harvest infrastructure), and a grant of 8.7 million€ for public goods (policies, traceability, MRV, institutional strengthening). CAFI will contribute 45 million USD in the

the form of results-based grants, disbursed ex post following independent verification. The Cameroonian government, through FODECC, commits to mobilizing approximately 102 million USD, derived primarily from cocoa and coffee export levies, which fund subsidies for producers, cooperatives, and municipalities. Finally, the core of the model rests on mandatory co-financing by agricultural producers, cooperatives, and municipalities, which contribute on average about 70% of the investments (savings and microfinance loans), representing nearly 747 million USD, ensuring strong leverage, local ownership, and the sustainability of the mechanism.

Expected Results and Climate Benefits of RACINE

Mitigation:

- Avoid the emission of approximately 37.36 million metric tons of CO₂ through the prevention of deforestation and the large-scale adoption of agroforestry systems.
- Directly support 494,160 hectares of cocoa-coffee orchards, deploy 559,000 hectares of agroforestry under agroecological transition contracts, restore 30,000 hectares of agroforestry by local communities, and preserve 1,000,000 hectares of communal forest areas.
- Ensure compliance with the European Union Regulation on Imported Deforestation (EUDR) for 80% of cocoa exports, thereby guaranteeing sustainable access to international markets.

Adaptation:

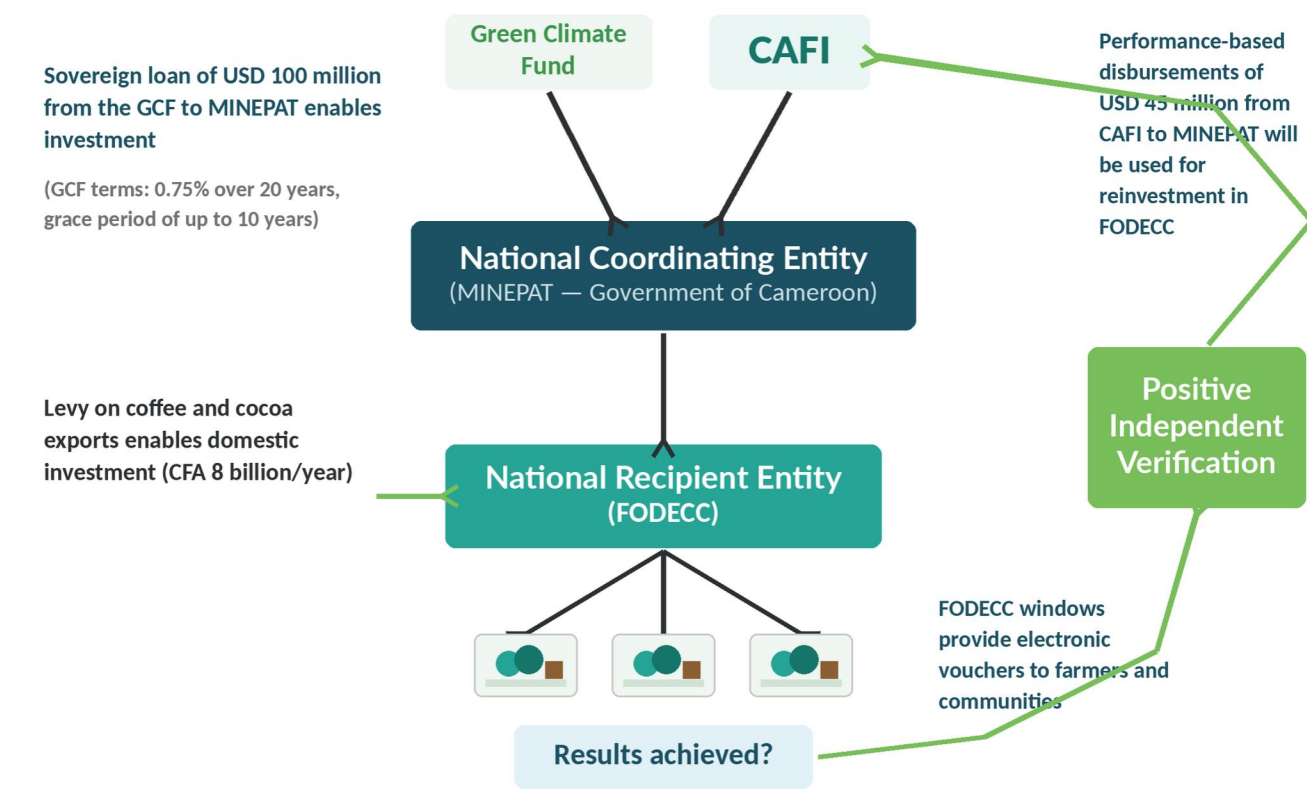
- Support 43,000 farms in adopting agroecological practices across 172,000 hectares, improving soil health and water retention capacity.
- Establish 180 post-harvest centers to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of agricultural products.
- Enable 100 municipalities to implement green investments, helping to reduce their vulnerability to flooding and erosion.

Socio-economic co-benefits:

- 227,000 direct beneficiaries, an increase in agricultural income of approximately 25%, and new rural jobs.

- Promote gender equity, with 40–45% of beneficiaries being women, as well as the inclusion of young people (25%).
- Strengthen financial inclusion through access to banking services and digital platforms.
- The initiative includes a system for monitoring, measurement, and independent verification carried out by a third party.

Figure 1. Implementation Arrangements for the RACINE Project



For RACINE, MINEPAT is also seeking accreditation from the FVC in addition to its ongoing accreditation process with CAFI, which will enable it to channel additional funding from the FVC. For its part, FODECC serves as the national recipient of CAFI funds, which will be disbursed based on results verified annually during the 2027–2031 period.

Leveraging resources to mobilize external funding and the private sector

- The partnership between CAFI and Cameroon has made it possible to mobilize resources from both public and private sources, both international and national.
- The RACINE initiative, the IDH's Investment and PSE Hub, and KfW's PAMOL project offer three highly complementary models demonstrating how CAFI financing, when deployed strategically, shifts from traditional project aid to long-term, performance-based, “investment-grade” financing systems.

- Together, they show how CAFI can mobilize national revenue systems, private capital, farmer contributions, municipal budgets, corporate climate finance, and funds from other IFIs.
- The table below provides an overview of the resources mobilized through CAFI financing in Cameroon.
- For every dollar CAFI invests in these projects, 11 dollars are mobilized from other sources.
- This leverage effect is primarily due to private-sector mobilization; in fact, for every dollar CAFI invests in these projects, 8.7 dollars are invested by the private sector.
- It should be noted that future activities under the Canopy Trust project—which aims to increase private investment in deforestation-free value chains should be coordinated with the pipeline of ongoing initiatives under the private sector window to ensure effective complementarity and close synergies among these investments.

Table 12: Funding Mobilized Through CAFI Investments in Cameroon (private funding shown in green)

Project	Source	Type	Amount in millions of USD	Leverage ratio (per dollar invested by CAFI)
RACINE (CAFI grant of 45 million)	Export levy export levy on cocoa	Public national	102 M	2.27
	Mandatory Mandatory co-financing by farmers (often through loans provided by local microfinance institutions)	National private sector	741 M	16.45
	FVC	International public sector	100 M	2.22
IDH PES HUB (CAFI grant of 25 million)	Multinational in the cocoa and chocolate sector	International private sector	16 M	0.64
	Financial sector	International private sector	13 M	0.52
KfW PAMOL * (CAFI grant of 20 million)	PAMOL, state-owned State-owned	Public-private partnership	15 M	0.75
Amount of private co-financing (\$)			785 M	8.7
Total co-financing amount (\$)			987M	11

*The KfW PAMOL project is currently under development; the PRODOC is scheduled to be submitted in September 2026.

BOX 2. How Does CAFI Create a Leverage Effect? Insights from the RACINE Project

RACINE: A National Leverage Model

- RACINE is a nationwide model that combines policy reforms, digital systems, and PSE grants to bring about sustainable transformation of the cocoa and coffee value chains. It exemplifies five principles of leverage.
- CAFI combines its grants with CFC loans in a blended finance model.
- CAFI's performance-based grant reduces the weighted average cost of capital and enables the Government of Cameroon to secure a large concessional loan from the FVC (at a rate of 0.75% over 20 years)—a structure that would be impossible to obtain on domestic markets (where rates range from 12% to 18% and maturities are less than 3 years).
- This long-term capital stabilizes FODECC's "Producer Window" and sends a positive signal to national banks and MFIs.
- FODECC is expanding its financing capacity thanks to mandatory co-financing by producers, cooperatives, and municipalities.
- RACINE's e-bon co-financing model and business plans require beneficiaries to co-finance 60 to 80% of investment costs, generating a significant leverage effect of up to 7:1 on public grants:
- Farmers deposit their share with MFIs before receiving assistance. Cooperatives and municipalities contribute their share, often supplemented by loans from FEICOM. The total leverage effect amounts to 741 million USD. These contributions are mandatory, traceable, and a prerequisite for

access to funding from the FVC and CAFI.

RACINE strengthens national co-financing systems for PSE

- The project includes a contractual obligation for the Cameroonian government (through the Ministry of Commerce) to provide FODECC with regular resources derived from the coffee and cocoa export tax, amounting to 102 million USD over the 2027–2031 period, thereby establishing a sovereign and sustainable source of climate finance that CAFI is helping to institutionalize.

FODECC and CAFI are implementing strictly performance-based payments

- In line with the Board of Directors' decisions on national access, RACINE implements performance-based payments grounded in a two-tier verification process.
- Level 1 (managed by FODECC): real-time digital quality controls as a prerequisite for releasing payments to farmers or municipalities. Verification relies on FODECC's digital platform (geolocation, e-voucher traceability, supporting documents, and automated checks). Certified agricultural advisors validate activities in the field using georeferenced photos, GPS coordinates, and structured field reports. Integrated automated controls block any payment if compliance with program rules or land-use requirements is not demonstrated.

BOX 3. How Does CAFI Leverage the Private Sector? Opportunities Offered by the IDH Investment and PSE Hub

- The Hub demonstrates how CAFI grants can mobilize private corporate financing for SEPs, investor capital, and investments from SMEs.
- It complements RACINE's public-sector-led model.

CAFI creates a favorable environment that reduces risks for investors

- The grants and general support provided by the CAFI partnership to MINEPAT's interministerial coordination efforts promote the development of a coherent national policy on carbon markets.
- This framework helps attract investments from multinational cocoa companies into PSE projects by supporting their insetting claims and voluntary carbon neutrality commitments.
- CAFI standardizes the design of PSE projects and creates verified, investable climate outcomes, thereby reducing transaction costs for multinational cocoa companies.
- Companies are seeking to reduce their Scope 3 emissions through insetting but lack credible, standardized MRV systems. CAFI has established the CAFI-PES monitoring, verification, and data infrastructure system, enabling companies to finance 65% of PSE costs (approximately 15.7 million USD) and ensuring long-term payments to farmers and communities after CAFI subsidies end.
- CAFI provides ready-to-use PES models, MRV protocols aligned with corporate standards (SBTi and the GHG Protocol), safeguards, FPIC, and land tenure eligibility tools, all within a "ready-to-use end-to-end management system via the CAFI-PES tool."
- This allows companies to avoid developing custom projects, thereby reducing implementation costs and uncertainty.

CAFI Catalyzes the Influx of Private Financing

- CAFI's initial financing reduces the perceived risk of investments and encourages financial institutions to develop credit products for SMEs engaged in sustainable agriculture.
- The IDH PSE Hub's blended finance approach creates a self-sustaining investment ecosystem.

BOX 4. How does CAFI create leverage with state-owned enterprises?

Opportunities offered by KfW's PAMOL project (currently under development)

Following CAFI Board of Directors Decision EB.2025.21, KfW received a preparatory grant of USD 400,000 to conduct a feasibility study for the PAMOL project, aimed at implementing PAMOL Plantations PLC's 2025–2035 Master Plan within the Korup Forest Biosphere Reserve.

The project falls under CAFI's regional private sector window and proposes a jurisdictional approach to the sustainable intensification of palm oil production, combined with the establishment of a support system for smallholders based on PSE.

To maximize the leverage effect on co-financing, CAFI's contribution to this project—totaling 65 million USD—would be capped at 20 million USD, with PAMOL providing at least 15 million USD in co-financing over a period of 3 to 5 years.

The ongoing study is intended to identify risks, mitigation measures, PAMOL's commitments to zero deforestation, and the project's alignment with CAFI's PSE program and with private-sector projects already financed by CAFI (e.g., &Green Fund).

Implementing a programmatic, integrated, and performance-based approach

- The vision for programming in Cameroon is based on a deliberate shift away from a fragmented, short-cycle project-based approach, in order to support the deployment

and performance-based financing of national, public, and private programs.

- In the medium term, the objective is to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing large-scale national and regional programs, such as RACINE, in order to support and consolidate national priorities, enable their scaling up, and ensure their sustainability.
- It is important to emphasize here that the development and implementation of these project programs will not be monopolized by the Cameroonian government. The development of private initiatives, such as the Investment and PSE Hub or the PAMOL project led by KfW, is welcome provided that these initiatives align with the national implementation framework—in particular the “national PSE framework” developed with CAFI’s support—and that they complement the efforts already made by national institutions such as FODECC and FEICOM.

BOX 5. A First Opportunity to Replicate the RACINE Model: the “Municipal Green Financing Mechanism”

- Direct access by Cameroonian national entities to international financing will be implemented for the first time through the RACINE project, in partnership with the FVC. If successful, this model is expected to be replicated in other sectors.
- The Lol provides for the creation, within a national financial institution, of a dedicated window for co-financing structural investments included in municipal (PLADDT/PCD) and regional (SRADDT/PRD) plans, contingent upon the achievement of results in conservation, sustainable management, reforestation, and the restoration of forest ecosystems, designated as the ecological financing mechanism for municipalities.

- This mechanism must include a support and advisory system for municipalities and regions to assist them in prioritizing structural investments that advance the ecological transition of local development, in line with one of the central pillars of the CAFI Framework Law regarding the intersectoral and multilevel governance of natural resources.
- To this end, Cameroon has committed to covering the entire national territory with spatial planning tools at the regional and municipal levels and to ensuring their effective implementation, with local actors taking ownership of their execution through:
 - the establishment of targeted incentives for municipalities;
 - the explicit integration of objectives for sustainable forest management, conservation, and restoration into their local development strategies;
 - the preparation of robust and bankable financing plans;
 - verifying their compliance with national and international standards.
- The national financial institution identified to implement this mechanism is the Special Fund for Infrastructure and Intermunicipal Intervention (FEICOM), a public institution serving the CTDs.
- FEICOM is currently in an advanced stage of accreditation with the Adaptation Fund, which positions it as a credible national institution for direct access to international climate finance and strengthens its strategic role within the national climate and environmental finance architecture, in line with the commitments made under the CAFI Lol.
- Furthermore, FEICOM has significant financial resources of its own, derived from sustainable domestic mobilization mechanisms, enabling

it to pre-finance structural investments by municipalities and regions and to make financial support contingent on measurable performance in the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of forest ecosystems.

- In this context, FEICOM emerges as a key national platform for the large-scale implementation of the ecological financing mechanism for municipalities and as a leading candidate for national access to CAFI resources, complementing other international climate finance channels and instruments.

Resource Mobilization and Leverage

06

Progress against the Letter of Intent targets: grants, concessional finance, private-sector mobilization and domestic resources, and the drivers of the partnership's leverage effect.

Resource Mobilization Targets under the LoI

Cameroon and CAFI have committed in the LoI to making joint and concerted efforts to progressively mobilize an estimated amount of 2.5 billion USD, composed as follows:

- 500 million USD in grants, a significant portion of which will support the structuring of sustainable development loans and/or other innovative, performance-based financing, creating a financial leverage effect;
- 500 million USD in concessional loans from IFIs;
- 1.5 billion USD from the private sector.

International financing will complement domestic budgetary efforts. Domestic contributions will be quantified in the annexed protocols. Finally, under the LoI, the Government of Cameroon and CAFI intend to make joint efforts to mobilize results-based payments for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, notably by working to generate and sell carbon credits through the LEAF coalition.

Significant progress has been made in terms of resource mobilization and co-financing

- Given the ambitious targets set by the LoI—namely, 2.5 billion USD—the CAFI-Cameroon partnership has made solid

and measurable progress to date, with approximately 1.18 billion USD already mobilized or in the process of being mobilized, representing nearly 47% of the overall target.

- Progress has been particularly significant in the private sector, with approximately 780 million USD mobilized or in the pipeline—representing 52% of the 1.5 billion USD target—thus constituting the main source of the leverage observed in the portfolio.
- Grants total approximately 171 million USD (with 96 million USD already mobilized and 75 million USD in progress), representing 34% of the 500 million USD target and far

exceeding the initial target for the start-up phase (60 million USD).

- Concessional financing is progressing, with approximately 90 million USD currently being mobilized from IFIs, primarily through the FVC.
- Domestic public resources, for which no cap was set in the LoI, have already reached nearly 120 million USD, notably through FODECC, confirming a credible scaling-up trajectory based on performance and national ownership.
- The table below summarizes the progress made in resource mobilization, comparing the amounts mobilized or currently being mobilized to the targets set by the Letter of Intent

Table 13: Status of Resource Mobilization vs. LoI Targets

Type of Financing	LoI Target (USD)	Mobilized (portfolio) (USD)	In Progress / (Pipeline) (USD)	Total Mobilized or Pending (USD)	Remaining to be raised (USD)
Donations	500,000,000	95,997,992	75,000,000	170,997,992	329,002,008
Loans (IFI)	500,000,000	0	90,000,000	90,000,000	410,000,000
Domestic resources public	to be estimated	2,978,808	117,000,000	119,978,808	—
Private sector	1,500,000,000	13,000,000	767,000,000	780,000,000	720,000,000
Carbon financing	to be estimated	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	—
TOTAL	2,500,000,000	127,976,800	1,049,000,000	1,176,976,800	1,323,023,200

Exceeding the targets for the start-up phase as the partnership moves into the commitment phase, with resources mobilized by Cameroon under the regional AMI for the private sector

- Significant resources, totaling 128,476,116 USD, have already been mobilized for the partnership's start-up phase, including 93,258,708 USD contributed by CAFI.
- This mobilization far exceeds the initial allocation of 60 million USD granted by CAFI

for the start-up phase and is attributable to additional funds provided by the United Kingdom in support of FODECC, as well as to the fact that the IDH Investment and PSE Hub, developed under CAFI's regional private sector window, will be implemented first in Cameroon, before expanding the model regionally if it proves successful.

Significant resource mobilization underway for scaling up

- CAFI and Cameroon are currently mobilizing substantial financial resources, primarily through the development of the RACINE project, (994 million USD), which is pending approval by the GVC Fund's Board of

Directors, as well as through the PAMOL project, aimed at the sustainable intensification of palm oil production by smallholders in southwestern Cameroon (65 million USD), contributing to portfolio diversification and strengthening the partnership's leverage effect.

Table 14: Status of Resource Mobilization vs. LoI Targets

Implementing Agency	Project Name	Amount of CAFI Funding (USD)	Co-financing (USD)			Total Amount (USD)	Approval Date
			International	Domestic			
			Public	Public	Private		
MINEPAT	RACINE	45,000,000	100,000,000	102,000,000	747,000,000	994,000,000	July 26 GCF Board meeting
KfW	PAMOL	20,000,000	0	15,000,000	20,000,000	65,000,000	Oct-26
Total		65,000,000	100,000,000	117,000,000	767,000,000	1,059,000,000	

The Recipe for Success

- The CAFI-Cameroon partnership has successfully diversified and mobilized multiple sources of funding, combining public and private, domestic and international financing, based on a strategy of leveraging and performance.

Significant Mobilization of Domestic Funding in Cameroon

- A key element of the success lies in anchoring international funding within existing national mechanisms, particularly the FODECC, which is financed by levies on cocoa and coffee exports and contributes more than 100 million USD in national public resources to the RACINE project.
- The FODECC model requires mandatory co-financing from producers, cooperatives, and municipalities (60 to 80% of investments), often through savings or loans from local MFIs.
- The result: nearly 740 million USD in domestic private financing, contingent on performance.

- This mechanism transforms CAFI grants into a tool for mobilizing large amounts of local savings and credit, while ensuring ownership and sustainability.

A Strategic, Structuring Partnership with the Green Climate Fund

- Cameroon has integrated CAFI into a long-term climate finance framework, notably through the RACINE project co-financed with the FVC.
- The FVC is providing a major concessional loan (€78 million) and a grant for public goods.
- CAFI complements the financing package with 45 million in results-based payments, disbursed ex post following independent verification.
- This combination of CAFI grants and Green Climate Fund loans reduces the cost of capital, strengthens the initiative's credibility, and enables it to achieve a scale that would be unattainable through national budgets alone.

- At the same time, Cameroon is making progress toward FVC accreditation for MINEPAT, strengthening direct access to several international climate funds and consolidating the national climate finance architecture.

Successful diversification through CAFI's "private sector" window: the IDH and KfW projects as catalysts

- The CAFI-Cameroon partnership has fully utilized CAFI's private sector window to attract private capital to complement public funding.
- IDH's Investment and ESI Hub engages multinational cocoa and chocolate companies as well as financial investors. CAFI grants serve as a catalyst for risk reduction (MRV, standardized ESAs, safeguards), enabling companies to directly finance approximately 65% of ESA costs and unlock additional private financing (approximately 29 million USD in total).
- The PAMOL project, developed by KfW, illustrates another approach: CAFI

deliberately limits its contribution (up to 20 million USD) in order to require explicit public-private co-financing for PAMOL (at least 15 million USD). The preparatory grant funds the feasibility study, making the project “

investment grade” and attractive to other financial partners (&Green, climate credit lines).

- These two projects demonstrate the shift from an isolated grant approach to the mobilization of private, national, and international investment ecosystems.

A measurable and transformative leverage effect

- Thanks to this combination of funding, every dollar invested by CAFI mobilizes approximately 11 dollars in additional financing, of which 8.7 dollars come directly from the private sector.
- The CAFI-Cameroon partnership thus illustrates how well-designed climate aid can evolve into a national climate finance system that is productive, performance-based, and driven by private investment and national ownership.

Recommendations

from the 2026 Review

07

Recommendations adopted by the Parties at the 2026 annual review: accountability for climate commitments, transition to scaling up, territorial coordination, access to funds and national coordination.

STRENGTHEN (I) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MEETING THE COUNTRY'S CLIMATE COMMITMENTS, AS WELL AS (II) THE COHERENCE OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTS OUTLINING THESE CLIMATE COMMITMENTS, PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF NATIONAL PRIORITY OBJECTIVES

Background

- The Government of Cameroon, as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, has committed to submitting—along with all other Parties—a number of key documents setting out national climate objectives, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs). Two of these documents—the revised NDC and the FREL—were due to be submitted in the fourth quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, respectively, in accordance with commitments made under the UNFCCC.
- Furthermore, the Government of Cameroon has committed to the IMF, as part of the agreement to access the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), to develop and have a National Climate Plan validated.

- Finally, as part of the Letter of Intent signed with CAFI, the Government has set out a number of ambitions and objectives (Section 1—LoI, “Purpose of the Partnership”) and has committed to ensuring that the various strategic documents mentioned above are aligned with the Glasgow Declaration and the long- and medium-term objectives of the Letter of Intent (the “Milestones” section of the Start-up Phase Protocol annexed to the LoI).

Status

- In 2025, the Government of Cameroon carried out extensive work on developing strategic frameworks and national climate documents with financial and technical support from CAFI. These advances reflect a renewed and structured effort, standing in positive contrast to the previous period during which, despite funding mobilized over nearly a decade, results were limited, such as:
 - the submission and approval by the Prime Minister of the National Climate Plan (NCP);
 - the completion of the revision of the NDC;
 - the development of a Forest Reference Emission Level (NERF) and the development and submission to the UNFCCC of a Forest Reference Level (NRF);
 - the government’s validation of data on estimated deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the current and historical direct drivers associated with these processes, using SEPAL with support from the FAO as part of regional funding from CAFI.
- The current momentum thus demonstrates a notable improvement both in the production of content and in the gradual adoption of climate issues by the relevant institutions.
- Nevertheless, while these developments are undeniably a source of satisfaction, they are tempered by the existence of major structural challenges that, at this stage, limit the full realization of these efforts—such as:
 - The revised NDC—a key document that has reached an advanced stage of finalization, though announced at COP30 in Belém—has not yet been formally submitted to the UNFCCC, which prevents the work carried out from being taken into account and officially recognized, and constitutes a failure to meet international commitments.
 - The failure to incorporate, into the final versions of strategic documents, the analytical and technical work and contributions developed through inclusive workshops involving a broad range of stakeholders and/or with the support of specialized technical assistance, into the final versions of the documents that were validated and submitted by the competent authority.
 - Thus, the version of the National Climate Plan submitted for approval by the Prime Minister to meet IMF requirements does not incorporate the technical and analytical contributions supported by CAFI, thereby limiting the full utilization of the technical, financial, and human resources mobilized during the process, but also—and above all—failing to align the objectives of Cameroon’s commitments in the Letter of Intent (LoI) with those set forth in the Climate Plan.
 - The same applies to the Forest Reference Level (NRF) submitted by Cameroon to the UNFCCC in February 2026. This should represent a step forward and a major milestone in the structuring of Cameroon’s climate action, as the first reference level formally recognized at the international level. The NRF submitted by Cameroon is based on data that is not well aligned with that from

independent sources (for example, the deforestation rate is estimated at 22,600 ha/year, which is 4 to 7 times lower than all estimates produced by independent sources, including those from the FAO that have been validated by the country). Moreover, the choice of a zero NRF has significant implications for Cameroon's climate strategy; even the slightest positive net balance over a future period will nullify any right to compensation. In a context where deforestation pressures are real and documented as increasing, this rigidity exposes Cameroon to a high risk of being unable to access results-based payments.

- This situation reflects a lack of accountability that undermines the added value of support for land-use reforms and Cameroon's climate commitment.
- This lack of alignment between the objectives, baseline assumptions, and data used in these various documents undermines the clarity and overall coherence of the government's climate ambition, potentially leading to messages that are perceived as contradictory.

* The revised NDC does not appear on the UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions Registry portal (<https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Cameroon-CAFI partnership strengthen the government's accountability requirements for any strategic document developed with CAFI's support. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- Make recognition of the achievement of governance milestones contingent upon the quality, consistency, and effective alignment of the documents produced with the commitments made in the Letter of Intent, as set forth therein; Specifically, this would involve reassessing the status of milestone

achievement in 2026 if the final, validated, and submitted versions of these strategic documents (CDN, FREL, PNC) do not demonstrate consistency in terms of objectives and are not based on robust data and methodologies; (Responsible Party: MINEPAT).

- Ensure the timely submission of the country's strategic documents, in line with the

national and international commitments made under various international agendas. This point specifically relates to Cameroon's Nationally Determined Contribution (3.0), which was developed with CAFI's support and, according to MINEPDED representatives at the review, is currently awaiting approval.

- Strengthen MINEPAT's coordination and arbitration role to ensure interministerial coherence and alignment of strategic deliverables supported by the partnership, in accordance with Decree No. 2025/03044 of December 2025 on the procedures for developing and validating strategic planning documents. More specifically, it is recommended to:
- Establish a formalized mechanism for quality assurance and inter-institutional validation for all strategic data related to international commitments (REDD+, NDCs, sectoral plans). (Responsible: TBD).
- Ensure better utilization and application of national data—including that from MINFOF produced with CAFI support through the FAO—to guarantee consistency between CAFI investments and international reporting requirements. (Responsible: MINEPDED).
- In the specific case of the NERF/NRF, actively support the ongoing discussions between MINEPAT, MINEPDED, ONACC, and sectoral ministries with a view to submitting a revised and technically robust version of the FREL by

the end of June 2026. (Responsible: MINEPDED).

- Establish or operationalize existing national mechanisms for coordinating climate finance (Climate Finance Program), involving, in particular, MINFI, MINEPDED, and MINEPAT, among other key stakeholders. (Responsible: MINEPAT & MINEPDED).
- Compile data on deforestation and forest cover monitoring on an annual basis.
- Strengthen national statistical production regarding forest cover, carbon emissions, and climate change, ensuring in particular the participation and coordination of relevant stakeholders, as well as adherence to international methodological standards.

To this end, it is recommended to:

- Build on the work carried out using MINFOD data produced with FAO support to finalize Cameroon's Forest Reference Level—the first draft of which was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2026—to ensure better alignment with the commitments made in the Lol;
- Strengthen statistical data collection on forest cover, carbon emissions, and climate change, with particular attention to the participation and coordination of relevant stakeholders, as well as to international methodological standards;
- Ensure the methodological integration of the reference level, which will be revised in the next biennial transparency report submitted to the UNFCCC covering the period 2016–2022, and report on deforestation observed during the period 2023–2026.
- Develop a plan for the establishment and sustainable financing of national capacities—including research institutes—for monitoring agricultural and forest land use, ensuring the availability of robust, consistent data published annually.

CONSOLIDATE THE TRANSITION TO THE SCALING-UP PHASE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BASED ON THE MODEL DEVELOPED UNDER THE RACINE PROJECT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

- The RACINE project is now the central and structuring initiative of the agriculture pillar of the CAFI-Cameroon partnership, due to its ambition, its financial scale, its ability to combine different funding sources (domestic and international, public and private), its alignment with the objectives of zero deforestation and agroecological transition, and its operational management of national access mechanisms to ensure greater sustainability.
- As a first-of-its-kind program in the entire subregion submitted to the Green Climate Fund based on these criteria, it is a priority for both the Fund and the Government and will move the Cameroon-CAFI partnership into the scaling-up phase.
- Approval of RACINE by the Green Climate Fund's Board of Directors is scheduled for late June 2026.

Recommendations:

- Maintain a high strategic priority on the successful completion of the RACINE process, ensuring close coordination between the Government, the GCF, the CAFI Secretariat, and technical partners to meet the critical timeline for 2026 (response to GCF comments, iTAP review) (Responsible: MINEPAT, CAFI).
- Clarify, prior to CAFI approval, the operational linkages between RACINE and existing projects (notably IFAD/FODECC, GIZ, and KfW) to avoid overlaps and maximize territorial and institutional synergies. (Responsible: MINEPAT).

- Strengthen strategic communication around RACINE as the first pilot project for scaling up through a GCF concessional loan backed by CAFI results-based payments, while documenting lessons learned for potential replication in other sectors. (Responsible: MINEPAT, CAFI).
- Develop a Cameroon country program for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by incorporating the country's commitments to sustainable development, including those made in the Letter of Intent signed with CAFI. This activity could then be carried out jointly with MINEPDED, the GCF's Designated National Authority. (See Recommendation 1). (Responsible: MINEPAT, MINEPDED).

MAKE THE CENTRAL PLAIN A MODEL OF GREEN GROWTH AND STRENGTHEN TERRITORIAL COORDINATION OF INTERVENTIONS

Context

The Central Plain is a strategic region for the practical implementation of the green growth agenda championed by the Cameroon-CAFI partnership. Agro-industrial development dynamics, ecosystem conservation challenges, agro-park initiatives, Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms, and land-use planning interventions must be coherently integrated in this region.

In this context, it is important to ensure enhanced coordination among the projects in the CAFI partnership's start-up phase, which are designed as a coherent framework aimed at transforming land management and promoting a green economy. This coordination should also help avoid siloed approaches and maximize synergies with the Central Plain development project funded by the African Development Bank.

Recommendations

With a view to making the Central Plain a model of "green growth," the following is recommended:

- Urgently establish a Technical Dialogue Platform (MINADER, MINEPAT, MINFOF, MINEPDED, CAFI, AfDB) to validate the agro-industrial zoning before any new allocation of logging rights and land parcels (intersectoral governance).
- Ensure coordination of CAFI's interventions and alignment between these CAFI interventions and those of the Central Plain development project funded by the African Development Bank, all of which would help guarantee strategic coherence, investment efficiency, and the achievement of transformative impacts at the landscape scale (Responsible: MINEPAT, MINADER, CAFI).
- Conduct a detailed inventory of "No-Go" zones (HVC/HSC) and establish dynamic buffer zones (50 m to 100 m) around watercourses and biological corridors (Update to the Spatial Planning section of the EIES).
- Use the AMCEZ status (Law 2024) to manage gallery forests within concessions.
- Strengthen Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms for communities engaged in agricultural intensification in areas surrounding the Agro Park and in the preservation of identified High-Value Forests (Responsible: MINEPAT, MINEPDED, MINADER, CAFI).
- Include binding environmental provisions in long-term leases granted to investors, including obligations regarding sustainable management, the preservation of sensitive areas, and adherence to zero-deforestation targets. (Responsible: MINDCAF, MINEPAT, MINEPDED, MINADER).

SECURE THE NATIONAL ACCESS PROCESSES TO THE CAFI FUND IN COORDINATION

WITH OTHER VERTICAL FUNDS

- The unprecedented transition of the CAFI-Cameroon partnership to direct national access mechanisms represents a major strategic step forward in terms of national ownership, alignment with development priorities, and sustainability.
- In this context, the accreditation processes for MINEPAT, as the national coordinating entity, and FODECC, as the national recipient entity, are critical to the partnership's credibility, sustainability, and reputation.
- National access is further based on a rigorous model of performance-based disbursements—with no upfront payments—contingent upon independently verified results. Within the framework of the RACINE project, FODECC will be the first national entity subject to this high level of requirements regarding transparency, performance, and compliance with international standards.
- The involvement of MINEPAT and other partner government entities, as well as the work they have carried out in developing and implementing this program under the national access modality, should be commended and strongly encouraged. The successful management of these complex and innovative processes to meet international requirements necessitates i) sustained engagement by the relevant government entities—an effort currently underway and commended in this Review—as well as ii) dedicated and specialized technical support, which has thus far been requested from the CAFI Secretariat.

Recommendation:

- Strengthen technical support to national institutions, particularly for the finalization and compliance of the HACT, SEAH, and SES mechanisms, by fully mobilizing the technical assistance available through UNOPS and ensuring realistic and sustainable planning of evaluation missions. (Responsible: MINEPAT, CAFI, UNOPS).

PRIORITIZE RESOLVING THE INSTITUTIONAL IMPASSE AFFECTING THE IFAD/FODECC PROJECT

The PAIDATA project, implemented with IFAD support, was the first project in the portfolio to have its project document approved in June 2024—less than a year after the selection of implementing agencies. This momentum allowed for an earlier start compared to other projects in the portfolio. At this stage, the project is the most advanced in terms of implementation, with results already visible on the ground, particularly regarding the rollout of the producer service window.

However, the project's implementation faces operational constraints, particularly related to financial flow management mechanisms at the national level and certain administrative procedures. These issues, which have been extensively discussed among stakeholders, stem from structural factors and are currently the subject of enhanced dialogue to ensure the continuity of disbursements and the successful execution of the project.

Recommendations:

- Continue the consultation efforts already underway between FODECC, the CAA, and IFAD to streamline disbursements under the Pilot Project to Support Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and the Agroecological Transition.

- Develop proposals for scenarios that include the possibility of a total or partial reallocation of funds, particularly with regard to the FODECC headquarters building. Indeed, the FODECC Administrator noted that he had just received authorization to demolish the building on the allocated site, but IFAD has expressed reservations, contingent on being able to conduct the studies and carry out the work within the planned timeframe (1year) Responsibility: FODECC, IFAD, MINEPAT).
- Identify and implement priority measures to improve project execution and ensure its results over the remaining period. To this end, PAIDATA could build on the conclusions and recommendations of the technical kick-off workshop (PAIDATA PMU, FODECC, IFAD).
- Initiate high-level political oversight by MINEPAT, drawing on technical support from IFAD and the recommendations of the PAIDATA technical kick-off workshop, in order to address the institutional and operational constraints affecting project implementation.
- Finalize the establishment of the project's Steering Committee (COPIL) as a strategic policy-making body. (Responsible: IFAD).
- Identify a solution to the shortage of national resources intended to cover VAT and ensure the functioning of the PAIDATA procurement commission. (Responsible: PMU, MINEPAT / MINFI).
- Organize a meeting as soon as possible between the PMU and the CAA to agree on the supporting documentation for grant expenditures, in order to ensure that the CAA replenishes the operational accounts.

REMIND THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES SELECTED DURING THE START-UP PHASE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED RESULTS WITHIN THE SET DEADLINES

- The Government of Cameroon and CAFI have worked to address challenges related to timelines in their partnerships with other countries in the region, in order to prevent a lack of available funding and ensure the operationalization of projects to meet the milestones agreed upon at the time of signing the Letters of Intent (Lols).
- Accordingly, the Call for Expressions of Interest was launched in May 2023 (EB.2023.08), and the implementing agencies were selected in early August 2023; the government's no-objection letter was provided in September 2023 for project development—one year prior to the signing of the Letter of Intent in October 2024—to ensure, as much as possible, that activities could effectively begin in parallel. The CAFI Operations Manual specifies a 9-month timeframe for the development of project documents and their submission by the implementing agencies for approval by CAFI. CAFI granted exceptions to avoid initiating a new review cycle, which would have caused additional delays.
- 80% of the projects in the portfolio were approved during 2025 and launched in February 2026—2.5 years after the selection of implementing organizations following the Call for Expressions of Interest (AMI).
- While the parties can only acknowledge the significant review delays, they make the following recommendations:

Recommendations:

- Identify operational procedures and ensure their proper implementation to guarantee

that the expected results are achieved within the specified timeframes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the implementing organization. (Responsible: selected implementing organizations)

- Reiterate that the CAFI Board of Directors will not grant extensions, whether with or without cost, to projects whose expected results are not achieved within the timeframes specified in the approved project documents. (Responsible: CAFI in coordination with NO MINEPAT)

CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL COORDINATION

- The coordination role played by MINEPAT in steering the Cameroon-CAFI partnership has been successfully fulfilled, with rigorous monitoring of the various parties involved in the partnership, foremost among which are sectoral ministries, government and decentralized entities, and implementing organizations.
- The CAFI-Cameroon partnership, however, remains in an institutional-building phase.
- A key element in this regard is the coordination of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms in Cameroon, notably through i) support for the development of CAFI's PES management tools, as well as ii) the development of a national vision backed by a roadmap for the rollout of payments for environmental services and the related CAFI program.

Recommendations:

This coordinating role deserves to be strengthened; the process of clarifying the regulatory framework and implementation

arrangements must not hinder the implementation of PES. On the contrary, lessons learned from the implementation of PES should inform the development of this national regulatory framework:

- Strengthen coordination under MINEPAT regarding the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism to ensure better alignment and consistency of related interventions with the national vision and roadmap, in accordance with Decrees 2025/03043 and 2025/03044 of December 2025; (Responsible: TBD).
- Strengthen coordination among projects, policy milestones, and structural reforms outlined in the Letter of Intent, particularly with GIZ projects; (Responsible: MINEPAT).
- Ensure that communications from government and national entities to CAFI are coordinated through MINEPAT for transmission. (Responsible: government and national partners).
- Encourage the efforts of the Government of Cameroon to mobilize domestic co-financing for the continuation of the partnership.
- Under the coordination of MINEPAT, encourage continued efforts to mobilize resources for the private sector, which is fully aligned with the government's strategic priorities as outlined in the SND30.
- Take into account the contribution of new projects to the implementation of the various milestones and produce a corresponding roadmap.
- Develop a dashboard for tracking milestones, to be made available on the CAMEROUN-CAFI website.

Appendix 1

status of milestones expected for 2026-2027

PILLAR 1: Governance – Milestones for 2026–2027

Table 15: Status of Achievement of the Governance Milestones of the CAMEROON-CAFI Lol for the 2026–2027 Period

Milestones	Year	Status	Comments / Evidence
Development of a strategy for the sustainable management of wetlands and peatlands	2027	Not yet started	Consultant recruitment process underway to be launched
Develop a national agro-industrial plan that incorporates the partnership's objectives	2027	In progress	Preparatory Preparatory launched, concept notes and kick-off report approved. Data collection in progress.
Develop the mining, metallurgy, and steel industry plan incorporating the objectives of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership	2027	Not yet started	Terms of Reference (ToR) awaiting review by the relevant .
Develop the forestry and timber plan, incorporating the partnership's objectives.	2027	In progress	Preparatory work launched; concept notes and kick-off report completed; first drafts of thematic reports available.
Submission of the first biennial transparency report to the UNFCCC	2026	Not yet started	First workshop and draft report available. Review and finalization of the report scheduled prior to submission.
Finalization of the national capacity plan for monitoring agricultural and forest land use	2027	Not yet started	
Design of a national mechanism for the restoration of abandoned mining sites	2026	Not started	
Establishment of a national monitoring system for industrial and semi-mechanized mining	2027	Not started	
Develop guidelines for structuring at least one loan for sustainable development, in collaboration with CAFI and an international financial institution	2026	In progress	First submission with the RACINE project, currently under evaluation by the FVC.
Revise and update national strategies and action plans for biodiversity in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity	2027	In progress	Draft strategy and action plan developed by the biodiversity focal point in Cameroon.

PILLAR 2: Agriculture – Milestones 2026–2027

Table 16: Status of Achievement of the Agriculture Milestones of the CAMEROON-CAFI Lol for the 2026–2027 Period

Milestones	Year	Status	Comments / Evidence
Alignment and interoperability of information management systems for agricultural grant programs	2026	In progress	The IT system is currently being rebuilt.
Launch of activities for the FODECC's local government window, expanded to include funding for an agroecological transition	2027	In progress	The process of launching the local government service window has begun. Preparatory work: 80% complete for the 9 pilot municipalities in 2026;
Awareness-raising and support for the creation or alignment of interprofessional organizations in agricultural sectors linked to deforestation	2027	Not yet started	
Launch of activities under the FODECC's Sustainability/Agroecological Transition Window	2027	In progress	Implementation process underway; the of the program are expected to begin in earnest in 2026. Implementation level: 50%

PILLAR 3: Land-Use Planning 2026–2027

Table 17: Status of Achieving Spatial Planning Milestones under the CAMEROON-CAFI Lol for the 2026–2027 Period

Milestones	Year	Status	Comments / Evidence
Drafting of implementing regulations for the law on Land Use Planning and Sustainable Development	2027	In progress	Draft regulations have been prepared. Further refinement and validation are planned as part of the PRCAT
Finalization and validation of the National Land-Use Zoning Plan for Cameroon and harmonization with the SRADDTs	2027	In progress	National Zoning Plan and National Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Framework validated and available.
Finalization and validation by 2027 of the SRADDTs for the Central, Littoral, West, and Adamaoua regions.	2027	In progress	The SRADDTs for the West, Center, and Adamaoua regions have been approved and are available; the Littoral region's SRADDT is currently being finalization,
Finalization of Local Plans for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (PLADDT) in at least 3 municipalities	2027	In progress	Administrative phase of the PLADDT process initiated in Ngambè-Tikar, Mfou, Akom II, and Melong
Establishment of a one-stop shop for co-financing infrastructure investments under municipal plans (PLADDT/PDC-CU) and regional plans (SRADDT/PRD)	2027	Not yet started	Discussions are ongoing.

Closing Address by the Minister

Conclusions of the 2026 Annual Review of the Cameroon-CAFI Partnership

At the end of the work of the 2026 Annual Review of the Cameroon-CAFI partnership, it falls to me the honour to present its conclusions.

This review took place in two complementary phases. The technical segment allowed the experts to work rigorously on the partnership's follow-up documents, to examine the agreed milestones, to assess the state of implementation of the pilot projects and to consolidate the proposals resulting from the exchanges. This work was then submitted to the plenary of the political segment.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to all participants for the quality of the debates, the density of contributions and the commitment they have shown. This mobilisation demonstrates the importance we collectively attach to this partnership and strengthens the credibility of the process.

The discussions highlighted the significant efforts already made in the implementation of the partnership and the operationalisation of the pilot phase projects. The launch and progress of the four structuring projects con-

cretely reflect our desire to transform our agricultural systems, strengthen the governance of natural resources and promote integrated landscape management. These achievements are to be welcomed, as they are essential assets for cooperation based on performance and transparency.

However, we must recognise that more efforts are still needed to improve results. In particular, it is a question of strengthening the coherence of our interventions, consolidating inter-ministerial coordination, mobilising our technical and financial partners more, and removing institutional and operational constraints that may hinder the implementation of certain projects.

The findings of this review open up clear perspectives for the further implementation of the partnership. They highlight points of attention on which the Government affirms its willingness to act with consistency and responsibility:

- ensuring the coherence and credibility of climate strategy papers, so that they accurately reflect our ambitions and strengthen

our access to results-based finance;

- consolidating national coordination and accelerating the implementation of Payments for Environmental Services mechanisms, ensuring that lessons learned feed into the development of a strong normative framework;
- securing the processes of national access to the CAFI Fund, by guaranteeing transparency and performance, to strengthen national ownership and the sustainability of the partnership;
- paying particular attention to the RACINE project, which embodies a structuring step for the agroecological transition and the

entry into the scale-up phase, by working closely with the Green Climate Fund, CAFI and our technical partners.

I reaffirm the determination of the Government of Cameroon to pursue the implementation of this partnership rigorously. We are convinced that the guidance from this review will strengthen our common march towards a green, inclusive and resilient economy.

I reiterate my thanks to CAFI partners, contributing countries and institutions, as well as implementing agencies for their technical and financial support, and welcome the commitment of sectoral ministries, local authorities, the private sector and civil society.

Let us maintain this spirit of constructive dialogue and solidarity cooperation: together, let us make this partnership a powerful lever to build an emerging, sustainable and prosperous Cameroon.

H.E. ALAMINE OUSMANE MEY

Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development

MINEPAT — Republic of Cameroon



Cameroon & Central African Forest Initiative 2025-2028

« Le partenariat d'un Cameroun vert et prospère »

THE PARTNERSHIP PORTFOLIO

PCIM

Intersectoral and multilevel coordination support

GIZ • UNDP

PRCAT

Land reform and land-use planning capacity building

GIZ

PGIP-GM

Integrated landscape management for the Grand Mbam

KfW

PAIDATA

Sustainable, deforestation-free agriculture

IFAD • FODECC

Focal Team of the Cameroon-CAFI Partnership

Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Land Use (MINEPAT)

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