



GLOBAL VILLAGE CAMEROON

Organisation Non Gouvernementale Pour la Protection de
L'environnement et le Développement durable

Déclaration N° 00229/RDA/JO6/BAPP B.P. 3158 YAOUNDE Tél. : (237) 22-23-31-52 Fax : 22 22 43 31
Email: globalvillage@camnet.cm , global@cenadi.cm [http://: www.globalvillagecam.org](http://www.globalvillagecam.org)

FINAL REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR THE POPULATION LIVING AROUND THE DENG DENG FOREST IN THE EAST PROVINCE

AOUT 2007

INTRODUCTION.	3
PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROJECT.	3
<i>SEPTEMBER 2006 FIELD VISIT TO STUDY THE LIVING CONDITION OF THE DENG DENG FOREST REGION INHABITANT.</i>	3
1) – Presentation of Deng Deng and the rationale behind this study.	3
a) Presentation of Deng Deng.	3
b) The rationale behind this study.	4
2) – Activities identified to be carried out in the Region and their problems. 4	
<i>OCTOBER 2007 FIELD VISIT TO CARRY OUT CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER LEADERS IN KEPERE DENG DENG ON ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITISATION.....</i>	7
1 – Environmental Education Programme.	7
a) Capacity Building of Teachers, Traditional and other Leaders and the Public on Environmental sensitisation.	7
b) What was expected from school children.	8
c) Challenges encountered during the Capacity Building Workshop...	8
<i>DECEMBER 2007 EVALUATION OF WORK PROGRESS AND COLLECTION OF ARTICLES FROM SCHOOL FOR EE BOOK PRODUCTION.</i>	9
Lessons learned in December 2006.	11
December 2006 Way forward.	11
<i>JUNE 2007 EE BOOK DISTRIBUTION, EE PRIZE AWARD AND WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION.</i>	11
Challenges and difficulties encountered in June 2007.	12
The way forward.	13
Conclusion and recommendation.	14
Financial report.	15

INTRODUCTION

Global Village Cameroon carried out an Environmental Education (EE) programme for the population living around the Deng Deng forest in the East Province of Cameroon from September 2006 to June 2007. This project was initiated after Global Village Cameroon noticed while carrying out a sensitisation campaign in the area to build the capacity of the population to better defend and protect their rights and interest by participating in decision making process of the Lom Pangar dam project. This dam is envisaged to be constructed in the region where there is a high rate of deforestation and poaching carried out by Deng Deng population. The Deng Deng forest harbours many important and endangered species like chimpanzees and gorillas. This had earlier been affected by the Cameroon Railway line that fragmented it during its construction in the 1970s and it has recently been announced that part of it will be flooded by the envisaged dam. It became necessary for Global Village Cameroon to come up with the environmental education programme to bring about a positive behavioural change pattern in the region toward the sustainable management of the Deng Deng forest. This project has been successfully executed and it is for this reason that GVC has come up with the present final report. This final report presents the activities carried out during this project in the following manner: summary of the planned activities, timing, methodology and results. Crowning the report is the conclusion and recommendations.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROJECT

The following activities were planned to be carried out in the project:

- capacity building workshop for primary school teachers in the Deng Deng forest region to improve on their skills to better handle EE lessons in schools,
- capacity building workshop for secondary school teachers in the Deng Deng forest region to improve on their skills to better integrate EE in schools,
- capacity building workshop for traditional leaders and other leaders of the Deng Deng forest region to improve on their skills to better tackle poaching and deforestation in their region,
- preparation of wall pictures that discourage poaching and deforestation and promote sustainable management of the Deng Deng forest for pasting in schools and public places in the community,
- putting up of a film documentary in the region for the community to watch, which demonstrate the benefits that could be reaped from a sustainably managed forest. This is aimed at bringing about positive behavioural change pattern towards forest resources in the community,
- Producing an EE book from articles like poems, dramas, songs, drawings, essays etc produced by students and pupils from schools in the region to tackle forest resource degradation in the Deng Deng forest,
- handing of prizes to students and pupils that distinguished themselves during the EE in schools and to those with best EE articles.

SEPTEMBER 2006 FIELD VISIT TO STUDY THE LIVING CONDITION OF THE DENG DENG FOREST REGION INHABITANT.

1) - Presentation of Deng Deng and the rationale behind this study

a) Presentation of Deng Deng

Képéré Deng Deng is a second class chiefdom located in the East Province of Cameroon in the Lom and Djere Division under the Sub Division of Belabo. She also falls under the rural council

of Belabo. The Képéré population is the dominant and more illustrious population. There is also the Baya, Kakou, Pol, Bobilis and many other small groups of people present in this region. These people are Catholic Christians, Lutherans, Muslims or Protestants. The inhabitants depend on hunting, artisanal wood exploitation, farming or on petty businesses for their livelihood. Literacy rate is about 25%. People are governed by the second class traditional chief who is a local administrator. He helps in maintaining peace, order and promoting development while collaborating with government administrators like Divisional Officer of Belabo Sub Division.

b) The rationale behind this study

This study on the living condition of people living around the Deng Deng Forest was necessary in order to know how to orientate the sensitisation campaign against poaching and over exploitation of forest resources that was rampant in the region. Various stakeholders in the forestry domain were consulted at Deng Deng, Belabo and Bertoua. Many other government officials, elites of Deng Deng, groups, traditional chiefs in the region, church leaders and other leaders in the Deng Deng area were consulted to gather useful information for this study. Information gotten from Divisional officer and Mayor of Belabo was very vital and added much flesh to the work. Written documents on the Deng Deng forest and region were also appraised.

2) – Activities identified to be carried out in the Region and their problems

The major crops grown in the region are cassava, maize, plantain, banana and coco yams which are mainly for consumption. Yams, groundnuts and cucumber are mostly grown for sell. Bush meat and fish are sources of protein. Okra in leaves and fruits serves as vegetable for the population. Agriculture is carried out with old technology which results in poor output giving privilege to wildlife hunting for bush meat which is sold in towns. Fishing is also carried out. Hunting and fishing are less strenuous and yields more dividends. The few people who engage in agriculture witnesses low prices in agricultural products they produce for sell. The lack of good farm-to-market roads or fixed market day makes agriculture a difficult occupation. Animals like goats, sheep, pigs and fowls are reared in the region for subsistence by the population. These animals are seen moving loosely with no control. Conflicts have always evolved among families over the identification and claiming of ownership over animals. These animals are local breeds and hardly gain meaningful weight. They are reared mostly for sale when there is a pressing financial problem. These animals always fail to meet the population protein needs because of their output and at the same time also fail to support the financial needs of the population. Modern animal rearing methods could improve on animal output if some persons are trained on the new animal husbandry techniques. This can go along way to stop poaching of wildlife for their protein needs and for sell and even provide employment for some of the population in the region.



The population of Deng Deng live closer to their forest as it is a source of their livelihood. They say the forest is the backbone of their community.

The people of Képéré Deng Deng depend highly on the forest for their livelihood. Their culture, tradition, feeding habits and livelihood had evolved closely with the forest. They depend on the forest for vegetable, fruits, food, water, protein, shelter, medicine, nuts, palm wine and oil and for many more other needs. One village youth told us that “the forest is the backbone of the Deng Deng community”. We learned that from the ancestral period the forest had been shared to various families in the forest community and that generations that followed only came to inherit this. This, they said the new generation has come to meet. They said no stranger could come into the forest for any activity without consulting and paying some money to the family concern and to the traditional chief of that area. We discovered that hunting of animals was done by villagers and the poached animals were sold to bushmeat traders who come from towns to buy regularly. The poaching of gorillas and chimpanzees has gradually reduced as bush meat buyers do not more prefer buying it as the Law prohibits its killing because they are endangered species. For many years, populations of the region have not been accustomed to eat the flesh of these great apes. Great apes are hunted for sell. It was clear that most wood cut down in the Deng Deng (Labelled artisanal) is not done by villagers. Foreigners (from other parts of Cameroon and other countries) come in and pay money to the families and chiefs involved, to exploit the forest. The money they pay is never commensurate with what they exploit and so can not bring about any meaningful development in the village. We were shock with the amount of wood laying in Goyoum (one of the village in Képéré Deng Deng with a train station) ready for transportation by train. The Mayor of Belabo Rural Council, local administrator told us that most of the wood exploitation described as artisanal is done by chadians, who pay no taxes to the state nor pay the right price for the wood they exploit. He lamented “the resources of the nation are drained without the population benefiting from them”. The Deng Deng Forest Post Chief said they are doing their best to stop poaching and promote sustainable forest resource management. Many other people saw the need to incorporate the civil society to fight corruption. This corruption exist in this form, bushmeat buyers pay some money to forest guards to allow them pass with poached wildlife to town for bushmeat. This is also the same case with wood exploiters. When we visited Belabo food market we were shocked with the amount of bush meat found in the market.



*The population still engages in indiscriminate hunting.
This baby monkey was caught from forest.*

The needs of the population identified in the region are summarised as follows:

- There is need for a strong sensitisation campaign (like what Global Village Cameroon had been carrying out) to be carried out in the region to curb poaching and over exploitation of the forest resources that involves the infants, youths, elders and leaders simultaneously to have the forest sustainably managed;
- There is need to provide youths with alternative sources of livelihood to improved on their living standards. This will tilt their minds from depending solely on the forest for livelihood.
- Modern agricultural methods needs to be introduced in the region accompanied by training and provision of agricultural tools to the villagers to engage them in agricultural activities;
- Introduce the domestication of some forest species that are threatened and /or have high economic value to improve on standards of living, provide employment and reduce the pressure exerted on the forest resources;
- The introduction of modern breeds of animals in the region that will be able to put on weight within a short space of time to replace the old local breeds that exist in the villages. The population says these new breeds will fetch them more money and improve on their standards of living when they are trained on how to rear them;
- The population needs credit opportunities to engage in other businesses.

The following other problems were identified:

- prices of beer and soft drinks are exorbitant due to high cost of transportation to the region but people still drink. Others have turned to palm wine which is also relatively cheap;
- prices of other basic necessities are also very high comparative to other areas;
- communication network is poor, no telephone network (apart from a mobile network that was just installed in Goyoum by Orange Cameroon and covers a small portion of the area), poor roads with frequent falling of trees on them as a consequence of high storms. Many a time only motorcycles ply the road;
- health services are poor. Only one health centre (with few health facilities) exist in Deng Deng which for sometimes was closed but now the situation seems to be changing;

- performance of children in schools in the region have remained poor with limited teaching staff, infrastructure and teaching materials;
- portable water has remained a major problem after two modern wells built by a timber exploiting company SOFIBEL got bad some two to three years ago. The people move long distances to get water from springs;
- the population depend on fuel wood for their energy mostly for cooking. Kerosene lamps are used for lighting but the cost of Kerosene is very high compared to that in neighbouring towns. Only some drinking bars in the village use diesel electricity generators for lighting. With this situation many families go to bed early, making nights to be unproductive and the outcome is the high failure rate of children in schools;
- the June 2006 government ministerial decree signed by the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife partitioned the Deng Deng forest into a Reserve for Gorillas and Chimpanzees, a research forest, council forest and UFA (that is a forest that will be exploited for 50 years with reforestation taking place simultaneously as major activities). This decree has come up as a step forward towards the sustainable management of the Deng Deng forest but there is still need to see to it that this decision is implemented and that ecoguards are sent to the region to protect the forest reserve, council forest and research forest. The population still need also to change their mentality and adopt a positive behaviour that will sustain their forest resources. The population is not happy because the decree never made provision for a community forest to be managed and owned by the people. The population sees a need for youths of the area to be recruited as ecoguards for the Deng Deng forest as they better know the forest.

A participatory approach have been adopted by the people, forest officials, traditional leaders, elites and other stakeholders like school teachers to look in to this problem and seek for a long lasting solution to the problem of poaching and degradation of the Deng Deng forest.

OCTOBER 2007 FIELD VISIT TO CARRY OUT CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER LEADERS IN KEPERE DENG DENG ON ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITISATION

1 – Environnemental Education Programme

a) Capacity Building of Teachers, Traditional and other Leaders and the Public on Environmental sensitisation

The objective of the October 2006 field visit was to build the capacity of the Deng Deng forest community leaders, school teachers and public on how to help solve the poaching and forest degradation problem in their region. This capacity building was to help teachers of secondary and primary schools instil in the pupils and students of schools that passion to live in harmony with the forest while promoting sustainable forest resource management. This was aimed at bringing up the younger generation in a way that they will stay away from unsustainable activities carried out by the older generation now which have caused a lot of hardship to the Deng Deng forest ecosystem.

The capacity building for leaders (traditional leaders and other leaders) of the region was aimed at increasing their knowledge on the impact and threats posed to the Deng Deng forest and their people. This was to help them change the behavioural pattern of their people towards the Deng Deng forest and its wildlife and adopt a sustainable forest management approach.



Bakker presentation on community participation in forest management to traditional rulers and leaders in Deng Deng.



Some traditional authorities and other Leaders attending the training in Deng Deng.

The methodology that was adopted was to have workshops organised for teachers of the primary and secondary schools separately and another for leaders of the region. During these workshops guides that were prepared to suit the various different three groups (primary school teachers, secondary school teachers and leaders) needs were distributed. These guides were the basis for the capacity building workshop as they highlighted the importance of the forest as an ecosystem, the need for this ecosystem to remain intact, its values, the threats to the forest especially the Deng Deng forest and its impacts. The guides also made mention of what the national and international forestry laws says about the forest and the prosecution that await any wildlife defaulters and finally on sustainable forest management best practices and the possibility of its application in the case of the Deng Deng forest. Because it was difficult to have all the leaders in the village attend the workshop, the evening of the workshop was used to move from door-to-door to meet leaders who failed to attend the meeting and explain to them in a summary manner what took place in the workshop and share to them prepared guides to facilitate their work.



GVC team and the teachers of Government High School Belabo in a working session.



All primary schools in the region. Government Primary School Deng Deng, Goyoum, Mbaki II and Mbambo had workshops organised for their teachers in their schools. Government Primary School Belabo I and II were also included in the EE Programme because we noticed that many parents in the region send their children to schools in Belabo (a near by town) because schools in the Képéré Deng Deng performed poor in education and public examination.

No secondary school exists in Keperé Deng Deng, so Government High School Belabo which is nearer to the region and has many of the children from the region schooling there was chosen.

The objective of this capacity building workshop to sensitise these groups on the importance of the forest, the laws that are there to protect the forest and the need to adopt a participatory approach to manage the forest sustainably was attained despite some challenging questions that kept on occurring. These groups of persons also received some training on communication skills, methods and strategies that were going to help them pass this message to their population to see the need to stop poaching and forest degradation and engage in sustainable forest management activities. 23 primary school teachers' capacity on EE was built. 11 secondary school teachers received skills on EE. 29 leaders including traditional, farmers, youths, retired teachers, church leaders, notables, businessmen and women, councillors, foresters attended our capacity building workshop.

b) What was expected from school children

A one page summary of what was expected from pupils and students was distributed to teachers. Primary school teachers were to explain this to the pupils and secondary school teachers were to distribute it to their students. This one page summary explains what was expected that they should know. It also showed what was expected from them as outcome such as sketches, drawings, poems, essays, songs etc on the importance of the forest of Deng Deng, its problems, solutions and recommendation that will promote the Deng Deng forest sustainable management. This was necessary for the production of the EE book.

c) Challenges encountered during the Capacity Building Workshop

- i) The Government High school, Belabo teachers expressed the need for some students from the school to be selected from all classes to go on a discovery visit to the Deng Deng forest. They saw the need for this visit to be carried out by GVC staff on the importance of forest, its threats and the impacts of the threat to march the EE with practical's. These selected students they said, will be able to tell other students what they saw especially to those that come from other parts of the country where there is no forest like the northern provinces. This GVC could not do because of lack of financial resources.
- ii) The second issue raised was that many non government organisations NGOs come into the region or other areas and engage in EE programme but fail to provide the local people with other sources of livelihoods to reduce their dependency on the forest for their livelihood. They preach the message of protecting the forest which usually goes with the need to stop poaching and over exploitation of forest resources. The forest community like them in Deng Deng sees the need to protect the forest because everyday they see that its resources are gradually diminishing and the forest is becoming degraded as population increases. They said they need alternative sources of livelihood to reduce the pressure exerted on forest resources in the region. These alternative livelihood sources could include the drilling of the population on modern agricultural methods, introduction of high quality breeds of animals in the region, domestication of wild plants and animal species of economic value and access to credit facilities to engage in to business activities. They said that when the time comes for non governmental organisations to complement behavioural change pattern of the population with access to the above mentioned alternative sources of livelihood. NGOs are no where to be found. They pray this should not be the case with Global Village Cameroon in this EE programme. They concluded by saying that this project will be

very successful if GVC provide other sources of livelihood to local people after the EE programme.

- iii) The third challenge was that government recently partitioned the forest of Deng Deng into council forest, research forest, Wildlife sanctuary and UFA which is forest allocated to be given to an exploitation company for exploitation and reforestation. The government never allocated any forest as community forest which the community could manage and use. It has been difficult for the population to complement the fact that the Deng Deng forest is their backbone with no forest given for them to manage. Global Village Cameroon has helped transmit the letters of complain from the community to the government. The population need to know what the forestry law says about community forest, what their rights are on forest resources and what is expected to come back to them from the exploitation of their forest resources. 10% of forest revenue is supposed to go back to the forest community to promote their development, 50% to the government and 40% to the local council. Most of the time revenue from forest exploitation that is supposed to go to the community hardly reach them or when it reaches it might go to private pockets like the traditional authorities with some few elites or associates. Now that part of the Deng Deng forest will be exploited, the population needs to know their rights in order to protect it. An association has been formed in the Deng Deng region to defend the rights of the people. GVC need to build the association's capacity on these issues.

DECEMBER 2007 EVALUATION OF WORK PROGRESS AND COLLECTION OF ARTICLES FROM SCHOOL FOR EE BOOK PRODUCTION.

The GVC team visited the Deng Deng forest region in December 2006 to evaluate the progress of work carried out by teachers with their pupils and students and leaders of the region to sensitise their people against poaching and over exploitation of forest resources in order to promote sustainable forest resource management. The GVC team also collected articles from schools for the production of EE book to fight against poaching and forest degradation. The quality of articles we collected showed the high degree of engagement and devotedness of teachers to the success of EE programme.



GVC meet with teachers and pupils in Government School Belabo Group II in an EE lesson



A pupil accompanied by his teachers present his art work to us and his mates

GVC exchange ideas through interviews with some leaders, teachers, principal, headmasters of schools, and some students to know whether all was moving well with the EE programme and the answer was positive. Some students and pupils that were interviewed appreciated the EE programme and said that they enjoyed it. They told us that they had submitted articles for the EE book production. When we talked with some community members they told us that they had

gotten the EE message many times showing that the trained leaders have been doing their work. Heads of village associations also told us that they had devoted sometime in their meetings to talk to their members about the need of stopping poaching and overexploitation of the Deng Deng forest.



Pupils of Mbambo acting a drama gear towards tackling poaching and over exploitation of the Deng Deng forest resources in their class.

The teachers handed the EE articles to us that were collected from students and pupils in their various schools. We visited pupils working on articles during EE lessons at Government School Belabo (GS) Group I and in GS Belabo group II, we could see teachers teaching EE. At GS Mbambo, the pupils sang songs and said poems that demonstrated the need to stop poaching and over exploitation of forest resources. The presentation of two dramas in Mbambo by GS Mbambo pupils demonstrated clearly how an integrated and participatory approach could be used in solving the Deng Deng forest problem. The GVC team watched the drama with a lot of amazement.

It remained our greatest wish that leaders, teachers, students, pupils and the community continue to work towards the realisation of this goal.

Lessons learned in December 2006

There exist a large and unexploited potential in this rural area. This was seen in students and pupils imagination and in the production of articles for publication in the EE book for the region. Despite the lack of necessary equipment and financial resources, the pupils and their teachers still came up with dramas that had a strong message to be sent to all in the region on the need to stop poaching, over exploitation of forest resources and corruption in the forestry sector. These dramas demonstrated how a multi-stakeholder platform could be created that take into consideration participatory and integrated approaches that combine local and national institutional systems to tackle the forest malpractices and promote sustainable forest management especially in the case of the Deng Deng forest. If opportunities could exist to present these activities especially the two dramas in one of the national festivities that bring many people together from nearby towns of Belabo and Bertoua (the capital of East Province) it will be a good chance to create a strong impact in bringing about a positive behavioural change in the region. This will help promote sustainable management of the Deng Deng forest in particular and other forest resources in the country in general.

December 2006 Way forward

GVC had to prepare the EE book from the articles collected from school children. The EE book and prizes for meritorious students and pupils who produced the best articles were to be handed in

February 2007. GVC was also to produce wall pictures demonstrating how the Deng Deng forest could be sustainably managed in February 2007. A film documentary on forest resources management was to be put up in the region also in February 2007.

JUNE 2007 EE BOOK DISTRIBUTION, EE PRIZE AWARD AND WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION.

GVC was unable to be in Deng Deng in February 2007 as earlier scheduled because the analysis of EE articles and its final production into EE book took more than the scheduled time. GVC only visited the field in June 2007 with the completed EE book for distribution (that was to ensure EE continuity in the region) and for EE prize award to meritorious students and pupils. This coincided with the celebration of World Environment Day of 5th June 2007.

To produce the EE book, there was the analysis of articles with the best drawings, poems, sketches and essays sorted out from the bulk of articles brought from the field. The articles were then grouped in the following order in the EE book:

- importance and values of the Deng Deng forest;
- problems faced by the forest of Deng Deng and;
- proposed solutions and recommendations to the problems faced by the forest of Deng Deng.

After this stage, the poems, essays and songs were then matched with the related sketches and drawings. This was done in two sections, one of the sections was for the primary school and the other section for the secondary school all produced on the same book.



Cover page out look for Primary School EE Book Section



Cover page out look for Secondary School EE Book Section

Global Village Cameroon celebrated this year's World Environment Day by making public the EE book for the Deng Deng forest management and also by handing prizes to best students and pupils during the EE programme period. On the 2nd of June 2006, GVC started carrying out activities to mark the World Environment week. This was done in the Radio station (Radio Campus) in Yaounde where two of her environmentalists went to talk about the EE book. Discussions were focused on climate change. From the 5th to 9th of June 2007, a GVC team visited the Deng Deng forest region to hand prizes to best Environmental Education pupils and students and also to distribute the EE book to all the stakeholders. These activities still marked the World Environment Day.



The Headmaster of GS Belabo Group II handing Prizes to best pupils.

Traditional ruler handing EE prize to best pupils in GS Goyoum.

Pupils of GS Belabo Group I taking a Close look at the EE Book.

EE prize giving ceremony for schools came on the last day when school children were receiving their end of academic year results to go on long vacation. We handed EE prizes before students and pupils received the academic results. In each school that GVC staff visited to carry out this exercise, she it made the end of year handing of results more special. GVC team started by handing special envelopes to teachers that participated in the programme. These envelopes contained GVC newsletter, other materials from GVC office and the EE book. Other teachers who never took part in the EE programme received each a copy of the EE book to share from the work of their colleagues. When it came to handing of prizes to pupils, all pupils who produced articles and were not selected received writing materials, pens and pencils. Pupils whose articles were selected received exercise books, pens, pencils and the EE book. In the case of Government High School Belabo students whose articles were not selected received EE books and those whose articles were selected received pens, pencils, exercise books, GVC newsletter and EE book each.



Pupils with best EE articles in GS Belabo Group II



Prize award in GHS Belabo

To ensure that the general public benefit from this EE document, GVC handed 5 copies of EE books each to all the about ten small chiefdoms in the Deng Deng region and its vicinity to allow the public have access to it. The chiefdoms are public places where villagers gather when need be and when they have free time. We also handed a good number of copies to all public and school libraries in the region like the Belabo Municipal library. We handed copies to the various delegation, Ministries of Environment and Nature Protection, Forestry and Wildlife, Basic Education and to Secondary Education. Copies were also given to Community based organisations, associations, other NGOs, the Divisional Officer and the Belabo Rural Council in the region. In Government High School Belabo the event was special as time was given to the GVC team to address the school students, teachers, principal, Mayor, Divisional Officer, parents, other government officials and the general public that turned up for the event. It was quite great as GVC had a large public made up of people from all walks of life that came together for the event. The presentation made by GVC staff called on all people in the region to act locally by protecting the Deng Deng forest and other forest in Cameroon while thinking globally to reverse the advancing global warming or climate change which is a threat to our security, survival and dignity.

Challenges and difficulties encountered in June 2007

Some of the activities that were mentioned in the project proposal to be carried out like the preparation of posters were kept out. A large sum of money was needed to come up with the quality of EE book. GVC produced 500 copies of this EE book to make them more available for distribution to all. Added to this, the GVC team went to the field four times instead of the two times previewed in the project proposal.

As challenges, many other secondary and primary schools in the region like in Belabo and Bertoua saw the need to be implicated in the programme. Many elites, teachers and the public told us to make this programme to be a permanent feature in schools because environmental education has been adapted by GVC in the region to reflect local realities. This they said had helped to improve on children's understanding of the subject matter. Many students in Government High School Belabo who have never visited the Deng Deng forest saw it necessary to have an excursion to the Deng Deng forest. They said this will make them better understand forest resource problems in Cameroon and know how to better tackle them.

The way Forward

Global Village Cameroon looks forward for a better collaboration with Rufford Foundation in the domain of Environmental Sensitisation and other domains in the future. Goba Village Cameroon also wish to thank Rufford Small Grants for giving her the financial assistance to create environmental awareness and bring about a positive behavioural change pattern in the minds of the people living around the Deng Deng forest to curb poaching and forest degradation through deforestation in the region.

Conclusion and recommendation

Environmental Education Programme for the population living around the Deng Deng Forest In The East Province Of Cameroon" executed by Global Village Cameroon was successful. There was a high degree of engagement of local authorities, school teachers, students and pupils, other leaders in the region and population of the region in the process. This is still continuing in the area after GVC has ended her activities. There has also been an increase in environmental awareness

resulting at a positive behavioural change pattern among the Deng Deng population. The devoted nature of teachers in the region pushed the students and pupils to be very interested in the environmental education (EE) programme aimed at bringing to an end poaching and the degradation of the forest through deforestation. This EE programme in schools had as objective to instil in children the spirit to grow up and live in harmony with nature. These teachers have gained skills that will continue to be passed to school children every year as they teach in the region. This EE programme led to the production of an EE book from (poems, drawings, sketches, songs, rhymes and essays) produced by students and pupils in the region. This EE book will be used in schools to promote environmental education every year in the region. GVC recommends that leaders, elites, teachers, children, youths and the whole Deng Deng community should continue to work together to protect and use their rich forest heritage in a sustainable manner knowing that the future generation has the right to enjoy this natural cake and so they owe them that duty of care.

Financial report

N°	Line Item	Notes	Total Cost
1	Salaries	£	1 200
2	Office Running	£	665
3	Workshop Venue Rental Fee	£	134
4	Transportation	£	1 210
5	Feeding of participants	£	847
6	Prize Award	£	475
7	Production	£	767
Total			5 298

Amount received from Rufford for the project: £ 4 750

Amount contributed by Global Village Cameroon: £ 548

Total Cost of Project: £ 5 511

Total Expenditure: £ 5 298