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**NATIONAL COORDINATION OF THE
NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF ASSESSMENT PROJECT IN
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT**

**Building Cameroon's Capacity to ensure Synergy
between Environmental Conventions**

Yaounde, October 2007

**NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF ASSESSMENT IN GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
(ANCR-NCSA Process)**

*Capacity building Action Plan of Cameroon
in the implementation of international environmental Conventions*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGES
Preface and acknowledgement	5
Abbreviations and acronyms	7
Summary	10
Note de synthèse	12
Foreword	14
Part I: Outline of the NCSA process	17
I.1. Introduction and Context of NC SA	17
I.2. Methodological approach	18
I.3. Coordination of the NCSA process	19
I.4. Results of the stakeholders analysis	19
Part II: Thematic Evaluations	20
II.1. Summary of the conclusions on biodiversity	20
II.1.1. World significance and priority environmental issues at the national level	20
II.1.2. Progress report of the implementation of conventions (Institutional Organization, policies, national programmes and projects, human resources)	21
II.1.3. Constraints and priority needs relating to capacity building	24
II.1.4. Evaluation and prioritization of issues or problems	25
II.2. Summary of conclusions on climate change	26
II.2.1. Global significance and priority environmental issues at the national level	26
II.2.2. Progress report on the implementation of conventions (Institutional organization, policies, national programmes and projects, human resources)	27
II.2.3. Constraints and priority needs relating to capacity building	28
II.3. Summary of the conclusions on land degradation	29
II.3.1. Global significance and priority environmental issues at the national level	29
II.3.2. Progress report on the implementation of the convention (Institutional organization, policies, national programmes and projects, human resources)	29
II.3.3. Constraints and priority needs as regards capacity building	36
II. 4. Other related Conventions and relationship with the national development processes	38
Part III: Analysis of cross-cutting issues	39
III.1. Analysis of constraints as regards capacity building	40

III.2. Fields of common needs in capacity building	43
III.3. Opportunities of reinforced integration of Conventions at the national, provincial and local level	44
Part IV: Strategy and action plan of environmental capacities in Cameroon	46
IV.1. Vision 2025 of ANCR-NCSA Cameroon	46
IV.2. Guiding principles for the development of capacities	47
IV.3. Strategic areas for the development of capacities	48
IV.4. Plan for building legal, institutional and actors capacities for the efficient implementation of Conventions and environmental management	50
IV.4.1. Global objective	50
IV.4.2. Specific objectives	50
IV.4.3. Expected results	51
IV.4.4. Costs of programmes	51
IV.4.5. Sources of financing	51
IV.4.6. Steering and control of the implementation of the Action plan	51
IV.4.7. Monitoring – Evaluation Mechanisms	53
IV.4.8. Revisitation of the Strategy and Action plan	54
IV.4.9. Process of validation of the Action plan	54
ANNEX I: Logical framework of the capacity building action plan	55
ANNEX II. Methodology of Prioritization for the development of the capacity building action plan to ensure synergy between environmental conventions (ANCR-NCSA Cameroon)	95
ANNEX III: Main bibliographical references	105
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1: Map of Cameroon with agro ecological zones	16
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Methodological approach of the NCSA process	18
Table 2: Stakeholders Analysis	19
Table 3: Species of higher plants and known and threatened vertebrates	20
Table 4: Analysis of constraints as relating to capacity building	40
Table 5: Stakeholders matrix	52
LIST PHOTOGRAPHS	
Photograph 1: Desert landscape of North Cameroon	36
Photograph 2: Launching of the national workshop on the development of NCSA capacities in Yaounde	46
Photographs 3 and 4: Discussions in working groups at the national workshop on development of NCSA capacities in Yaounde	49-50

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By ratifying environmental conventions resulting from the Rio Summit, Cameroon like the majority of other countries undertook to take all necessary measures to ensure a better management of the national and global environment. But more than twenty years after this Summit, and in spite of efforts made by the national and international community, there are still serious difficulties impeding the application of these Conventions, of which in particular is inadequate capacities at the individual, institutional and systemic level.

The National Capacity Self-need Assessment process in global environment management (implementation of the three Rio Conventions: Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification), was initiated with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to enable countries to evaluate their own capacities and to set up a plan for building the said capacities for a better management of the global environment.

In Cameroon, the **GEF/ANCR process** started in July 2004 and was completed in September 2007. It was the opportunity for our country to make a self criticism or appraisal of all the actions undertaken to protect the national and global environment and to reflect on the ways and means likely to enable us to improve our performances at the level of the implementation of environmental Conventions.

This process witnessed the active participation of all national stakeholders: the public and private sector, civil society organizations and some community based organisations. The results obtained at the end of this process, and which are summarized in this document, are the fruits of the contribution of all partners of the environment sector. One of the merits of this process is thus to have proven to us that if the various actors get together, environmental protection efforts are more likely to have effective results.

Cameroon now has a capacity development action plan to ensure synergy between environmental conventions. This result was made possible thanks to a methodological approach which integrates the evaluation of the assessment of the implementation of the three Rio conventions, the evaluation of actions undertaken within the framework of each convention with the aim of bringing out the gaps, the profound causes of our shortcomings or insufficiencies, the constraints and priority needs in capacity building, and the synergistic evaluation beyond specificities inherent in each convention to determine the cross-cutting capacity issues and the fields in which the capacities are to be built or strengthened in the three sectors.

This document is an end product of the NCSA-ANCR project financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by the the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature (MINEP). This action plan document will henceforth constitute the basis of our efforts as regards environmental capacity building. The projects ideas developed on the basis of this plan is the expression of our will to act such that our actions should have a real impact on the entire national territory.

I commend here the enthusiasm and commitment of the private sector and civil society organizations which not only welcomed the process but worked considerably towards the

attainment of the expected results, thereby demonstrating their will to appropriate or own the aforementioned process for a concerted fight to protect the national and global environment.

The contribution of the public sector was not negligible. Let me seize this opportunity to show or express my gratitude to the other government departments and public institutions for their very enriching contribution to the carrying out of the GEF/ANCR process.

I'd go as far as to believe that this document will contribute to the implementation of our sustainable development policy and consolidate our country in the hope of a healthy environment by 2025. Obviously, all that will only be possible with the constant support of our international partners.

I would like to seize this opportunity to thank these international partners, as all those who contributed directly or indirectly to the design and implementation of this project. I am thinking particularly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

My thanks go finally to the regional and national team of the project whose support enabled us to obtain the results we know today. I remain convinced that our partners will continue to support us to implement the capacity building action plan resulting from this process.

The Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature

HELE Pierre

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABN Niger Basin Authority
AECN National Capacity Self-service Needs Assessment
ANCR: National Capacity Self-service Needs Assessment
AND: Designated National Authority
ANAFOR National Forest Development Agency
APREN Support to the Protection and Regeneration of the Environment and Natural Resources.
PAs: Protected Areas
ADB African Development Bank.
WB: World Bank
CARPE: Central Africa Regional Program for Environment
CBLT Lake Chad Basin Commission
CCD Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CBD: United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFP Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CIS/LCD: Interministerial committee to follow-up the Fight Against desertification
CIS/LCD
CILSS Inter States Committee to fight against Drought in the Sahel
CIRAD International Centre for Co-operation in Agronomic Research for Development
CNCEDD National Advisory commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development
COMIFAC Commission of Central Africa Forests
CONAC: National Anti Corruption Committee
COP Conference of the Parties
CPCAT Potential agro demographic carrying capacity of Soils
CRESA Regional Centre for Specialized Study in Agriculture
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DSDSR: Rural Sector Development Strategy Document
ECOFAC Central Africa Forest Ecosystems
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
FASA Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences
FAO United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF Global Environment Facility
FNEDD National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund
GHS Greenhouse Gas
CIG Common/community Initiative Group
GICAM: Inter employers' Group of Cameroon
GIEC: Intergovernmental experts group on the evolution of the climate
GTZ: Gesenshaft fur Technische Zusermmernarbeit
HEVECAM Cameroon Rubber company
HNC: National Herbarium of Cameroon
HDI Human Development Indicator
IRAD Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
LCD Desertification control
CDM Clean Development Mechanism
MIDIMA Mission for the Integrated Development of Mandara Mounts
MINADER Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINATD Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MINDAF Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure
MINDUH Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MINEDUB Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE Ministry of Water Resources and Energy
MINEF Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MINEFI Ministry of the Economy and Finance
MINFI: Ministry of Finance
MINEP Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
MINEPIA Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINES Ministry of Secondary Education
MINFOF Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINIMIDT Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Technological Development
MINPAT Ministry of the Plan and Regional Development
MINPLAPDAT Ministry of Planning, Programming and Regional Development
MINPROFF Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MINRESI Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINESUP: Ministry of Higher Education
MINT Ministry of Transport
MINTOUR Ministry of Tourism
NCSA National Capacity Self-Needs Assessment for Global Environment Management
NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development
ONADEF National Forest Development Agency
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
PADC Support Programme to Community Development
PAFN National Forestry Action Plan
PAFRA Support Programme to Rural Forestry and Agroforestry
PAN/LCD National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
PAU: Emergency Action Plan
PCGBC: Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme of Cameroon
CBFP: Congo Basin Forests Partnership
OFP-GEF Operational Focal Point of the Global Environment Facility
PNDP National Participatory Development Programme
NEMP National Environmental Management Plan
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
HIPCI Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
PRASAC Research Programme of the Central Africa Savannahs
FESP Forest/Environment Sector Programme
SALD: Support Service to Local Development Initiatives
SNV Netherlands Development Agency
SODECOTON Cotton Development Company
SYNDUSTRICAM Trade union of Industrialists of Cameroon
TNS: Sangha Tri National
TRIDOM Dja-Odzala-Minkébé Tri-national
FMU Forest Management Unit
IUCN World Conservation Union

UNESCO United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSO United Nations Office for the fight against desertification in
Sudano-Sahelian zones
TOU Technical Operational Unit
WCS Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF World Wildlife Fund for Nature
ZIC Hunting Areas or Grounds

SUMMARY

This document is produced by the national coordination of the GEF/ANCR project, under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature (MINEP) with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It is titled: "**the development of Cameroon's capacities to ensure synergy between environmental conventions**". It describes the various results obtained within the framework of the implementation of the GEF/ANCR project.

Context and Guiding principles:

By ratifying the Conventions resulting from the Rio Summit, and by creating a Ministry specifically in charge of environmental issues, Cameroon has shown its will to subscribe not only to the objectives of these Conventions but also its commitment to respect and implement the related obligations.

Within the framework of the application of the Rio Conventions, and in addition to the other actions at the national or international level such as the PRSP, NEMP, DSDSR, PNDP, FESP, PANERP, PAN/LCD, PAU, the Convergence Plan of COMIFAC, the LCBC, the CBFP, ECOFAC, etc, Cameroon has set up with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the ANCR/NCSA process in order to identify the priority capacity building needs in the management of environmental issues relating to these three conventions

The ANCR/NCSA process was conducted on the basis of three major principles:

- The conduct of the ANCR/NCSA process by the country and the results must be the reflection of the national will;
- The involvement of all stakeholders and the establishment of a partnership around the implementation of Conventions resulting from the Rio Summit;
- The relationship with other national planning processes, in particular those in relation to sustainable development and the fight against poverty;

Methodologies developed and lessons learned:

The ANCR/NCSA project was much welcomed at all levels of interventions. At the level of the provinces as well as the national level, all the stakeholders acquainted themselves, although in a superficial manner, with the substance of the Rio Conventions. They became aware of the interest that the development of capacities has in the management of the environment.

The ANCR/NCSA process was primarily advisory. Apart from documentation research or information retrieval, the methodology developed laid emphasis on meetings with various stakeholders within the focus group, through field visits to provinces, discussions during technical and national meetings of examination and validation of results of consultations.

One of the lessons drawn from this process is the national awareness on the need for setting up coordination structures which are capable of consolidating the partnership established around the three Rio Conventions and the management of the environment.

However, it should be pointed out that the advisory process is not obvious. Sometimes poor understanding of the objectives of the process by some stakeholders resulted in a waste of time. Other factors such as the unavailability of Convention Focal Points and technical capabilities of some stakeholders were an obstacle to the collection of required technical information.

Conclusions and recommendations:

In general, the process had a considerable impact on the actors involved in the conduct of the ANCR/NCSA process. The results generated by this process tally or fit with the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the various national planning documents such as DSRP or the PAN/LCD. The action plan document took into account the need for reconciling environmental protection, sustainable development requirements and the fight against poverty.

In Cameroon, capacities exist at the human and institutional level as well as at the systemic level. But the absence of coordination of interventions on the ground makes it difficult to reach convincing results in term of implementation of environmental conventions. The results of this process are a significant potential for all existing or future initiatives the more so as to succeed in the objectives of environmental protection, it is pressing to have sufficient capacities which are able to be expressed in a concerted way.

NOTE DE SYNTHÈSE

Ce document est produit par la coordination nationale du projet GEF/ANCR, sous la supervision du Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (MINEP) avec l'appui du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE). Il est intitulé : « **le développement des capacités du Cameroun pour assurer la synergie entre les conventions environnementales** ». Il décrit les différents résultats atteints dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre du projet GEF/ANCR.

Contexte et Principes de base :

Par la ratification des Conventions issues du Sommet de RIO, et en créant un Ministère spécifiquement chargé des questions de l'environnement, le Cameroun a marqué sa volonté à adhérer non seulement aux objectifs assignés à ces Conventions mais aussi son engagement à respecter et mettre en oeuvre les obligations y afférentes.

Dans le cadre de l'application des Conventions de RIO, et en plus des autres actions au niveau national ou international tels le DSRP, le PNGE, le DSDSR, le PNDP, le PSFE, le PANERP, le PAN/LCD, le PAU, le Plan de Convergence de la COMIFAC, le CBLT, le PFBC, l'ECOFAC, etc., le Cameroun a mis en place avec l'appui du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE), le processus ANCR/NCSA en vue d'identifier les besoins prioritaires de renforcement des capacités dans la gestion des problèmes de l'environnement relevant de ces trois Conventions.

Le processus ANCR/NCSA a été conduit sur la base de trois principes majeurs :

- La conduite du processus ANCR/NCSA par le pays et les résultats doivent être le reflet de la volonté nationale ;
- L'implication de toutes les parties prenantes nationales et la mise en place d'un partenariat autour de la mise en oeuvre des Conventions issues du Sommet de RIO ;
- Le lien avec d'autres processus de planification nationale, notamment ceux en relation avec le développement durable et la lutte contre la pauvreté ;

Méthodologies développées et leçons apprises :

Le projet ANCR/NCSA a été très bien accueilli à tous les niveaux d'interventions. Aussi bien au niveau des provinces qu'au niveau national, toutes les parties prenantes ont pris connaissance, bien que de façon encore superficielle, de la substance des Conventions de RIO. Elles ont pris conscience de l'intérêt que revêt le développement des capacités dans la gestion de l'environnement.

Le processus ANCR/NCSA a été essentiellement consultatif. En dehors de la recherche documentaire, la méthodologie développée a mis l'accent sur les rencontres avec diverses parties prenantes au sein des focus group, à travers les descentes dans les

provinces, les discussions lors des réunions techniques et nationales d'examen et de validation des résultats des consultations.

L'une des leçons tirées de ce processus est la prise de conscience nationale sur la nécessité de mettre en place des structures de coordination pouvant consolider le partenariat établi autour des trois Conventions de RIO et de la gestion de l'environnement.

Mais il faut remarquer que le processus consultatif n'est pas évident. Parfois la mauvaise compréhension des objectifs du processus par certaines parties prenantes entraînait une perte de temps. D'autres facteurs tels l'indisponibilité des Points focaux des Conventions et les capacités techniques de certaines parties prenantes étaient un frein au recueil des informations techniques nécessaires.

Conclusions et recommandations :

En général, le processus a eu un impact considérable sur les parties impliquées dans la conduite du processus ANCR/NCSA. Les résultats générés par ce processus sont cadrés dans les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, ainsi que les différents documents de planification nationale tels le DSRP ou le PAN/LCD. Le document de plan d'action a pris en compte la nécessité de concilier la protection de l'environnement, les exigences de développement durable et la lutte contre la pauvreté.

Au Cameroun, les capacités existent aussi bien sur le plan humain et institutionnel qu'au niveau systémique. Mais l'absence de coordination des interventions sur le terrain fait qu'il est difficile d'atteindre des résultats probants en terme de mise en œuvre des conventions environnementales. Les résultats de ce processus sont un important potentiel pour toutes les initiatives existantes ou futures d'autant que pour réussir dans les objectifs de protection de l'environnement, il est impérieux d'avoir les capacités suffisantes pouvant s'exprimer de façon concertée.

FOREWORD: **General information on Cameroon**

Geographical situation

Cameroon is stretched between the second and the thirteenth degree latitude North and between the eighth and the sixteenth degree longitude East. The country has the shape of a triangle of 475000 km² surface area of which the height of approximately 1200 km extends from Lake Chad to the Gulf of Guinea and a base of 800 km, is spread from the Atlantic Ocean at the border with the Central African Republic.

Ecological and climatic characteristics

Relief present in the whole highland areas, which cover mainly the Western part of the country, and narrow plains. These highlands are surmounted by strong volcanic solid massifs which with the high plateaus of Adamawa make up the Cameroonian dorsal.

At the geological level, one distinguishes two major groups: the plutonic or metamorphic base and surface formations which cover more of two thirds with the national territory amongs which, sedimentary formations divided into two sub-groups namely the coastal sedimentary basins and intra-cratonic basins. These geological structures abound in numerous mining resources of which oil, iron, bauxite, nickel, cobalt, and natural gas.

Cameron is drained by a significant hydrographical network made up of several permanent and seasonal rivers or water courses which are given rise to in the Adamawa plateau and supply or feed the four main catchment areas of Central Africa namely Congo, Niger, Lake Chad and the Atlantic.

At the climatic level, the country is divided into three major zones: the equatorial zone characterized by abundant rainfall (2000 mm of rain on average per annum) and an average temperature which is around 25 °C; the sudanian area extends from the seventh to the tenth degree of latitude North and is characterized by dry season for 5 to 6 months, an average temperature of 22 °C and 1000 mm of rainfall per annum; Beyond the second degree latitude North, the sudano sahelian zone is indicated or distinguished by seven months dry season and not very heavy rainfalls.

These climatic characteristics determine the five agro-ecological zones (IRAD, 1999):

- The sudano-sahelian zone;
- Guinean high savannah zone;
- The Western high plateau areas;
- The moist forest zone with monomodal pluviometry;
- The moist wet forest zone with bimodal pluviometry;

This ecological diversity is accompanied by a flora and fauna diversity which pushes Cameroon to the fifth African rank from biodiversity point of view with more than 90 % of the continent's ecosystems.

Socio-economic and demographic characteristics

From the results of the 1987 census (10 Million inhabitants) and on the basis of an annual average growth rate estimated at 2.8 %, the population of Cameroon is today 16 million inhabitants and should reach 20 Million in four years, that is by 2010. This primarily young population (72 %) and made up more than 50 % of women is very unevenly distributed over the national territory. The slightly populated provinces are the East (7.5 inhab. / km², the South (12.5), and Adamawa (12.6) and the zones of high population density are the West (151.7), the North-West (112.5), the Littoral (105.2) and Far North (85.2).

The economy of the country is primarily agricultural with an unemployment rate in constant progression and a poverty rate evaluated by 2001 at 40.2%.

The growth of the Cameroonian population was not followed with developments in production techniques. This led to an inadequacy between the resources available and the needs of populations with consequent high human pressure on natural resources and their deterioration by overexploitation. This situation is in addition worsened by a drying up and tendency for the aridification of the climate particularly visible in the northern part of the country with low and irregular pluviometry.

The climatic changes thus observed contribute to water resources and timber or woody resources becoming rare; to weaken the soils, degrade the plant cover and biodiversity thus disturbing the entire set of ecosystems and production systems. To all these problems, must be added the ill adapted farming or cultivation and breeding and fishing methods which have as an immediate consequence the overflow of carrying capacity with an accelerated exhaustion of resources and fall in outputs.

A recent evaluation of the state of forest resources on the Cameroonian national territory revealed that 44.7% of the territory is occupied by forest, 31.1% by more or less wooded lands, 23.6% by other treeless lands and 0.6% by inland waters (MINFOF, 2005).

An analysis of the Agro-demographic Potential carrying Capacity of Lands (CPCAT) is defined as the optimal number of the rural people who can cultivate a given surface to ensure a food self-sufficiency and make or show marketable surpluses without irreversibly threatening the environment makes it possible to divide Cameroon into three main areas (MINEF, 2004):

- Areas with accelerated degradation of the environment where the CPCAT is largely overwhelmed: Far-North, West, South-West, Littoral;
- Areas at the risk of accelerated degradation of the environment where the number of rural people is approaching or slightly exceeds the CPCAT: The North-West, Centre;
- Areas with high potentials or where the number of rural people is less than the CPCAT: Adamawa, East, South.



Fig. 1. Map of Cameroon with agro ecological zones

PART I: OUTLINE OF THE NCSA PROCESS

I.1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT OF NCSA

Within the framework of the three Rio conventions, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), many initiatives have been taken to facilitate strategic planning, and build national capacities necessary for the execution of obligations resulting from each convention.

Conscious of the effort required of countries to follow up or act on the many decisions and multiple programmes by way of these conventions as regards capacity building, the various conferences of the parties to these three conventions launched processes by which the countries prepare strategic and operational orientation framework to implement the policies laid down in these conventions. It is within this framework that several projects and programmes among which the NSCA is financed by GEF to meet the needs recognized by parties to these conventions, to build or strengthen national capacities for the preparation and application of strategies, programs and action plans.

The main objective of the NSCA is thus to define the capacities to be built as a priority to protect the global environment, given that this exercise takes place within the framework of a consultation process carried out on the initiative of the country. The specific objectives are in particular as follows:

- To identify, confirm or examine priority actions in the sectors of biological diversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation respectively;
- To examine the related capacities to be built or strengthened in the sector and intersector plan,
- To cause targeted and co-ordinated actions and later requests for external financing and assistance, and
- To link or connect measures taken by countries at their national framework of environmental management and sustainable development.

In its approach for national and global environmental protection, Cameroon is subscribed to all acts of reference resulting from Rio namely the convention on biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change; the United Nations convention to Combat Desertification. Many initiatives have been taken to facilitate strategic planning and preparation of reports without necessarily taking actions to build or strengthen national capacities necessary for the execution of obligations resulting from these conventions.

The initiatives thus taken cover the following fields: institutional and legal, policies and plans, projects and programmes. There is no choice but to note that in spite of the efforts made, the implementation of the Rio conventions is not yet yielding the expected results because of a number of obstacles related in particular to the issue of insufficiency of capacities at the triple individual, institutional and systemic point of view.

I.2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Within the framework of the NCSA process, several modes of actor participations enabled us obtain information on the three Rio conventions. According to the stage of the process, the following approaches were used according to table 1 below:

Table 1. Methodological approach in the conduct of the NCSA process

STAGES	METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH			Observations
	Mode of participation	facilitation	approach	
DESIGN	Pluridisciplinary consultations and preliminary studies	UNEP/GEF and Cameroon Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentary research Reports, scientific publications, others...) Workshop (launching) 	Awareness and collection of the adherence of stakeholders on the operational aspects of the ANCR
INVENTORY	Birectional communication	National Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting resource persons ▪ Surveys ▪ Semi-structured questionnaires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state of progress of the implementation of the la CBD, CCD and CCC in Cameroon - Identification and analysis of stakeholders
THÉMATIQUE ÉVALUATION	Bidirectional communication	National Consultants	Surveys and semi-structured questionnaires	Data existing on gaps, constraints, fundamental causes and priority needs in the areas of biodiversity, climate change and desertification (see the three thematic evaluation reports)
	consultation	National Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource persons, at the central and provincial levels - Focal points of conventions - National and international NGOs - "Fucus group discussion" 	
	Advisory and technical organ	Thematic evaluation teams for the three conventions	Evaluation meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examination of preliminary reports ▪ Technical validation 	
INTER THÉMATIQUE ÉVALUATION		National consultant	Synthesis of thematic evaluations	Cross-cutting issues and needs identified for the three Conventions
DÉVELOPPEMENT OF THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN	consultation	International consultant	Workshop on the development of the strategy and action plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prioritization of needs, ○ Participatory planning 	Plan for improving the implementation of the three Rio Conventions

As concerns the method of prioritization of needs, eight criteria were used for prioritizing capacity building needs; among which four fall under national criteria, and the four others refer to GEF criteria for priority financing (see Annex 2)

I.3. COORDINATION OF THE NCSA PROCESS

The coordination of the process was ensured by:

- The National Management of the NCSA project
- A steering committee made up of 15 intersector members;
- Three thematic evaluation teams made up of 18 members, of which 6 per Convention including the Focal Points of the three RIO Conventions

I.4. RESULT OF STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The summary of stakeholder analysis is presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2 : Stakeholder analysis

Identification	Roles	Responsibilities
Government : Agriculture, environment and protection of nature, forest, livestock, mines, industries, research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic orientation, • Organisation/Animation, • Financing • Reforestation • Conservation 	Success of the process, ensure the smooth implementation of policies and strategies
Private sectors: international, national,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support • Sustainable management of ecosystems 	Ensure the smooth running of the process
NGO, individual association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and animation • Environmental education 	Facilitate the process
GEF executing agencies: UNDP UNEP WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support • Technical support 	Release funds on time, ensure good management of funds
Population (community organisation, women and youths)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users of resources 	Participate in the process
Decentralised local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision • Local regulation 	Participate and Facilitate the process

PART II: THEMATIC EVALUATIONS

II.1. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS ON BIODIVERSITY

II.1.1. Global significance and priority environmental issues at the national level

Biodiversity supports human societies at the ecological, economic, cultural and spiritual level. These benefits or blessings are however compromised by human activity which allied with population growth leads to an accelerated deterioration of ecosystems as well as a reduction in the number of species and their genetic diversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity is a major instrument of orientation of efforts to conserve biodiversity and preserve biological or living resources. In 1992, more than 176 states ratified this International Convention which has the following objectives:

- The conservation of biological diversity, that is, the variety and variability of genes, species and ecosystems;
- The use of the components of biological diversity;
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources.

The signatory countries agree to contribute their share to the safeguard of the natural environment while relying on the definition of sustainable development proposed by the Brundtland commission (1987): " a development which meets present needs without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet theirs ".

Cameroon is endowed with a variety of ecosystem and presents a great specific plant and vertebrate resources, as shown in the table below:

Table 3: Number of higher plant species and known and threatened vertebrates of Cameroon

Country	Higher plants		Mammals		Birds		Reptiles		Amphibians		fishes	
	T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M
Cameroon	≈ 9000*	+ de 500*	409	42*	850*	18*	210	1	171	50*	540*	35*

T: Total numbers of species

M: Number of threatened species (in critical danger of extinction, in danger and vulnerable according to IUCN)

Sources: *Earth Trends 2003 (World Resources Institute)* and * *Onana (2006)*

Nearly 9000 species of higher plants have been identified in Cameroon including 8000 – 8300 flower plants and nearly 600 flowerless plants, which places Cameroon at the 3rd rank of countries having the richest flora of continental Africa (Onana 2006). There are currently nearly 800 endemic species, including 500 that are present only in Cameroon and nowhere else. 36 species of earthworms, 223 species of termites and 80 species of ants have been identified in Cameroon's forests.

Cameroon thus presents significant biodiversity and this is explained by the latitudinal or athwartship extension of the country which includes several plant formations from the

tropical forest to the sahelian steppes, its position between West Africa and East Africa, the presence of high and definitely circumscribed mountainous solid massifs and a maritime coast of almost 420 km long. This country is thus often described as "Africa in miniature ", because of the high diversity of ecosystems which it shelters (MINEF, 1999).

Cameroon signed the CBD on 14/06/92 and ratified it on 02/08/94. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was signed on 09/02/01, its ratification took place on 22/02/03 and became a party on 11/09/03 (date of filing or submission of ratification instruments).

The priority environmental issue in the field of biodiversity lies in habitat degradation due to high pressure from populations which are dependent on biodiversity for their survival.

II.1.2. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS, HUMAN RESOURCES)

The ratification of the CBD by Cameroon enabled it to undertake actions at several levels (institutional, policies, national programmes and projects, human resources) geared towards promoting the implementation of convention

■ AT THE INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

Institutional reform led to the creation in 1992 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF).

■ AT THE LEGAL LEVEL

- the promulgation of the 1994 law to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations and its implementation decrees. This forestry law is based on the principle that forest resources of Cameroon are unique and should be managed and exploited in a sustainable and rational manner (MINEF, 1994). Moreover, this law explicitly recognizes the unique importance of biodiversity at the national and international level, and gives high priority to the conservation of this heritage.

- the promulgation of law N° 96/12 of 05 August 1996 on the framework law relating to environmental management and:

- its decree N° 2004/0577/PM of 23 February 2004 to lay down the conditions for carrying out environmental impact assessments
- its Order N°0069/MINEP of 08 March 2005 to fix the various categories of operations whose realization is subjected to EIA

- Several other national legislative texts regulating the management and use of natural resources and lands were adopted within the framework of the implementation of the CBD; they include:

At he level of wildlife management

- Order n° 03/MINEPIA of 31/05/1994 to create reproductive cattle "reserves";
- Decree n° 95-466-PM of 20/07/95 to lay down the terms of application of the wildlife regime;
- Order n° 0565/A/MINEF/DFAP/SDF/SRC of 14/08/98 to fix the list of animals of classes A, B and C, the distribution of animal species whose killing is authorized as well as the killing quota per type of hunting permit;
- Order n° 2513 of 28-06-1998 and 013/MINEPIA of 31-05-1995 on the classification of animals;
- Order n° 082/PM of 21 October 1999 to create a National Anti-poaching Committee.

As concerns flora and land management

- Law N°2001/014 of 23 November 2001 on the handling of seeds;
- Decree n° 95-531-PM of 23/08/95 to lay down the terms of application of the forest regime;
- Decree n° 95-678-PM of 18/12/95 to institute an indicative land use framework in southern forest area;
- Circular n° 002/CAB/PM of 06/01/00 relating to the implementation of the emergency action plan of Cameroon within the framework of the follow-up of the resolutions of the Central Africa Heads of State Summit on the Conservation and Sustainable management of Tropical Forests of the CNGOso Basin;

As concerns the sharing of incomes resulting from biodiversity

- Order n° 98/122/MINEFI/MINAT of 29/04/98 to institute the payment of forest royalties to councils and village communities.

With regard to stakeholder participation

- Law N°99/014 of 22 December 1999 on NGOs enhanced the emergence of local NGOs intervening in the field of biodiversity management. According to NCSA (2006), approximately 20 international NGOs are currently working in Cameroon, in the field of biodiversity conservation while nearly 150 national NGOs and about sixty local associations are involved in environment related activities (sensitization/awareness, training, research and consultation in urban environmental management);
- Decree n° 99/899/CAB/PM of 29/12/99 to modify and supplement certain provisions of Decree n° 94/259/CAB/PM of 31/05/94, to create a National Advisory Commission on environment and sustainable development;
- Order n° 01/518/MINEF/CAB of 21/12/01 to institute the right of pre-emption
- Order n° 1465/MINEF/DFAP/CEP/FB to classify Community managed hunting grounds or areas at the periphery of the Lobéké National Park.

As for legal provisions with cross-cutting scope

- Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol in January 2002;
- Adoption of the law on Biosafety number 2003/006 of 21/04/2003;
- Law N°2003 of 21 April 2003 on phytosanitary regulations;
- Law N° 98/005 of 14 April 1998 on water regime;
- Law N°2001/001 of April 16 2001 on the mining code;
- Law N°98/015 of 14 July 1998 on plants or facilities considered dangerous or unhygienic;
- Law N°99/13 of December 1999 on the petroleum code.

For the transborder protected Areas

- Setting up of transboundary PAs (TRIDOM, TNS...): Decrees n° 2006/355 of 18/10/2006 to ratify the treaty on the conservation and sustainable management of Central Africa forest ecosystems and n° 2006/352 of 18/10/2006 to ratify the setting up of the Sangha Tri-national (TNS)

■ NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The development of the NFAP in 1995 and the NEMP in 1996 all recently revised and updated within the framework of the FESP. To ensure the effective implementation of all these policies and strategies developed, many conservation projects and programmes were developed, carried out or are in the course of being executed among which can be cited the PCGBC, ECOFAC, CARPE, and CBFP.

■ AT THE POLICY LEVEL

The forest policy developed in 1995 is quite related to biodiversity conservation. It gives a significant place to the participation of indigenous and local communities in the sustainable management of forests and the sharing of benefits resulting from their exploitation. It defined five main objectives namely, to improve the integration of forest resources in rural development in order to contribute to improving the living standards of the rural populations and to make them take part in the conservation resources, value forest resources in order to increase the share or contribution of forest production in the gross domestic product while conserving the productive potential and revitalize the forest sector by putting in place an effective institutional system and causing the participation of all stakeholders in the management of the sector.

As a policy tool, a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) document was drawn up with the support of UNEP. The NBSAP of Cameroon clearly reveals the need for promoting the recognition, documentation and protection of traditional knowledge in biodiversity management.

All policies and orientation relating to biodiversity take into account decentralization, ecological concerns and the participation of various stakeholders in the sustainable management of biodiversity.

II.1.3. CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITY NEEDS IN CAPACITY BUILDING/STRENGTHENING

Among the constraints and gaps in the implementation of the CBD by Cameroon, one can bring out the following:

As concerns In-situ CONSERVATION

- The lack of coherence, indeed, the network of protected areas only partially represents the biodiversity of the country and moreover, it takes little account of the socio-economic aspects in some areas. In addition, the biological analysis of the aforesaid network also made it possible to identify gaps in the representativeness of the various natural ecosystems. These gaps, from north to south, concern the following habitats: flooded meadows at the level of Lake Chad, dry Forest of northern Cameroon mountains, specific plant formations of cliffs, forest-savannah transition zone, Forests of the slopes of Mount Cameroon, Ndiang/Meme/Mungo, crater lakes, marine Ecosystem, Mangroves, marshy Forest of Nyngos and the transition zone between the Atlantic and Congolese forest;
- Insufficiency of transboundary collaboration as regards the creation (setting up), management and development of PAs;
- Delimitation of PAs which does not take into account the traditional land use by the bordering indigenous populations;
- Lack of integration of PAs in a global process of land use and development of bordering populations that are generally under precarious living conditions;
- The unsustainable use of resources around PAs by the others actors/stakeholders such forest exploiters or loggers, agro-industrialists, professional hunting guides;
- The lack of collaboration between administrative services concerned by natural resource management and between various actors/stakeholders;
- Insufficiency of financial resources or means allocated by the national budget to PAs and the insufficiency of personnel in charge of monitoring and technical staff specialized in wildlife management and laying out or planning of protected areas as well as the insufficiency of logistical means.

WITH REGARD TO CONSERVATION EX-SITU AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (EE)

- Insufficiency of human and financial resources for the popularization of Environmental Education in botanical gardens;
- Inexistence of a data base;
- Cramped accommodation of the National Herbarium (HNC) which can no longer accommodate new samples and the lack of financial means to set up a botanical garden.

AS REGARDS THE OTHER GAPS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBD

- Insufficiency of human resources in quality and quantity;
- Often ill adapted or unsuited policy;
- Insufficient application of existing legislation and failure to take into account local specificities in the processes of national legislation;
- Inconsistency of national legislations as regards natural resource management in the sub-region;
- Insufficient participation/involvement of local populations in decisions and the implementation of actions relating to biodiversity management;
- Lack of synergy between executing Agencies, as well as between funding bodies in the implementation of conservation and/or development programs and projects;
- Administrative heaviness in the releasing of financing.
- High dependency of rural populations with respect to biodiversity as principal means of subsistence which leads to unsustainable exploitation;
- Low support to research and insufficient popularization of research findings or results;
- Absence of a system of biodiversity monitoring;
- Inappropriate mechanism of incentive to biodiversity protection and having distortions according to whether one is dealing with a FMUs or a protected area;
- Insufficient valorization of local know how.

II.1.4. EVALUATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF ISSUES

A prioritization of biodiversity related issues falls under the following aspects:

- Insufficiency of financing for the implementation of projects and programmes
- Insufficiency of qualified national technical staff in the area of in-situ and ex-situ conservation, PA planning, participatory management, integrated land management, scientific research and popularization of results
- The inadequate application of some legislative texts on the ground
- Insufficiency of synergy between the various ministries concerned with biodiversity management
- Ignorance of laws or instruments by partners/stakeholders

II.2. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

II.2.1 GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Climatic change envisaged

According to climatic scenarios' summarized by the intergovernmental Group of experts on the evolution of the climate (GIEC), the average world temperatures should move up from 1.4 to 5.8°C during the present century. As Cameroon is a country situated in the intertropical zone, the warming will probably be more marked there. The increase in temperature will vary in the whole country, and the warming will be more increased in some areas primarily in preforest and savannah zones. This warming will vary the configuration of rainfall, climatic variability, as well as the frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events. As these changes will not be uniform in the whole country, the impacts will vary from one area to another.

A rise of minimal and maximum temperatures has been noticed. Moreover, the GIEC concluded that drought in arid regions, annual rainfall, heavy rainfalls, the cloud cover and extremely high temperatures have obviously increased since at least 50 years

The vulnerability of Cameroonian sectors

The climatic change envisaged is expected to bring about a range of challenges and advantages to Cameroon, where economic and social welfare is largely dependent on the prosperity and viability of the natural resources sector, in particular water, forest, fisheries and agricultural resources, as well as the viability of the transport system and healthcare system.

Until now, the majority of research works on impacts and adaptation were focussed on the biophysical effects of climate change. The results leave one with the impression that the most significant challenges will be related to the increase in frequency and the intensity of extreme climatic occurrence such as floods, drought and storms. Because of extreme occurrences and the rapidity of climate change, critical thresholds could be exceeded, which often results in serious or catastrophic consequences. On the other hand, many systems should be able, subject to appropriate adjustments, to tolerate a gradual and limited warming of temperatures, and to even benefit from it at certain moments.

Thus, in some areas such as moist forest zones, the increase in temperature could enhance the growth of plants. There is a recurring question as concerns impacts and adaptation related to climate change: uncertainty, be it with regard to forecasts concerning climate change (the degree and speed of temperature changes, rainfall and other climatic factors), with regard to the reaction of systems (partial knowledge), with regard to the capacity of adaptation of people or with regard to future change of supply and demand (difficulty of forecasting them).

Researchers recommend laying emphasis on measures which contribute to increase our adaptation capacity and our knowledge of principal vulnerabilities. These strategies are more effective when the issue of climate change is integrated into broader decision making frameworks. It is important to stress that these sectors both interconnected and interdependent, since decisions taken in a sector as regards adaptation can have significant consequences for other sectors. This is why it is of primary importance to coordinate the activities of adaptation of the various sectors.

Water resources

Water resources are among the priority issues as concerns impacts and adaptation related to climate change in Cameroon. It is crucial to have a reliable access to clean water for domestic or household use, food and energy production, transport, leisure and the maintenance of natural ecosystems. Although Cameroon has a relatively abundant quantity water per capita, the majority of areas of the country have witnessed at one time or another difficulties such as drought, floods or problems of water quality because of the uneven distribution of water resources and the variation of their availability from one year to another. These problems will become more frequent because of climate change. Temperature and rainfall have a very significant effect on cycles.

The conservation of water resources is an imperative or necessity, and regulatory and legislative measures must be taken to minimize water or aquatic, soil and atmospheric pollution. The observable correlation between the forest and rain should encourage people to conserve forests and develop sylviculture in order to stabilize or improve the supply of water in arid regions and elsewhere.

The situation of generalized crisis which could occur as a result of water shortage, in arid regions, can be overcome if we put ourselves to work now, from today for the protection of this very invaluable resource which is **blue gold, water**.

The setting up of a National Observatory on Climate related issues seems opportune or timely. This structure will be charged with making an inventory regulatory and legislative instruments which treat directly or indirectly climate change, coordinating and monitoring activities which are deployed in all sectors and which have a positive or negative influence on the climate or in the implementation of conventions which affect climate change or the UNFCCC.

II.2.2. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS, HUMAN RESOURCES)

Actions undertaken within the framework of biological diversity and desertification control contribute indirectly to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A set of national policies, programmes and projects, as well as mobilization strategies of human resources at the public level as well as the private sector and civil society are developed to help Cameroon to respect or carry out its commitments with respect to this Convention. It is necessary to also note the intention to create the National Observatory on climate related issues to which must be added the vast

reforestation programme, the programme called "Green City ", " waste treatment ", " Fight against desertification and bush fires ", etc.

The setting up at the institutional level, of some ministerial and interministerial bodies for the piloting and follow-up of the implementation of the three RIO conventions, combined with all the measures taken since 1994 at the legal level indirectly reveal the state of progress of the implementation of the Convention on climate change in Cameroon.

The creation of an implementation framework of the Kyoto Protocol is effective with regulatory texts governing the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) and the DNA (the Designated National Authority). However, a central structure for operationalization and follow-up of the convention is still lacking.

II.2.3. CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITY NEEDS AS REGARDS CAPACITY BUILDING

- ✓ Strengthening of institutional capacity for GHG and water resources inventory. Climate change caused by Man's action as we already pointed out, is a problem of negative balance sheet or assessment between GHG sources and sinks. This assessment is unfavourable to the sinks. This increase of GHG in the atmosphere is the cause of the warming of the lower atmospheric layer. Given that this phenomenon is dynamic, it is essential to monitor it, evaluate it, and project it so that each time one can determine the assessment per ecosystem and not at the national level, which could skew or reduce simulations. Cameroon is the seat or centre of a great variety of ecosystems;
- ✓ Strengthening of institutional and civil capacities for the fight against bush fires, the main source of GHG emissions in dry or arid regions;
- ✓ The creation of provincial pilot centres for the production and dissemination of new and renewable energies attached to the National Observatory on climate related issues;
- ✓ Strengthening of civil and institutional capacities for the popularization of the sources of new and renewable energies, in order to reduce the pressure on woody energy;
- ✓ Strengthening of institutional and civil capacities for the control of atmospheric, soil and water pollution, factors of biodiversity degradation and indirectly, of GHG emission;
- ✓ Strengthening of institutional and civil capacities for the control of farming techniques and the fight against transhumance in the highlands of the Far North, North-West, West, Centre and East Provinces;
- ✓ Strengthening of capacities for breeding by domestication, of rodents and certain wild herbivores;
- ✓ Strengthening of the capacities of actors for a rational management of water resources and a participatory management of basin slopes;
- ✓ Strengthening of capacities for the development and putting in place coherent policy between the environment and development;
- ✓ Strengthening of capacities for saving energy in the public and private sectors.
- ✓ Strengthening of human and material capacities of weather stations for climatic data-gathering and monitoring of weather parameters

II.3. SYNTHESIS OF CONCLUSIONS ON LAND DEGRADATION

II.3.1. GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

It was recognized that there is a very close link between, on the one hand, land degradation /desertification, and on the other hand, poverty and the precariousness of living conditions and income of populations in particular rural populations and vulnerable groups (women, young people, marginalized groups), who are both victims and actors of desertification. In spite of the commitment the Cameroonian government to make the fight against poverty one of its greater priorities as testified by all existing development plans, the impact of all the measures undertaken on the living standards of the populations is not perceptible and much efforts is still to be made in this area.

II.3.2. STATE OF PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS, HUMAN RESOURCES)

➤ AT NATIONAL LEVEL:

The implementation of the CCD can be evaluated according to the triple institutional, legal and political level.

■ At the institutional level

It is necessary to point out the following:

- The setting up of a Coordination Unit to control Desertification, by Decision n° 639/MINEF/CAB of 07 August 1997;
- The designation of a Coordinator of the Desertification Coordination Unit by decision n° 966/MINEF/CAB of 14 August 1998 to modify and supplement certain provisions of decision n° 148/MINEF/CAB of 20 February 1995;
- The appointment of the national focal point of the CCD;
- The creation of a National of Coordination Body (ONC) of the implementation of the CCD placed under the authority of MINEP with the mission of ensuring the coordination and follow-up of the implementation of desertification control strategies at the National level. The ONC replaces the coordination unit. It is composed of a score of member of which representatives of NGOs, focal points of conventions, chaired by the Secretary-General of MINEP;
- The creation of the Interministerial Committee for the follow-up of desertification control CIS/LCD;
- The creation of the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD) charged with centralizing and coordinating all financing within the framework of environmental management;
- The creation of the Interprovincial Committee to control Drought;

- The creation of Regional Environment Committees charged with coordinating regional environment management programmes and projects and ensure the participation of all stakeholders;
- The setting up of the National Desertification control Committee in April 2006 with the main prerogative of coordinating desertification control actions.

■ **At the legal level**

Most instruments dealing with issues of living or non-living resources have provisions which at differing degree prescribe the sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection.

It is necessary to point out without being exhaustive:

- Globally:

- The forestry law of 1994 (N^o 94/001 of 20 January 1994) to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries regulations, and its numerous texts of application.

- More specifically with regard to the protection of the plant cover

- Article 17, relating to the protection of zones in which the maintenance of their forest cover is recognized as necessary for soil conservation, water resources and biodiversity;
- Article 19 provides for incentive measures in order to encourage reforestations, breeding of wild animals, algae and aquatic animals by private individuals;
- Articles 20 and 21 define the permanent and non-permanent forest estates, as well as the methods or terms of management of these estates.

All actions prescribed by these provisions (conservation of forest cover and biodiversity, reforestation) unquestionably contribute to the fight against desertification.

- As regards the participation and involvement of populations

Article 5 of the convention referred to is reflected in the law by the provisions of articles 7 and 8 which fix the rights of users and ownership of local populations as well as the methods or conditions of use of the incomes resulting from forest exploitation or logging (Article 68 and joint Order No 000122/MINEF/MINAT of 29 April 1998)

- As regards desertification prevention and control

- Decree N^o 95/678/PM of 18 December 1995 to institute an incentive framework for land use in the southern forest areas which are promoting reforestation;
- The framework law of N^o 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on environmental management which deal with the protection of soils, sub-soils and lands against erosion, the prevention and control of desertification (Article 36, Article 68). This law 96 also establishes the fundamental principle participation of any citizen in the rights and duties as regards environmental protection (Chap. III, Article 9 (E)).

- Law N^o 98/005 of 14 April 1998 on the water regime in Cameroon which makes mention in its articles 2 and 26 of aspects relating to protection of land around the perimeters of the collection, treatment and storage of water;
- Decree 2001/161/PM of 8 May 2001 to create a special appropriation or allocation account for the financing of sustainable development projects in the area of water and sanitation (Article 1, 2, 3 pages 75-76).
- The mining Code of 2004 which deals with measures to be taken to limit the negative impact of mining on lands;
- Decree n^o 76/166/PM of 27 April 1976 to lay down the terms or conditions of management of national estates
- Decree n^o 78/263/PM of 3 July 1978 to lay down the conditions of settling pastoral disputes or litigations.

In addition to the legal provisions mentioned above, there are other laws, decrees or decrees on fertilizers, pesticides, community forests which can have a more or less significant influence on desertification control.

◆ **At the level of policies and strategies**

Several sector strategies were drawn up within the framework of the national development policy. All these strategies are aimed at the sustainable management of resources and contribute to combating desertification. Among which are the following:

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

This document piloted by MINPLADAT was adopted in 2003 with the main objective of promoting sustainable socio-economic development through poverty reduction and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. Natural resource management and environmental protection constitute an important aspect of the priority areas of intervention of the PRSP.

- National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP)

It was adopted in 1996 and it translates the guidelines or orientations of the Rio Summit as regards Sustainable Development. It aims to ensure a sustain development through environmental protection and the rational development of natural resources thanks to policies, strategies and actions by taking into account the socio-economic economic situation of the country. The NEMP is currently in process of being updated in order to make it more operational. Among its areas of intervention, those which take directly into account the problems of desertification are: sustainable agriculture and soil protection; pasture management and livestock productions, forest resource management and the timber industry, water resource management and the taking into account of the gender approach.

- Rural Sector Development Strategy Document (DSDSR)

This document which falls within the framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is aimed at the improvement of productivity and agricultural production, the modernization of exploitations and the search for national and international outlets for

agricultural and forest produce. Natural resource management constitutes one of its five priority areas and aims: (i) to reconcile the improvement of production and sustainable management of natural resources, (ii) to encourage all initiatives geared towards sustainable development.

- *National Participatory based Development Programme (PNDP)*

The PNDP aims to promote an equitable, effective and sustainable development within rural populations through mechanisms of giving a sense of responsibility to grassroots communities and decentralized authorities. Building capacities at the local level constitutes one of its four components in order to give local communities the means becoming actors of their own development. Within the framework of desertification control, the PNDP is implementing a sustainable lands management programme.

- *Forest and Environment Sector Programme (FESP)*

The FESP is a national sector development, multi-partner Program and is open to contributions from the civil society and NGOs. It is aimed at a coherent and integrated development of the forest, wildlife and environmental sector of Cameroon by horizon 2012.

Reforestation and the sustainable management of fuel wood/energy resources constitute one of its major areas of intervention which will be implemented through the National Forest Development Agency (ANAFOR) and the master plan for fuelwood/energy supply to urban centres. Within the framework of desertification control, reforestation and forest resources management actions are envisaged.

- *National Energy Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PANERP)*

The PANERP is based or relies on the close relationship existing between access to modern energy services and reduction of pressure on the biomass in particular in the northern zones, as well as on the link between poverty and pressure on natural resources to optimize the use of biomass, develop research and development and promote alternative energies.

- *National Desertification Control Action Plan (PAN/LCD)*

Government has ratified the Convention to combat desertification. By this ratification it is committed to working out an NAP which represents a coherence framework of desertification control actions and takes into account policies to fight against poverty. The exercise of developing and implementing the PAN/LCD also fits in the context of the development of the sub-regional Action plan for central Africa (PASR/AC), intended to mobilize States and the international community on the particular context of the sub region and on the conservation of its abundant natural resources. The process of drawing up the PAN/LCD was based on broad consultation through local and regional workshops in order to take into account specific problems of the various agro-ecological zones of the country but also the constraints, interests and expectations of all stakeholders.

The global objective assigned to the PAN/LCD is to reverse the trend of desertification/land degradation in order to fight against poverty and enhance a sustainable development. More specifically, the PAN/LCD aims to:

- reverse the trends of desertification/land degradation, thanks to actions which improve the living environment and the bases of production of populations,
- reinforce consultation/dialogue and complementarity around desertification control actions and the sustainable management of natural resources,
- Strengthen the synergy with major sector programmes and between the three United Nations Conventions (CCD, CBD, UNFCCC)
- improve the legal-institutional structure and mechanisms for financing desertification control activities.

Five priority areas or fields of intervention make it possible to achieve these goals, they include:

1. Spatial planning and participatory management
2. Sustainable management of natural resources (water, soils or lands, plant cover, wildlife)
3. Restoration of degraded lands and improvement of soil fertility
4. Building or strengthening the capacities of actors in desertification control actions
5. Concerted management of shared resources at the sub-regional level

The PAN/LCD provides a link with other on-going priority programmes and plans in the country. These links illustrate the multisector and multidimensional nature of desertification control and makes it possible to ensure the cohesion of actions for better synergy.

➤ **AT SUB-REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

One of the significant advances or progress of the implementation of the convention relates to international and regional co-operation. Indeed Cameroon is subscribed to many international sustainable environmental and natural resources management initiatives among which, is worth mentioning:

- *Emergency Action Plan (PAU)*

PAU results from the implementation of the resolutions of the Central Africa Heads of State Summit on the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests (1999). The urgency in the realization of the actions of this plan can be explained by the need to implement appropriate solutions to major problems identified in the forest sector. It should make it possible on the long term for governments of Member States to sanitize their forest sector through an effective involvement of and giving a sense of responsibility to local populations.

- *Convergence Plan/COMIFAC and PASR-AC*

The convergence plan was adopted in 2000 to create a harmonized framework of forest interventions at the national and sub-regional level. Strategic area three of this Plan is devoted to the development or planning of forest ecosystems and reforestation.

In the same vein Cameroon took part in the process of drawing up the PASR-AC, the strategic objective of which is " to ensure the food safety, energy safety and to improve the quality of life of rural and peri urban populations through (i) harmonization of national action plans to combat desertification, (ii) defining and implementing long term effective strategies to combat land degradation in the sub-region, (iii) consolidating sub-regional efforts of transborder resource management and exchange of information and experiences as regards environmental degradation control.

The implementation of the PASR-AC is based on an unflinching commitment of governments of Member States, sub-regional co-operation structures and sub-regional networks of civil society organizations.

- *Lake Chad Basin Commission (CBLT)*

It pursues the global objective of making it possible for bordering countries of the Lake Chad Basin to intensify their co-operation and their efforts in developing the resources of the Basin. At the end of the 53rd session of the Council of Ministers of Member States, it was revealed that Lake Chad has already lost 80% of its surface area in 40 years and it risk disappearing in a score of years if urgent restoration measures are not taken. Indeed, the disappearance of Lake Chad would constitute a real threat for the existence of almost 30 million people.

- *Congo Basin Forests Partnership (CBFP)*

The CBFP is an international partnership, launched in September 2002 by the American Secretary of State alongside the Johannesburg world Summit on sustainable development. It brings together a score of institutions, international organizations and NGOs, with the support of the United States, France, Germany, Japan, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the European Union. The goal of this initiative is to combine or join the efforts of the international community to protect the Congo Basin forests. AmNGOs its areas of intervention are the sustainable management of natural resources of the CNGOso Basin, the fight against illegal exploitation of wood and poaching, the promotion of economic development, the reduction of poverty and inequalities and improvement of governance on account of the populations which are dependent on natural resources. Within the framework of natural resource management, the CBFP supported the setting-up of a network of almost 10 million hectares of national parks and protected areas and almost 20 million hectares of forest concessions under forest management.

- *Conservation and rational use of the Central Africa forest Ecosystems (ECOFAC)*

ECOFAC is a regional program covering six countries of central Africa (CNGOso- Brazzaville, Gabon, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, São Tomé and Príncipe) initiated by the European Commission in 1992 with the aim of ensuring the conservation of tropical forests, while drawing on protected area planning.

AINGOside these major programmes, can be added initiatives such as:

- the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) which groups together the following countries: Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina-Faso, Chad, Benin, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali;
- the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) which organized, on invitation of the Cameroon National Assembly, a regional seminar for building the capacities of Members of Parliament of African countries as regards sustainable development;
- The Participation of Cameroon in two Conferences of the Parties (Rome and Dakar) with the preparation of national reports on the achievement and constraints on the implementation of the convention (1999, 2004) and in the CILSS (Niamey: PASR);
- Preparation and negotiation of the UNSO/UNDP/NEMP Memorandum
- Preparation and negotiation of UNDP/NEMP Gift;
- Participation in the seminar " Women and Desertification" organized by Caucus/RioD and the Garoua meeting (Cameroon) on desertification under the patronage of the Minister for Environment and Forestry;

➤ ***SOME REFERENCE PROJECTS***

- Actions undertaken for land restoration

Many actions were also undertaken to fight against land degradation and solve the crucial problem of fire wood supply. The principal actions according to agro ecological zones are as follows:

- In the littoral zone the actions were focussed on reforestation, community forestry and biodiversity conservation projects.
- In the forest area or belt, the implementation of management plans for Forest Management Units were drawn up (FMU – ADB Financing), the attribution and management of community forests to populations, biodiversity conservation, the national reforestation programme (cofinanced by the reforestation component of the FESP).
- At the level of moist or wet savannah zones (Adamawa, West, North West), the actions undertaken focussed on reforestation (PAFRA), the production of organic to restore soil fertility (CIPCRE).
- In dry savannah area (North, Far-North) the most affected, the actions of land degradation control consisted of land restoration projects, agro-forestry projects (PDRM, MIDIMA) in addition to research actions or projects (IRAD).

II.3.3. CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITY NEEDS RELATING TO CAPACITY BUILDING



Photograph 1: *Desert landscape of North Cameroon*

The efficient implementation of the CCD is obstructed by a number of constraints amNGOs which one notes institutional weaknesses, an unsuited legal framework, an insufficient appropriation of the problems of desertification by the actors, a poorly coordinated intervention of the various stakeholders:

- *Institutional Weaknesses*

Institutional weakness is characterized on the one hand by the non-functioning of implementation institutions, such as the Interministerial Committee for follow-up and fight against drought (CIS/LCD), of the interprovincial committee for drought control and the FNEDD. The instability of focal points does not always in favour of a good follow-up of the

desertification file. The insufficient application of texts by responsible institutions should also be mentioned.

- III adapted legal Framework

In spite of efforts to regulate natural resource management that is perceptible through the density of texts produced, the legal framework is characterized by:

- the absence of law specifically directed towards the fight against desertification;
- lack of texts of application for some provisions of the 1996 framework law relating to the protection soils, sub-soils, protection of land against erosion, prevention and fight against desertification;
- Unsuitability of certain legal texts

- Poor coordination of interventions on the ground

Several activities of the implementation of the CCD exist but the results are not perceptible because of insufficient coordination due to the non operationnality of an institutional framework which is supposed to organize and coordinate control actions.

- Financing

The principal source of internal financing remains the national budget provided through the budgets allocated to government departments in charge of the rural sector.

This rather very insufficient financing is not intended specifically for desert control activities, but for the activities having a positive impact on the process.

The internal financing mechanism created through the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD) is not yet functional.

In addition, one notes a low capacity of actors to mobilize funds and a very low level of involvement of the private sector in the financing of desertification control activities.

- Other constraints

The insufficient appropriation of the problems of desertification by actors. In spite of the few sensitization or awareness initiatives, a good section of the population does not yet have a good knowledge of the desertification phenomenon, even less a clear perception of its causes, its manifestations and its impacts. Some people are completely unaware of the link between their daily activities and the pressure or stress caused on land (PAN/LCD, 2006). Which indicates either an insufficiency of awareness campaigns and environmental education or an unsuited strategy, in particular that of communication and information. Thus in areas that are most affected by desertification in particular the sudano sahelian zone, initiatives

developed from local know-how and experiences, technical itinerary and control means developed through research are generally not used by the local populations.

Structures of data collection and analysis on desertification are non-existent, and for existing sector structures, one notices the out datedness of the equipment and low motivation of the staff.

Gaps also exist in the field of research as regards the evaluation of potentialities of local arborescent species in programmes of reforestation of the most affected zones.

II.4. OTHER CONVENTIONS, RELATED AGREEMENTS AND LINKS WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The conduct of NSCA process witnessed the participation of other conventions having a link with environmental natural and resource protection. This participation was made possible through the involvement of the focal points at all the stages of the process. Indeed, the following conventions were associated thereof:

- **The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,**
- **The Abidjan convention on the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment zones of West and Centre Africa,**
- **The Stockholm convention on organic persistent pollutants,**
- **Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer**

The contextualisation of the MDGs in Cameroon defines a number of targets to be reached by precise horizons for sustainable development. In the same vein the PRSP which is the reference framework as regards the fight against poverty relies on the MDG to direct the actions proposed. Within the framework of the implementation of this strategy, capacity building from the individual, institutional and systemic point of view was recognized as the condition for success for the planned actions, which reaffirms the links between *the* NCSA, the PRSP and *the* MDG.

PART III

ANALYSIS OF CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The analysis of thematic reports shows that, the gaps identified in the implementation of the three Rio conventions by Cameroon can be brought together in five main points:

1. the weakness of institutions (non operationalization of the CIS/LCD, FNEEDD, instability of focal points, low capacity of institutions etc.);
2. inadequate legislative framework (absence of text of application, unsuited texts, ignorance of the legislative framework by actors; gaps in the law);
3. low capacity of intervention of actors (low sensitization; insufficient capitalization of assets/achievements, low sustainability of actions);
4. lack of financing (difficulty of mobilization of financial resources; low capacity of drafting of projects eligible for various financing) and
5. the precariousness of living conditions of populations.

These points constitute at the moment the main restrictive factors or the first line problems which affect the effective implementation of this process in Cameroon. The resolution of these problems will inevitably pass through an analysis of their fundamental causes i.e. second line problems which underlie these primary problems. Thus for each point mentioned above, the main causes and their consequences are identified. This approach which was recommended by the AECN guide (2006) is called the arborescent diagram or the problem tree.

III.1. Analysis of constraints related to capacity building

Table 4. Constraints relating to capacity building

Problems	Constraints and priority needs	Consequence	Key to capacity building
Institutional weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ qualitative and quantitative shortage of human resources ➤ insufficient financial and technical means ➤ low motivation of staff ➤ low organisational capacity of actors ➤ instability et dispersal of focal points ;; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ low output of actors ➤ inappropriate use of human and financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide training of specialists in environment related issues ➤ Develop auto-financing mechanisms, ➤ Build the capacities of actors in designing or formulating reliable and bankable projects, ➤ Build the human and technical capacities of focal points focaux, Clarify and stabilize their mandates.
Inadequate legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient popularization of laws, ➤ Absence of texts of application; ➤ incoherence between texts; ➤ gaps in laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ non-application of texts by actors; ➤ uncontrolled use of resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen institutional capacities in the implementation regulatory and legislative texts relating the environment and water resources management ; ➤ Strengthen institutional capacities in the drafting of texts of application of the various laws relating to the environment.
Low intervention capacity of actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited human resources ➤ Insufficient knowledge with regard to the three Rio conventions ➤ Limited technical and financial means ➤ Low organisation capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continuous degradation of resources ; ➤ Pauperization of the rural masses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reinforce the means of information of the public and of communications on the three conventions ➤ Strengthen institutional capacities to constitute a national network of national skills and expertises relating to environmental management. ➤ Mobilize all stakeholders in environmental conservation actions.

Problems	Constraints and priority needs	Consequence	Key to capacity building
Insufficient financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ absence a financing mechanism proper to Rio conventions; ➤ difficulty in mobilizing financial resources ; ➤ low capacity in designing or formulating projects eligibles for various financing ➤ Insufficiency of budgetary allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Difficulty of the implementation of conventions; ➤ Continous degradation of resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Speed up the setting up the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund and develop financing mechanism of the fund. One can for example cite possible taxes to be paid by natural resources exploitation companies (water, mines, forests, ...), the gambling and telephony sector. ➤ Operationalize the counterpart funds and develop national financing mechanisms for projects.
Precariousness of the living conditions of populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor redistribution of royalties received from the exploitation of natural resources ➤ Failure to take into account the needs of local populations in the creation of protected and special areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High pressure on natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build the capacities of local organisations in the formulation of micros projects, the management of royalties received from the exploitation of natural resources and monitoring /evaluation of micros projects ➤ Improve the living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification; develop reliable and adapted natural resource management and development plans; ➤ Funds resulting from the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative should be allocated to poverty reduction measures

III.2. Fields of common needs in capacity building

The gaps identified were problematized according to the method of the arborescent diagram. This made it possible to come out with the following priority actions:

- strengthen the capacity of interventions of actors;
- strengthen institutional capacities;
- improve the legal framework and
- mobilize financial resources.

The first stage in this capacity building process is the needs analysis. The capacity needs assessed were structured in three levels: systemic, institutional and individual.

At the individual level, the skills or competences required can be classified in two fields:

- technical fields related to the sustainable management of natural resources, the restoration of degraded lands and the improvement of the production outputs of populations affected by environmental conservation actions;
- fields related to coordination and dissemination which include conflict management, human and financial resources, planning, organization and animation of actors, the popularization of innovations, communication, the definition of appropriate legislative framework, etc...

The evaluation of available human resources globally showed quantitative and qualitative insufficiency of personnel in the fields of required skills or competences in spite of the effort of training and development of capacities started by the government with the support of development partners. Some training possibilities are offered at the national level. However, the structures available are in general not well equipped and the programs that are compatible with combating desertification, climate change and biodiversity conservation are not well developed and not updated because of a qualitative and quantitative deficit of teachers.

As concerns the possibilities of exchanges of information between actors, the networks of professionals in the environmental fields are timidly being set up at the national level as well as the regional and continental level, some specialized libraries, local newspapers and radios do carry out the promotion of environmental information. However, the very reduced number of these channels of communication and their operating range which is generally limited around major cities does not facilitate their contribution to the implementation of the three Rio conventions.

Capacity building actions at the individual level should be focused primarily on the improvement of existing capacities in the technical fields as well as the cross-

cutting fields. This improvement passes through the reinforcement of training structures available and the improvement of communication strategies and of information exchange or sharing between actors. The operationalization of the IEC strategy developed in the PAN/LCD constitutes an unquestionable opportunity to meet the information exchange and communication needs necessary for building individual capacities.

At the institutional level, the analysis of the fundamental causes made it possible to point out the need for making operational and effective all institutions involved in the fight against desertification, biodiversity conservation and climate change. The performance evaluation of the three types of institutions (support institution, implementation institution and coordination institution) created around the three Rio conventions in Cameroon enabled to summarize the problems of capacity in three points: deficiency in human resource management, weakness of infrastructures and absence of financing.

Actions to be carried out at this level should be directed towards building managerial capacities of institutional frameworks with the introduction of motivation and sanction strategies, the development of infrastructures, and mobilization of financial resources.

At the systemic level, the principal problem lies in the need for materializing at the level of local communities, the principles of democratization, decentralization and good governance advocated by governmental policy. Actions to be carried out focussed firstly on sensitization to which could be added the reinforcement of controls frameworks and the institutionalization of the system of sanctions.

It comes out from this analysis that the implementation of the three Rio conventions in Cameroon is the concern of several stakeholders. Their participation in this process is marked by roles, responsibilities and specific expectations.

III.3. Opportunity for a reinforced integration of Conventions at the national, provincial and local level

Cameroon can be delighted to have a potential of well trained human resources. Human resources are thus available for building capacities for purposes of the implementation of conventions at the national level. However, competences are sometimes lacking in certain fields related to the environment and biodiversity management. Fortunately, some of our development partners can lend a helping hand to the government in order to help us face up to things.

Cameroon also has many development partners, direct and indirect, in the sector of the environment. Not easily countable indirect partners intervene through private bodies such as NGOs and Associations which invested in the environment. As regards direct partners, they intervene through the government. Reaching the completion point of the HIPC initiative constitutes for Cameroon a great opportunity because this attainment mobilized a significant number bilateral and multilateral partners that able to intervene in fields as varied as the implementation of conventions (the World Bank, CIDA, GTZ, UNDP, EU, ADB, etc).

Alongside these partners, opportunities due to the actions of the Cameroonian government for the development of processes of coherence and synergy between the three Rio conventions are numerous. One can cite:

- ✓ the existence of an institutional framework of reinforced environmental management (MINEP, MINFOF...);
- ✓ decentralization which envisages the transfer of a number of competences of the State to decentralized local communities. In addition to these fundamental principles, the Cameroonian political and strategic framework is marked by an arsenal of plans and programs that are globally directed towards sustainable development and the fight against poverty;
- ✓ National possibilities of mobilization of funds for the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD) thanks to the application of the law on the "polluter pays" principle, the collection of taxes for the environment on games of chance, telephony and the exploitation of natural resources and places of interest (tourism sites);
- ✓ Possibilities of mobilizing funds from development organizations, funding bodies and donors for the financing of the implementation of the three conventions thanks to the formulation of reliable projects;
- ✓ Exploitation of existing environmental communication structures for the popularization of the three conventions, sensitization or awareness raising and environmental information for the populations (ECOVOX, the voice of the farmer, Radio Environment, the community/local radios...);
- ✓ The proper management and planning of forest resource which allows the payment of the forest royalty to local communities to foster development and improve the living conditions of populations of zones prone to forest exploitation or logging;
- ✓ The existence of incentive measures envisaged in the national administrative policy for the reclassification and redeployment of trained personnel;
- ✓ Existence of training and retraining possibilities in national university institutions.

PART IV ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN OF CAMEROON



Photograph 2: Launching of NCSA national capacity development workshop in Yaounde

IV.1. VISION 2025 OF ANCR - NCSA CAMEROON

Today in 2007 we the people of this country have a vision of Cameroon in 2025 which, with the voluntary participation of each citizen, (a) excels in the coordinated implementation of international environmental conventions and (b) has effective and functional national capacities at the individual, institutional and systemic level, thereby contributing to poverty reduction while perpetuating renewable natural resources;

1. where almost all the objectives of environmental conventions of the Rio generation are achieved;
2. where every Cameroonian enjoys a healthy environment (Constitution 1996);
3. where the environment constitutes a common heritage of the Nation (framework law relating to environmental management;
4. where natural resources are used adequately for the reduction of poverty and national development while ensuring environmental protection (PRSP);

5. where the principles of sustainable development are integrated in national policies (PRSP, MDG);
6. where the current trend of the loss of environmental resources is reversed (PRSP, MDG);
7. where all institutions and human resources of the implementation of International Conventions are operational and effective;
8. where an adequate legislative and institutional framework exists for the coordinated implementation of environmental conventions;
9. where Cameroonians are trained and adequately sensitized and are applied in everyday life to a careful use of natural resources and safeguarding the environment;
10. where good environmental governance exists and is effective: (a) participation of all actors and concerned; (b) partnership between public, private, and the civil society actors and the local populations for the implementation of conventions; and (c) a regional and international co-operation active and beneficial to the national and global environment;
10. where the actors and stakeholders are sensitized, trained and adequately involved in national and global environmental conservation;
11. where financing of the private and public sectors both national and international are mobilized by Cameroonians and effectively made use of for nature conservation, its sustainable use, combating desertification, degradation of land and deterioration of water resources and the mitigation of green house gas emissions with effective of rapid intervention measures in the event of calamities of drought or floods; and
12. where national or local customs & habits and traditions are beneficial and contribute to an efficient implementation of the objectives of environmental conventions.

IV.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The guiding principles or guidelines to put in place the vision of adequate environmental capacities for environmental management and the implementation of International Conventions, especially those of the Rio generation are as follows:

- 1) combating desertification, land degradation, green house gas emissions and biodiversity loss must be integrated and cross-cutting;
- 2) poverty is the root cause or base of irrational management and use the resources of the environment;
- 3) the involvement of and giving a sense of responsibility to all stakeholders, in particular local communities, must be privileged in the management and implementation of conventions and building or strengthening related capacities;
- 4) The danger of poor management of environmental resources must be internalised by each citizen whose daily actions must be fit in with a responsible use of the environment and its resources;
- 5) Partnerships between the public, private sectors and local populations will lead to a cohesion, synergy and complementarity of actions;

- 6) The valorization and dissemination of scientific knowledge, local knowledge and local know-how that is beneficial to a careful management of the environment must be applied;
- 7) The reinforcement of synergies in the implementation of all conventions must aim at sustainable development and fight against poverty; and
- 8) The mobilization of financial resources for the environment must be national and international and involve national officials that are trained and seasoned for that purpose and in negotiation techniques.

IV.3. STRATEGIC AREAS FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

22 harmonized areas have been retained for the action plan:

- 1°. Capacities to improve the living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification, land degradation, biodiversity loss and a high emission of greenhouses gases while respecting environmental conservation;
- 2°. Capacities to develop natural resource management and development plans that are reliable and adapted to socio-cultural realities;
- 3°. Building capacities to develop and teach sensitization techniques and tools that are adapted to the socio-cultural realities of each area of the country;
- 4°. Reinforcement of the means of information and communication of the public and all actors on International Conventions;
- 5°. Creation of a bank of data and resource centres through out the country and building capacities in cataloguing, popularization and utilization of the results of scientific research and local knowledge and know how on sustainable management techniques of natural resources.
- 6°. Support training and networking of national competences and expertises relating to the sustainable management and use of environmental resources (BD, CC, LCD) and use of these competences before resorting to foreign expertise;
- 7°. Development of institutional capacities in the formulation and application of regulatory and legislative texts as regards environment (BD, CDC, LCD & Water)
- 8°. Support the operationalization of the CNCDD;
- 9°. Operationalization & Support in human, material and financial capacities the Interministerial Committee on Environment (CIE) including the fixing of precise specifications and appointments of members of the CIE;
- 10°. Redynamisation of interministerial committees to fight against corruption and of the link with the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC);
- 11°. Support to the translation of laws into simplified guides for popularization intended for the populations;
- 12°. Support to civic and environmental education of the population;
- 13°. Development of self-financing mechanisms of development actions that ensure the application of Rio conventions;
- 14°. Development of bilateral and multilateral co-operation
- 15°. Support to the training of actors (NGOs, technicians of the public, researchers) in the formulation of negotiable projects, development of national mechanisms for financing of projects, and mobilization of counterpart funds

- 16°. Creation and granting of incentive measures to the private sector to finance environmental projects;
- 17°. Building the human and technical capacities of focal points and national committees of environmental conventions while clarifying their mandates and ensure intersector coordination
- 18°. Support to the organization of local populations into community interest groups and ensuring protection of the environment;
- 19°. Allocation of HIPC initiative funds to poverty reduction measures that pay attention to environmental conservation;
- 20°. Sensitizing companies of the private sector on the harmful impacts of some their activities on the environment and of profitable investment opportunities that are environmentally friendly to the benefit of the local populations;
- 21°. Sensitizing the private sector on opportunities offered by the CDM for the financing of activities which are in conformity with their requirements; and
- 22°. Capacities for an integrated management of water resources in Cameroon.



Photograph 3: Discussions in working groups during the national NCSA action plan development workshop



Photo 4 : Discussions in working groups during the national NCSA action plan development workshop

IV.4. LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND ACTORS CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN FOR THE EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IV.4.1. Global objective: To ensure a coordinated and participatory implementation of environmental conventions in Cameroon

IV.4.2. Specific objectives

The programs are in conformity with the specific objectives of the strategy and areas of intervention, as described above and in annex 1 (logical framework of the action plan), with actions on the:

o Short term 2008-2010 (3 years)

- ✓ setting up of legal and systemic capacities
- ✓ putting in place institutional capacities
- ✓ putting in place individual capacities through training in the priority fields; the organization of seminars targeted for the training of actors in needs for the three conventions; the organization of targeted and untargeted public awareness campaigns (general public, radio, television, newspapers);
- ✓ setting up of an information exchange plan between actors, stakeholders and the concerned

o Medium term 2011-2015 (5 years ending in 8 years with the MDGs)

- ✓ setting up legal and systemic capacities
- ✓ setting up institutional capacities
- ✓ putting in place individual capacities through training in the priority fields; the organization of seminars targeted for the training of actors in needs for

- the three conventions; the organization of targeted and untargeted public awareness campaigns (general public, radio, television, newspapers)
- ✓ Setting up of an information exchange plan between actors, stakeholders and the concerned

o Long Term 2016-2025 (10 years ending in 18 years)

- ✓ setting up of legal and systemic capacities
- ✓ putting in place institutional capacities
- ✓ putting in place individual capacities through training in the priority fields; the organization of seminars targeted for the training of actors in needs for the three conventions; the organization of targeted and untargeted public awareness campaigns (general public, radio, television, newspapers);
- ✓ setting up of an information exchange plan between actors, stakeholders and the concerned

IV.4.3. Expected Results

The expected results are given by Programme or Specific Objective column, according to the logical Framework attached in Annex I

IV.4.4. Cost of the Programs

The costs are estimated according to the extent of tasks, the stakeholders and the extent of the problem to be solved by each program (see Logical Framework in Annex 1).

IV.4.5. Sources of Financing

- ❖ Mobilization of internal resources: budget of the state (counterparts funds of projects),
- ❖ Mobilization of financial resources from bilateral and multilateral co-operation,
- ❖ Mobilization of resources within the framework of specific programmes and projects implemented at the national, regional or international level,
- ❖ Mobilization of resources from the private sector and national and international civil society.

IV.4.6. PILOTING AND CONTROL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The system of implementation of this action plan is based on an institutional framework and mechanisms related to the multi sector nature of the implementation of international environmental conventions. This process concerns several stakeholders. Their participation in this process is marked by roles, responsibilities and specific expectations. Table 5 below presents a synthesis of the stakeholder matrix .

Table 5 : Stakeholder Matrix

Stakeholders	Role	Responsibilities	Expectations
State institutions in charge of environmental management with MINEP as the coordinating institution of the process (national GEF Committee, provincial delegations))	Strategic orientation, animation, coordination and financing of the process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure the proper management of funds and the success of the process - Identification of people, institutions, etc for capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation of ecosystems - Improvement of the living conditions of populations
Research institutes	Development of techniques and tools for environmental conservation	Populirization of research results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriation of research results by the various actors ; - Financing of research activities
Decentralised local authorities	Coordination of the process, animation and sensitization of local populations, expression of needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate and facilitate the setting up of environmental conservation activities - Support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for building capacities in localities 	- improvement of the living environment of populations and fiscal revenue
Private sector	Technical and financial support	Legal and responsible exploitation of natural resources; efficient management of wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in revenues - Availability of raw materials
Civil society	supervision, animation and sensitization of populations, dissemination of informations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the process of implementation of the Rio conventions - support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for capacity building in localitiss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable management of the environment - Transparency in the management of funds allocated to environmental conservation
Sub-regional environmental conservation organisation	Coordination of environmental conservation activitis at the sub-regional level in relation with national actions, technical and financial support	Ensure the smooth running of the process at the sub-regional level	Integrated and participatory management of sub-regional ecosystems
Development partners	Financial and technical support	Release funds in time, ensure the proper management of funds	Sustainable management of natural resources
Populations/Associations and local communities	Expression of their concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the conservation of the environment - support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for capacity building in localities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of iving conditions - Preservations of user or customary rights - Sustainable and guaranteed access to natural resources

The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature will coordinate the process of implementation and follow-up/monitoring evaluation through the national or provincial coordination structure of activities related to the implementation of conventions, in particular the national GEF Committee and provincial delegations. It will do so in close collaboration with all the Administrations involved in environmental issues and nongovernmental structure.

The budget related to the implementation of the action plan as well as essential human resources are indicated in the logical framework of the action plan in annex I. Obviously, Cameroon's counterpart funds will be provided for in the state budget for the implementation of projects identified within the framework of this action plan.

IV.4.7. MONITORING-EVALUATION MECHANISMS

The monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of the action plan relates to the physical and financial realization of projects identified and registered within the logical framework. It will be done within the framework of a participatory approach involving the central and sector administration or services of government departments involved in the management of the environment, decentralized local authorities, the private sector, funding bodies and local populations. It will involve all the actors identified specifically in the institutional plan.

The Government, and the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature in fact, thus intends to update the coordination structure of the conventions activities (the national GEF committee) while taking into account this participatory approach. This coordination structure will be responsible for the piloting of the formulation of projects identified and the follow-up of their implementation.

The evaluations of the implementation of the action plan will respect the time schedules indicated above, namely:

- a short-term evaluation (2010);
- a medium-term evaluation (2015) and;
- a long-term evaluation (2025).

The evaluations grids are worked out on the basis of elements of the logical framework in particular with regard to the expected results. Participatory evaluation seminars workshops will be organized to validate these evaluations.

The objectively verifiable follow-up indicators are formulated and drawn from the vision, the specific objectives and expected results. They figure in the logical framework and will account for 12% of the budget of each programme. The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature, through the national GEF Committee, constitutes the principal institution in charge of follow-up data-gathering. It is also the main source of verifying or checking the data on follow-up/monitoring and evaluation of data related to the implementation of the action plan. The evaluation and follow-up of each realization will be financed within the framework of budgets planned for the implementation of the strategic areas.

IV.4.8. REVISITATION OF THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

At each due date of the implementation plan in 2010, 2015 and 2025, the strategy/plan of action will be reviewed or revisited and according to the evolution of the context, elements of the plan will be updated to ensure that the objectives assigned are attained.

IV.4.9. PROCESS OF VALIDATION AND INTEGRATION OF THIS REPORT, STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT IN CAMEROON

- This action plan was validated during the national workshop on capacity development which was held in Yaounde from 21 to 23 August 2007;
- It will be submitted for adoption to the network of Parliamentarians on the environment;
- It is integrated in the PRSP and the MDGs;
- the principal beneficiaries are: Public administrations involved in environmental issues, the private sector, the civil society, the populations and local communities.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY ACTION PLAN

Goal: Contribute to poverty reduction in Cameroon (PRSP)

Global Objective: Ensure a coordinated and participatory implementation of environmental conventions in Cameroon

Programme N°1: Capacity to improve living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification, land degradation, biodiversity loss and high greenhouse gas emission while respecting environmental conservation

Overall Objective of the Programme: Improve the living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification, land degradation, biodiversity loss and high greenhouse gas emission while respecting environmental conservation

Logic of Intervention ¹ : Specific objective, Expected Results	Objectively verifiable Indicators ²	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ³ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 1.1. Train officials of the public administration and representatives of populations in formulating participatory management and development land plans while taking into account the 3 environmental conventions	60 workers trained in 3 years of the programme 30 representatives of the populations trained in 3 years	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGO, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées	Euro €6 millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.1.1 Officials of the public administration trained in participatory planning techniques	20 agents or workers trained per year	The whole Cameroon Public sector	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées	€2.000.000	I, II
Expected Results 1.1.2. Representatives of local populations trained in participatory planning techniques	10 representatives of populations trained per annum	The whole Cameroon Local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, NGOS, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées	€1.000.000	I, II
Expected results 1.1.3. participatory land management and planning tools in conjunction with environmental conventions are identified and designed	At least two participatory management or planning tools designed in year 2	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées	€1.000.000	I, II
Expected Results 1.1.4. Trainers in participatory land development and management tools in conjunction with	At least 6 trainers identified in year 3	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector,	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local	€1.000.000	I, II

¹Activities will be developed by stakeholders in the field for each Expected Results during the preparation of the project through planning by objectives.

² Details of the source of verification as well as the risks will be given subsequently during the formulation of projects.

³ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

environmental conventions are identified and recruited		NG, local Communities	authorities		
Expected Results 1.1.5. Representatives of local population and officials of the administration drilled to jointly apply the techniques and tools of participatory land development and management	At least two seminars (agents and populations) in year 5 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	II, III
Specific Objective 1.2. develop and manage land/space in a participatory manner while taking into account environmental conventions	At least 02 management plans are drawn per Annum from year 4 of the programme	The five agro-ecological zones. MINEP, MINFOF, MINPLADAT, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINTOUR, MINEFI, Decentralised local authorities, GEF and other NGOs and funding bodies.	MINEP, MINFOF, MINPLADAT, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINTOUR, MINEFI, Decentralised local authorities GEF and other funding bodies.	Euro €6 millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.2.1 improved knowledge on participatory management by populations living in desert prone areas or , in degraded lands or water shortage, or rich in biodiversity, or in coastal zones, or in zones with high GHG emissions.	At least 2 studies carried out per year from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.2.2 Good cultivation, agropastoral, fishing, hunting, firewood harvesting or exploitation are learnt and used by targeted populations.	At least 2 training workshops in techniques realized by the populations per annum from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€2.000.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.2.3 The populations are better organised for the management of their space/land.	At least two action plans are drawn up by the populations per year from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.2.4 Access to land, water or forestry resources is regulated and facilitated.	New law facilitating access to land, water and forest resources promulgated in year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.2.5. participatory land development and management plans are developed	At least two action plans are drawn up by the populations per year from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	I, II, III
Specific Objective 1.3.	At least two	Zones sensitive	MINEP,	Euro €0,5million	

Sensitize actors of the private sector and companies on implementation activities of the three conventions while presenting profitable investment opportunities for them and beneficial to the local communities.	sensitization workshops for companies or enterprises organised and followed up per annum from year 4 of the programme	to pollutions (coastal zones and Yaoundé) Decentralised local authorities, GICAM, Syndustricam and NGOs, MINEP, and other administrations involved or concerned.	MINIMIDT et le GICAM, Syndustricam and NGO.		
Expected Results 1.3.1 Incentive measures are put in place to interest the private sector and enterprises to participate in the implementation of environmental conventions.	A new legislation is put in place as incentive measure to the private sector from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Focal Points	€100.000	I, II
Expected Results 1.3.2 The private sector and companies or enterprises are sensitized on the stakes of desertification, biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions.	At least two sensitization workshops are organised for companies or enterprises and followed up per annum from year 4 of the programme	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, Focal Points, Chamber of Commerce	€200.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 1.3.3 Partnership between the private sector, public sector and target populations established in ecological zones of the country which are threatened with desertification, water shortage, biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions or natural calamities	At least two partnership agreements between the private, public sector and populations per annum from year 4	The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities, the media	MINEP, Focal Points, Chamber of Commerce, local communities	€200.000	I, II, III
Specific Objective 1.4. Build capacities of local communities around the stakes of sustainable natural resource management in particular biodiversity, water and lands.	Increase in the number of communities affected by the capacity building programme per annum.	Cameroon ; MINEP, other administrations concerned, Universities, Research Institutes, private sector and the civil society.	MINEP and other administrations involved private sector and NGOs.	Euro €2millions	I, II
Expected Results 1.4.1 Local communities are sensitized and educated on the stakes of sustainable management of biodiversity and water and land resources.	At least 3 communities per year are sensitized on the sustainable use of environmental resources from year 4	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGO, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées	€1.000.000	I, II
Expected Results 1.4.2 Income generating activities are developed and set up in rural areas	At least three alternative activities are being implemented from year 4	The whole Cameroon Public sector, NGO, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local authorities	€1.000.000	I, II

Programme N°2 : Capacity to develop natural resources management and development plans that are viable and adapted to socio-economic realities

Overall Objective of the Programme: Develop natural resources management and development plans that are viable and adapted to socio-economic realities

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization⁴ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 2.1. manage and develop participatively space and land around Protected Areas (PAs)	30% of land is effitively managed around PAs from year of the programme	High risk zones are priority on the national territory and transboundary areas	MINADER, sector Ministries and development partners	Euro €3millions	I, II et III
Expected Results 2.1.1. Human resources trained and available in land management around PAs	At least five persons trained on land management in two years	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries	€300.000	I et II
Expected Results 2.1.2 Populations are sensitized on land management around PAs	At least 2 sensitization workshops are organized on popular or community land management per year from year 4	The whole Cameroon public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries	€300.000	I et II
Expected Results 2.1.3 land management tools and technique are developed and adapted to village or local populations around PAs	At least two methodological land management tools or procedures developed per year from year 2 of the programme	The whole Cameroon public sector, NGO, local Communities	MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries	€300.000	
Expected Results 2.1.4 adapted land management tools and techniques adapted és used by the populations	At least 5 per cent of farmer or peasant populations are equipped with management tools and techniques	Zones à hauts risques de dégradation	MINADER, MINFOF, APs, Ministère sectoriels	€300.000	I et II
Expected Results 2.1.5 village land around PAs are better managed	At least 5% of land around PAs are effectively managed from year 3 of the programme	High risk zones are a priority	MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries	€300.000	I et II
Expected Results 2.1.6. management plans of FMUs are developed and validated with the participation of populations	ToRs of management plans are developed and adopted. Qt least 60 legal entities are created in year 4 of the programme	Yaounde interministerial Committee Cameroon Development partners	MINEP, MINFOF	€300.000	I and II
	A monitoring – évaluation guide	Cameroon Sector Ministries and	Local Populations Sector Ministries and development partners		

⁴ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

		is developed for the management of incomes in year 3	development partners				
Expected Results	2.1.7.	TOR of management plans are developed and adopted.	Yaounde Interministerial Committee	MINEP	€300.000	I and II	
ma, Nagement plans of FMUs are applied with the participation of populations		At least 60 legal entities are created in yera 4	Cameroon Development partners	Local Populations			
		At least 2 management plans are applied per year from yera 4	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners			
Expected Results	2.1.8.	At least 2 management plans applied and evaluated from the year 6 of the programme	Yaounde Interministerial Committee	MINEP	€300.000	I and II	
management plans of FMUs followed up and evaluated with the participation of populations			Cameroon Development partners	Local Populations			
			Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners			
Expected Results	2.1.9.	ToR of management plans are elaborated and adopted by the populations	Yaounde Interministerial Committee	MINEP	€300.000	I and II	
Capacities of local populations in group or community organisation and common resources management communes are strengthened.		At least 3 local communities are organized in development groups for the environment per annum from year 5 of the programme	Cameroon Development partners	Populations locales			
			Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Ministères sectoriels et partenaires au développement			
Expected Results	2.1.10.	ToR of monitoring and evaluation of the management of incomes are developed from year 4	Yaounde Interministerial Committee	MINEP	€300.000	I and II	
monitoring/evaluation mechanisms for management of income resulting from the management of natural resources by council authorities are developed		A monitoring evaluation guide is drawn up for the management of income	Cameroon Development partners	Local Populations			
			Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners			
Specific Objective	2.2.	At least one plan is adapted to sociocultural realities from year 3 of the programme	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners	Euro €3millions	I and II	
Develop viable and adapted plans to socio-cultural realities for the management of resources of protected areas (PAs)							
Expected Results	2.2.1	A management plan plan drawn	Cameroon Sector Ministries	Sector Ministries and	€600.000	I , II and III	
management Plans of							

protected areas drawn up and submitted for validation by partners including bordering populations	up and validated per annum from year 3 of the programme	and development partners	development partners		
Expected Results 2.2.2 needs and user rights of local populations are effectively taken into account during the drawing of the development/management plans of PAs	User rights are taken into account in at least 1 management plan from year 4	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners	€200.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 2.2.3 capacities of local communities around sustainable management stakes of biodiversity, lands or soils, water, desertification et GHG are strengthened	At least 2 capacity building workshops for local communities organised per annum from year 4	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners	€300.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 2.2.4 institutional cooperation capacities in the creation and management PAs are built or strengthened	At least two agreements and conventions are signed between the government and development partners for new PAs	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners	€1.000.000	II and III
Expected Results 2.2.5 human, material and financial capacities in PA management are built/strengthened	At least 40 écoguarde are trained, purchase and maintenance of new equipment from year 5	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	Sector Ministries and development partners	€600.000	II and III
Expected Results 2.2.6 participatory monitoring and evaluation capacities of the implementation of management plans of PAs is assured	At least two monitoring and evaluation workshops of PAs organised per year from year 7	The whole Cameroon public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries	€300.000	II and III

Programme N°3 : Building capacities to develop and teach sensitization techniques and tools adapted to sociocultural realities of each region of the country

General Objective of the Programme: Develop and teach sensitization techniques and tools adapted to the sociocultural realities of each region of the country

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ⁵ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 3.1. Develop sensitization techniques adapted to sociocultural realities of each region of the country		The whole Cameroon public sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, MINRESI, Media	Euro €1million	
Expected Results 3.1.1 Sociocultural knowledge collected and taken into account in the implementation of environmental conventions	1 collection of sociocultural knowledge published in year 3 of the programme	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP/MINRESI Media, traditional medical practitioners	€300.000	I, II

⁵ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Expected Results 3.1.2 sensitization techniques adapted to sociocultural realities formulated in consultation with local populations	Techniques adapted to national realities formulated for at least 5 ecoregions of the country in year 2	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, public awareness NGOs, research centres	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 3.1.3 human resources trained in awareness techniques adapted to sociocultural realities	1) 100 Persons trained in year 3 of the programme 2)10 projects formulated and correctly executed in year 3	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, awareness raising NGOs	€400.000	I, II
Specific Objective 3.2. Capitalize achievements (local know how, research results, innovation technique) in the form of didactic materials, popularization manual, pedagogical kit that is easily accessible to the main actors of the three conventions		The whole Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, Research Centres	Euro €3millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 3.2.1 Techniques and tools adapted to sociocultural realities produced and disseminated for the implementation of the conventions	At least three Types of tools and techniques produced per annum from year 4 At least 4 tartget groups reached per annum from year 4	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Centres de Recherche	€1.500.000	I, II
Expected Results 3.2.2 achievements of local knowledge and know how are capitalised and made available	At least 2 publications per year from year 4 of the programme	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Research Centres	€1.500.000	I, II
Specific Objective 3.3. Build civil and institutional capacities for the promotion, popularization and sensitization in the use of new and renewable alternative sources of energies for fire wood and fossil fuel	At least 4 training and sensitization workshops on new energies held per year from year 4	The whole Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities	MINEP, Research Centres, awareness raising NGOs	Euro €2millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 3.3.1 individual capacities are built in the promotion, popularization and sensitization in the use of new and renewable alternative sources of energies for fire wood and fossil fuel	Au moins 20 personnes formées par an à partir de l'an 3 du programme Au moins 4 projets montés et correctement exécutés en l'an	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs, media	MINEP, NGOS de sensibilisation	€1.000.000	I, II

<p>Expected Results 3.3.2 institutional capacities are built in the promotion, popularization and sensitization of the use of new and renewable alternative sources of energies for fire wood and fossil fuel</p>	8	<p>At least 2 institutions funded or supported per annum from year 4 of the programme</p>	<p>2 National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs, media</p>	<p>MINEP/MINEE, awareness raising NGOs</p>	<p>€1.000.000</p>	<p>I, II</p>
<p>At least 4 projects formulated in year 5 of the programme</p>		<p>At least 4 projects formulated in year 5 of the programme</p>				
<p>Specific Objective 3.4. Promote improved agricultural method and sensitize the populations on their use</p>	At least	<p>2 workshops on agricultural method organised per annum from year 6</p>	<p>2 Cameroon MINADER public sector, NGO, local Communities</p>	<p>MINEP, Research Centres, MINADER, awareness NGOs</p>	<p>Euro €3millions</p>	<p>II, III</p>
<p>Expected Results 3.4.1 agricultural techniques improved in their output and conserving the environment are put in place</p>	4	<p>4 new methods developed in year 5 of the programme</p>	<p>Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</p>	<p>MINADER/MINR ESI, MINEP</p>	<p>€1.000.000</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>
<p>Expected Results 3.4.2 improved agricultural methods (output and environment) are adopted and appropriated or owned by the populations</p>	Rendement agricole multiplié par 1,5 en 3 ans	<p>Less offences of depredation or plundering of environmental resources by the population</p>	<p>Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</p>	<p>MINADER, MINEP</p>	<p>€2.000.000</p>	<p>II, III</p>
<p>Specific Objective 3.5. Deploy an awareness programme on the use of controlled intensive techniques in livestock breeding (fence or paddock breeding)</p>	At least	<p>2 awareness workshops per annum from year 4 of the programme</p>	<p>2 Cameroun public sector, private sector, NGOS, Local communities</p>	<p>MINEP, MINADER, awareness NGOs</p>	<p>Euro €1millions</p>	<p>I, II</p>
<p>Expected Results 3.5.1 an intensive rearing or farming programme is set up</p>	1)	<p>Number of production created</p>	<p>National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</p>	<p>MINEPIA/MINRE SI, MINADER</p>	<p>€500.000</p>	<p>II, III</p>
<p>Expected Results 3.5.2 intensive breeding techniques are adopted and appropriated by breeders</p>	1)	<p>intensive breeding techniques developed and adopted year 8 of the programme</p>	<p>National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</p>	<p>MINEPIA</p>	<p>€500.000</p>	<p>II, III</p>
	2)	<p>Number of trained breeders increasing</p>				

	3) output improved per unit of production				
Specific Objective 3.6. Elaborate repressive texts to render effective the « polluter pays » principle.	Text published in year 4	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP	Euro €0.1million	I, II
Expected Results 3.6.1 the "Polluter – Pays" principle is effective	1) regulatory text adopted	National territory	MINEP	€20.000	I, II
	2) Data on the application of the said text	Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs			
Expected Results 3.6.2 laws are popularized on the "Polluter – Pays" principle	1) regulatory texts adopted	National territory	MINEP	€40.000	I, II
	2) Data on the application said texts	Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs			
Expected Results 3.6.3 Laws on the "Polluter– Pays" principle are reinforced	1) regulatory text adopted	National territory	MINEP	€40.000	I, II
	2) Data on the application of the said texts	Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs			

Programme N°4: Reinforcement of means of information and communication of the public and all other actors on international conventions

General Objective of the Programme: Develop means of information and communication of the public and all other stakeholders or actors on international conventions

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization⁶ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 4.1. Develop techniques and tools of sensitization adapted to sociocultural realities of each region	At least 2 new techniques adapted per year from year 3 of the programme	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	Euro €2millions	I, II
Expected Results 4.1.1 Sensitization tools are developed and adapted to local populations	At least 2 sensitisation tools adapted per annum from year 3 of the programme	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 4.1.2 the various actors are trained in awareness raising techniques	At least 3 workshops per annum on sensitization techniques from	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€500.000	I, II

⁶ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Expected Results 4.1.3 Animation and sensitization days are regularly organised	year 4 At least 1 sensitization day organised per year from year 3	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 4.1.4 sensitization of populations is carried out	At least 1 sensitization day organised per year from year 3	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€500.000	I, II
Specific Objective 4.2. Reinforce means of public information and communications on the three conventions	At least 3 public information workshops per annum from year 3	Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	Euro €2millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 4.2.1 The public knows better the provisions of the three conventions	At least 5% of the public has heard about the objectives of the conventions from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs, focal points	€600.000	I, II
Expected Results 4.2.2 The means of communication on the three conventions are improved	At least 3 new communication media used from year 3 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€800.000	
Expected Results 4.2.3. Access of public to information on the conventions is facilitated	30% of populations exposed to information on the conventions from year 5	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs	€600.000	I, II, III

Programme 5: Creation of a data bank and resource or documentation centres through out the country and building capacities in cataloguing, popularization and utilization of scientific research results and local knowledge and know how on the technique of sustainable natural resources management.

General objective of the Programme: To create a data bank and resource centres, popularize (*in the form of didactic materials, popularization manual, teaching kit accessible to actors*) and enhance scientific research results, technological innovations, local knowledge and know how on the techniques of sustainable natural resources management.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization⁷ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 5.1. Capitalize achievements (Local know how, research results, technical innovation) in the form of didactic materials, popularization manuals, easily accessible teaching kits.	At least 5 kits of didactic materials and popularization manuals produced from year 3.	Cameroon MINEP, other administrations concerned or involved, Universities, research Institutes, private sector, NGOs.	MINEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, Media	Euro €2millions	I, II
Expected Results 5.1.1 Informations on local know how, research results, technical innovations on tools of sustainable natural	At least 3 publications on management tool from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research	MINEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, Media, traditional	€500.000	I, II

⁷ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

resource management are identified, collected and assembled.		centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners	medical practitioners		
Expected Results 5.1.2 Local knowledge and know how relating to the implementation of the three Rio conventions are documented, catalogued or labelled and put in an accessible form to the public in a data bank.	At least three publications of local knowledge in year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners	MINEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, Media, traditional medical practitioners	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.1.3. Necessary equipment for the popularization and valorisation local knowledge, research results, technical innovations on sustainable natural resource management tools are acquired	Popularization equipment and aterial are available in year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners, media	MINEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, Media, traditional medical practitioners	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.1.4. Effective management of information collected on local know how, research results, technical innovation is realised in the various ecological zones in the country.	At least 1 application of local knowledge per year from year 4	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners	MINEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, Media, traditional medical practitioners	€500.000	I, II
Specific Objective 5.2. Develop local know how, research results and technological innovations	3 Research programmes are drawn up and executed on the average term	Cameroon MINEP NGOs Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities universities, traditional medical practitioner	MNEP Universities research institutes Awareness NGOs	Euro €1millions	I, II et III
Expected Results 5.2.1. stock taking on research programmes and institutions involved in the implementation of the three Rio conventions	List of research programmes drawn up	Cameroon MINEP NGOs, Public sector, Private sector, universities	MNEP Universities research institutes NGOs	€250.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.2.2 research results and local knowledge beneficial to environmental conservation are adapted and disseminated to target actors	At least three research programmes are developed	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centre universities, traditional medical practitioner	Sector Ministries Development Partners, media	€250.000	II et III
Expected Results 5.2.3. target actors are	At least 30% of target	Cameroon; public sector,	Sector Ministries Development	€250.000	Phase II et III

sensitized for the development of research results and local knowledge relevant for environmental conservation	actors populations institutions etc. are sensitized	private sector, NGOs, Local communities universities, traditional medical practitioner	Partners, media		
Expected Results 5.2.4. innovative research programmes including local knowledge and know how are developed for the implementation of the three Rio conventions	At least three research programmes are developed	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres	Sector Ministries Development Partners, media	€250.000	Phase II and III
Specific Objective 5.3. Set up resource centres grouping together all information, data and research results relating to Rio Conventions.	Resource or documentation centres exist and are functioning; qualified staff is operational; and information aids and exchanges are harmonised.	National territory. MINEP, MINFOF, other administration involved, Universities, training and research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, MINFOF and other administrations involved the private sector and NGOs.	Euro €2millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 5.3.1 Research results and informations are assembled and better conserved in resource centres.	information and exchange aids are harmonised and catalogued from year 4	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres universities, traditional medical practitioner	research centre universities, traditional medical practitioner, MINEP	€500.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 5.3.2 Resource centres are created and equipped with appropriate resources for their functioning.	Creation of resource centres from year 4 Accessibility to the public	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres universities, traditional medical practitioner	research centre universities, traditional medical practitioner, MINEP	€500.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 5.3.3 Resource centres on the three conventions are accessible to the public	1 resource Centre is available to the public from year 4	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.3.4 The resource centres on the three conventions are monitored and evaluated	At least 1.000 persons visit the resource centre in year 5	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres	€500.000	I, II
Specific Objective 5.4. Create a data bank, popularize and valorise research results and local knowledge on sustainable natural resource management techniques.	Data bank created in year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities	MINEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres	Euro €2millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 5.4.1	Data bank	Cameroon;	MINEP,	€500.000	I

A scientific data bank is created	created in year 3	public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	awareness NGOs Research Centres		
Expected Results 5.4.2 Data collection is regularly ensured	At least 3 data collection campaigns per year from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres	€1.000.000	II, III
Expected Results 5.4.3 Local knowledge and know how and indigenous knowledge are collected and enhanced	At least three publications on local knowledge and know how in year 4	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres, traditional medical practitioners	€500.000	II, III
Specific Objective 5.5. Build the capacities of researchers and national research centres to develop tools, methodologies and technological innovations beneficial to a good implementation of Rio conventions	At least 80 researchers are trained in seminars on methodologies and technological innovations geared towards the implementation of conventions in year 8	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities, traditional medical practitioner	MINEP, research centres, universities	Euro €2millions	I, II
Expected Results 5.5.1. Capacities of national research institutions built on the collection of local know how and development tools, methodology and technological innovations that are profit to the implementation of environmental conventions	At least 20 researchers of national institutions adequately trained and equipped in year 4 on the collection of information relating to conventions	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities, traditional medical practitioners	MINEP, awareness raising NGOs, research centres, universitie, traditional medical practitioners	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.5.2 Capacities of national researchers built on the collection of local knowledge and development tools, methodology and technological innovations profitable to the implementation of environmental conventions	At least 20 researchers are trained in seminars on the data collection in local knowledge and technological innovations geared towards the implementation of conventions in year 4	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities, traditional medical practitioners	MINEP, awareness raising NGOs, research centres, media, traditional, medical practitioners	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 5.5.3 Researchers and their national research institutions on the collection of local knowledge and development tools, methodology and technological innovations profitable to the implementation of	At least 20 researchers are trained in seminars on methodology and technological innovations aimed ta the implementaion of	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities, traditional medical practitioners	MINEP, awareness raising NGOs, research centres, traditional, medical practitioners	€1.000.000	I, II

environmental conventions practically supported by a few model projects

conventions in year 4

Programme N° 6: Support to training and setting up networks of national competences and expertises relating to the management and sustainable use of environmental resources (BD, CC, CCD) and use of these competences before resorting foreign expertise

General objective of the Programme: Build institutional and human capacities to constitute a national network of competences and national expertises relating to environmental management

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount for Financing and funding body Euro	Prioritization⁸ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 6.1. Set up a network of experts on Rio Conventions	At least one network established in year 3	Cameroon; Public sector, private sector, NGOs		€0.5millions	I, II
Expected Results 6.1.1 National and sub-regional experts on themes of Rio conventions identified	1) Instrument creating Network of actors	Yaounde Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP (FP)	€100.000	I, II
Expected Results 6.1.2 A network of national and sub-regional experts in Rio conventions is set up	1) Instrument creating Network of actors	Yaounde Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP (FP)	€200.000	I, II
Expected Results 6.1.3 Expertise available in the network of national and sub-regional experts is effectively used within the framework of Rio generation conventions	1) Number of experts identified 2) Number of experts taken into account and used	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	Network of actors, MINEP, Focal Points	€200.000	I, II
Specific Objective 6.2. Improve existing training programmes by adapting their content to the real needs of the country on environmental issues	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOS, research centres, universities		MINEP, MINEDUB/MINES, MINESUP, Universities	Euro €2millions	I, II
Expected Results 6.2.1 Training programmes on the implementation of Rio conventions are adapted to national realities	1) Number of elements of local knowledge taken into account in training programmes	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP	€400.000	I, II
Expected Results 6.2.2 New training programmes on the	1) number of stakeholders reached	National territory	MINEP, MINEDUB/MINES, Universities,	€1.300.000	I, II

⁸ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

implementation of conventions are made available to the various users and applied (Ministry of Education, Schools, teachers, students)	2) proportion of persons reached per target group	Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	schools			
Expected Results 6.2.3 New training programmes on the implementation of conventions are monitored and evaluated with the participation of various users (schools, teachers, students)	1) number of stakeholders reached 2) proportion of persons reached per target group	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, MINEDUB/MINES, Universities, awareness raising NGOs, Schools	€300.000		I, II
Specific Objective 6.3. Train actors of the public, private sectors, the civil society and communities in all fields of implementation of actions and objectives of conventions de Rio	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners		MINEP, awareness NGOs, Focal Points	Euro €2millions		I, II, II
Expected Results 6.3.1 A Training programme for actors of various sectors of the public, private, NGOs and grassroots communities is drawn up and adopted	1) Number of training modules drawn up and adopted available in year 4	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, awareness NGOs, Focal Points	€400.000		I, II
Expected Results 6.3.2 Actors of the public, private, NGOs and grassroots communities are trained, effectively appropriate or own the conventions and are involved in their implementation	1) Number of target category built 2) number of persons trained per category 3) Number of trained partners involved in project execution	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs Private sector	MINEP, awareness NGOs, Focal Points	€1.300.000		II, III
Expected Results 6.3.3 Effective monitoring and evaluation of the participation of actors of the public, private sectors, NGOs and grassroots communities in the effective appropriation of conventions and are involved in their implementation	1) Number of target category built 2) number of persons trained per category 3) Number of trained partners involved in project execution	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs private sector	MINEP, awareness NGOs, Focal Points	€300.000		II, III
Specific Objective 6.4. Build human resources capacities for GHG calculations and evaluations and the drafting of national communications on CC	At least two training seminars on GHG calculations in year 3 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, research centres, universities	MINEP, Focal Points	Euro €0.5million		I, II

Expected Results 6.4.1. A training programme on GHG calculations and evaluation is drawn up and adopted	1) training modules drawn up and adopted	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Points	Focal	€100.000	I
Expected Results 6.4.2. GHG calculations and evaluation are applied by trained national experts	1) training modules drawn up and adopted	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Points	Focal	€100.000	I, II
Expected Results 6.4.3. A pattern for drafting communications on CC is drawn up and adopted	1) Pattern drafting document drawn up and adopted	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Points	Focal	€100.000	II
Expected Results 6.4.4. Human resources in GHG calculations and evaluation and drafting of communications on CC are trained	1) Number of target categories built 2) number of persons trained per category	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Points	Focal	€200.000	II

Program N^o 7: Development of institutional capacities in the formulation and application of regulatory and legislative texts relation to the environment (BD, CDC, LCD and Water)

General objective of the Programme: To strengthen institutional capacities in the formulation and implementation of regulatory and legislative texts relating to the environment

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ⁹ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 7.1 Build institutional capacities in order to constitute a network of national competences and expertises relating to environmental legislation	At least one network of legal competence created from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, jurists universities, researchers	MINEP, Focal Points, Experts network	Euro €0.5million	I, II
Expected Results 7.1.1 A network of competences relating to legislation on the environment is put in place	A network of environmental jurists created in year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, jurists universities, researchers	MINEP, Focal Points, Experts network	€100.000	I, II
Expected Results 7.1.2 Environmental jurists are trained on	At least three institutions are collaborating in	Cameroon; public sector, private sector,	MINEP, Focal Points, Jurists Experts	€100.000	I, II

⁹ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

conventions needs	the network and the training of jurists in year 4	NGOs, jurists universities, researchers	network			
Expected Results 7.1.3. environmental jurists are trained on the need for implementation instruments of environmental laws	At least 5 jurists are trained on environmental legislation in year 4	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, jurists universities, researchers	MINEP, Focal Points, Jurists Experts network	€200.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.1.4 jurists on environmental issues are supported to formulate application texts of environmental laws	At least three institutions are using the services of environmental jurists for drafting texts of application from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, jurists universities, researchers	MINEP, Focal Points, Jurists Experts network	€100.000		I, II
Specific Objective 7.2. Build institutional capacities in the application and enforcement of regulatory and legislative texts relating to environmental resources	At least 240 ecoguards are trained as judicial police officers (JPO) in 8 years	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities universities, traditional medical practitioners, jurists	MINEP, Provincial Delegations, MINFOF, PAs	Euro €3millions		I, II, III
Expected Results 7.2.1 Human resources of MINEP, MINFOF, PAs and provincial delegations for the enforcement of environmental laws are trained as judicial police officers	At least 30 workers of MINEP, MINFOF, PAs and provincial delegations are trained as JPO per year from year 1 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, PAs Provincial Delegations	MINEP, Provincial Delegations, MINFOF, PAs	€500.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.2.2. Good governance is promoted in environmental monitoring and willing or consenting participation of populations	At least 3 mix patrols of ecoguards - organised per year from year 2 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, Min. Justice	MINEP, Provincial Delegations, MINFOF, PAs	€500.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.2.3 Human resource of MINEP, MINFOF, PAs and provincial delegations for the enforcement of laws are built and increased	At least 60 new environmental law agents are recruited and trained in year 5 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, PAs Provincial Delegations	MINEP, Provincial Delegations, MINFOF, PAs	€1.000.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.2.4. Human resource of MINEP, MINFOF, PAs and provincial delegations for the enforcement of laws are adequately equipped	Each age ecoguard worker is well equipped with legal text and persuasion material from year 3 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, APs Provincial Delegations	MINEP, Provincial Delegations, MINFOF, PAs	€1.000.000		I, II
Specific Objective 7.3. Build institutional capacities in drafting texts of application of the various laws relating to the environment	Recruitment of at least three environmental jurists latest in year 3	Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	MINEP, Network of jurists expert, focal points	Euro €0.5millions		I, II
Expected Results 7.3.1 jurists are trained to	At least 5 jurists are trained on	Cameroon; Public sector,	MINEP, Network of	€150.000		I, II

produce application measures of environmental laws	environmental laws from year 3	NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	jurists expert, focal points			
Expected Results 7.3.2. Jurists effectively produce measures of application texts of environmental laws	Ten texts of application of environmental laws are produced in year 3	Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, juristes, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	MINEP, Network of jurist experts, focal points	€150.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.3.3. Participation of stakeholders in in good governance of application measures of environmental laws is promoted, monitored and evaluated	At least 3 caszs of violation of the law on environmental protection denounced by the population each year from year 4	Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	MINEP, Network of jurist experts, focal points x, NGOs	€200.000		I, II
Specific Objective 7.4. Confide specific tasks to appropriate experts following terms of reference	Terms of reference for at least ¾ of enforcement posts of laws drafted and applied in year 5	Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	MINEP, Network of experts, focal points	Euro €0.5millions		I, II
Expected Results 7.4.1. Appropriate human resources are appointed in a rational manner in the implementation of conventions	Three quarters of human resources are appointed follwing terms of reference from year 2	Cameroon; Public sector, NGOS, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MINEP	MINEP, Network of experts, focal points	€500.000		I, II
Specific Objective 7.5. Build institutional and human capacities for the efective implementation and follow up of all the commitments taken during the signing of conventions	Three quaters of human resources appointed following terms of reference from year 5	Cameroon; public sector, NGOS, juristes, Local communities, MINEP	MINEP, Network of experts, focal points	Euro €2millions		I, II, III
Expected Results 7.5.1 Human capacities for the implementation & follow up of commitments taken by the signing of conventions are trained	At least 10 agents of the implementation of conventions are trained per year in seminars and retraining courses from year 2	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical pratitioners	MINEP, Network of environmental experts, focal points, Min. Foreign Affairs	€500.000		I, II
Expected Results 7.5.2 The population is trained and informed on its participation in the implementation of conventions	At least 3 training workshops per year to involve the populations in the application of conventions from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, Local communities, MINEP	MINEP, awareness NGOs, Focal Points	€500.000		I, II, III
Expected Results 7.5.3. Human resources trained in techniques of negotiation of conventions	At least 5 agents trained in the techniques of negotiation of agreements and projects	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, MINEP, universities, researchers	MINEP, Network of environmental experts, focal points, Min. Foreign Affairs	€500.000		II
Expected Results 7.5.4. MINEP adequately equipped to follow up and implement	At least half of the needs of MINEP for the implementation of	Cameroon; public sector, MINEP,	MINEP, Min Finance	€500.000		II, III

environmental conventions are met per year from year 4

Program N° 8: Support to the operationalization of the CNCDD

General objective of the Programme: Operationalize the CNCDD and other of steering institutions of the environment and sustainable development

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹⁰ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 8.1. Progressively set up and within a reasonable period of time the various institutions on the environment and sustainable development according to their importance.	The secretariat of the CNCDD is functioning ; It produces reports ; Organises its meeting; Has permanent staff within a year. The other institutions are set up within 2 years.	National territory. MINEP, Public sector, universities, Research Institutes, private sector and civil society, NGOs.	MINEP, Focal Points	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 8.1.1 The stakes and missions of the CNCDD and other institutions running the environment and sustainable development are clarified.	Legal texts giving mandate to the CNCDD in place latest in year 3	Cameroon; public sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, private sector, Provincial Delegations	MINEP, Focal Points, CNCDD	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 8.1.2 The CNCDD and other institutions running the environment and sustainable development are equipped with human, materials and financial means necessary for their functioning.	Equipement adéquat du CNCDD et autres pilotages de conventions au plus tard en l'an 4	Cameroon; public sector, NGOS, MINEP, MINFOF, Provincial Delegations, Min. Finances, CNCDD	MINEP, CNCDD	€700.000	I, II
Specific Objective 8.2. Strengthen collaboration between the administration and other actors of natural resource management and use.	At least 75% of objectives attained and actions carried out at the end of one year of collaboration.	Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, MINEP, MINFOF, Provincial Delegations, universities, Research Institutes, private sector, civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs, public sector	Euro €1million	II, III
Expected Results 8.2.1 A A simplified collaboration platform on the management and use of natural resources between the public, private sectors and local communities is put in place	Plateform created in year 4 at the latest	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, PAs Provincial Delegations, universities	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs, public sector, national committees	€200.000	II, III

¹⁰ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

<p>Expected Results 8.2.2. A simplified collaboration platform on the management and use of natural resources between the public, private sectors and local communities is functional.</p>	<p>Plateforme fonctionnelle au plus tard en l'an 4</p>	<p>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, PAs Provincial Delegations, universities</p>	<p>MINEP, OFP GEF</p>	<p>€600.000</p>	<p>II, III</p>
<p>Expected Results 8.2.3 A simplified collaboration platform on the management and use of natural resources between the public, private sectors and local communities is followed up, evaluated and draws lessons from experience acquired</p>	<p>Evaluation and follow up or monitoring of the platform from year 4</p>	<p>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Local communities MINEP, MINFOF, PAs Provincial Delegations, universities</p>	<p>MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs, public sector, national committees</p>	<p>€200.000</p>	<p>II, III</p>
<p>Specific Objective 8.3. Appoint or designate members of the CNCDD and other institutions on the running of the environment and sustainable development with a mandate and precise terms of reference.</p>	<p>Appointment decree available and terms of reference drawn up.</p>	<p>National territory. The administration in charge of the Environment, the other administrations or services involved, Universities, Training and Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.</p>	<p>MINEP and the other administrations involved, the private sector and NGOs.</p>	<p>Euro €0.5million</p>	<p>I, II</p>
<p>Expected Results 8.3.1 Members of the CNCDD and other institutions on the running of the environment and sustainable development are designated or appointed, mandates and terms of references and programme of activities defined.</p>	<p>Appointment order or decree available and terms of reference drawn up.</p>	<p>Cameroon; public sector, MINEP, Provincial Delegations,</p>	<p>MINEP, OFP GEF</p>	<p>€200.000</p>	<p>I, II</p>
<p>Expected Results 8.3.2 Performance contracts of members and agents of the CNCDD and other related institutions are drawn up and well executed.</p>	<p>At least three quarters of performance contracts drafted and signed in year 4 at the latest</p>	<p>MINEP, CNCDD</p>	<p>MINEP, CNCDD</p>	<p>€300.000</p>	<p>I, II</p>
<p>Specific Objective 8.4. Catalyze the manner in which environment and sustainable development actors get organised and coordinated to define work plans or programmes, produce services, exchange information, cooperate, take decisions and</p>	<p>1 annual work plan or programme drawn up; At least 75% of services and other activities carried out.</p>	<p>National territory. MINEP, the other administrations or services involved, Universities, Training and Research</p>	<p>MINEP and the other administrations involved the private sector and NGOs.</p>	<p>Euro €0.5million</p>	<p>II, III</p>

popularize results.

Expected Results 8.4.1 A manual of procedures for actors and institutions running the environment and sustainable development is drawn up and applied.	At least 1 manual of procedures drawn up in year 3	1	Institutes, the private sector and civil society.. Cameroon; MINEP, CNCDD, OFP GEF	MINEP, NGOs, public sector, national committees	€100.000	II, III
Expected Results 8.4.2 Actors of institutions running the environment and sustainable development are well organised their activities coordinated and results popularised.	At least 4 coordination meetings of actors on the environment per year from year 5 of the programme	4	Cameroon; MINEP, CNCDD, OFP GEF	MINEP, CNCDD	€400.000	II, III

Program N^o 9: Operationalization and support of human, material and financial capacities to the interministerial committee on environment (CIE) including the fixing of precise terms of references and the designation or appointment of members of the CIE

General Objective of the Programme: To make operational the interministerial committee on the environment (CIE) including the fixing of precise terms of references and designation of members of the CIE

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹¹ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 9.1. Appoint members of the CIE with a fix mandate and precise terms of reference.	The 16 members of the CIE have a fix mandate and precise terms of reference at the end of two years	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP and CIE	Euro €0.25million	I, II and III
Expected Results 9.1.1 Mandate of the committee and members are fixed and terms of reference are precise	The CIE and 16 members have a fix two year mandate	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP and CIE	€100.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 9.1.2 A text is proposed to the hierarchy to appoint members of the interministerial committee (CIE) following their technical, professional and moral qualifications	A ministerial order is published	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP and CIE	€150.000	I, II and III
Specific Objective 9.2. Build the human, material and financial capacities of the CIE	The capacities of 16 members of the CIE are built or strengthened on the short and medium term	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP and CIE	Euro €0.75million	I, II and III

¹¹ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Expected Results 9.2.1 Financial and material resources are available for the CIE	50 per cent of the budget and material are available	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP CIE	and	€250.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 9.2.2 Qualified or competent human resources are sufficient and in place at the CIE	70 per cent of the members of CIE have competences on the medium term	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP CIE	and	€500.000	I, II and III

Program N° 10: Revitalisation of Interministerial Committees to fight against corruption and the relationship between the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC)

General Objective of the Programme: Operationalize the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC) to effectively play its role in the implementation of prescriptions of environmental conventions

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹² & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 10.1. Set up an efficient system to fight corruption implementation projects of RIO conventions	System to fight corruption in place in year 4	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities	MINEP, CONAC	Euro €0.75million	II, III
Expected Results 10.1.1 A good governance and anti corruption mechanism in implementation projects of convention is designed with the participation of representatives of public, private partners, NGOs and populations	1) Management audit outline document drawn up and adopted 2) Mangement audit reports	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, CONAC	€150.000	II, III
Expected Results 10.1.2 A good governance and anti corruption mechanism in implementation projects of convention in put in and functioning	1) Management audit outline document drawn up and adopted 2) Mangement audit reports	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, CONAC	€500.000	II, III
Expected Results 10.1.3 A good governance and anti corruption mechanism in implementation projects of convention is monitored and evaluated with the participation of stakeholders	1) Management audit outline document drawn up and adopted 2) Mangement audit reports	National territory Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, CONAC	€100.000	II, III

Program N° 11: Support to the translation of laws into simplified popularization guides intended for the populations

General Objective of the Programme: Translate and publish legal and regulatory texts to make them available or accessible to the populations

¹² Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹³ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 11.1 Translate and popularize legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions into simplified guides	At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guides in year 4	Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities	MINEP, network of jurists, awareness NGOs	Euro €1million	I, II
Expected Results 11.1.1 A simplified guide of legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions is prepared	Preparation of at least 5 legal texts in year 2	Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities	MINEP, network of jurists, awareness NGOs	€200.000	I, II
Expected Results 11.1.2 A simplified guide of legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions is published	At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guides are published in year 4	Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities	MINEP, network of jurists, awareness NGOs	€200.000	I, II
Expected Results 11.1.3 The guide of legal instruments is popularized within the populations	At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guides are popularized in year 5	Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities	MINEP, network of jurists, awareness NGOs, media	€600.000	I, II

Program N° 12: Support to civic and environmental education of the population

General Objective of the Programme: Strengthen the civic education of the populations on Rio conventions.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹⁴ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 12.1. Reinforce means of information of public on the three Conventions.	At least 3 public awareness programmes drawn up, produced and carried out per annum	Cameroon MINEP, other administrations involved, Universities, Research Institutes, private sector and the civil society.	MINEP and the other administrations involved, the private sector and NGOs.	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 12.1.1 Information and public awareness institutions on Rio conventions are identified or created and adequately equipped	At least three information institutions on Rio conventions equipped	Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions	MINEP, NGOs/awareness Institutions	€400.000	II, III
Expected Results 12.1.2 National officers trained on the creation of public information tools on the three conventions and related awareness techniques	At least 10 national officials trained from year 2 on the production of popularization tools of texts on the conventions	Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions,	MINEP, NGOs/awareness Institutions	€300.000	I

¹³ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

¹⁴ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Expected Results 12.1.3 Rio conventions are sufficiently popularized in all the ecological zones of the country and in many local languages.	At least ¾ of ecological zones of the country are exposed and familiar with measures of environmental conventions in year 3	universities, researchers Cameroon MINEP Jurists, NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions, translators	MINEP, NGOs/Awareness institutions, focal points	€300.000	I, II
Specific Objective 12.2. Build the capacities of local populations to get organised in community interest groups around themes of the Rio conventions.	At least 5 CIGs and other organisations have integrated, through action of the Programme, the environmental component in their activities in year 4.	Cameroon MINEP, the other administrations involved, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP and the other administrations involved the private sector and NGOs.	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 12.2.1 The populations are sensitized on the need to integrate environmental considerations in the centre of interest of their organisations.	At least 500 villages are exposed to ideas of environmental CIG in year 5	Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions	MINEP, NGOs, provincial delegations	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 12.2.2 The organisational capacities of the populations are strengthened.	At least 10 environmental CIGs of villagers are equipped in year 5	Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities	MINEP, NGOs, provincial delegations	€600.000	I, II
Expected Results 12.2.3 The capacities of populations in monitoring-evaluation of their activities on the environment are strengthened.	At least 5 CIGs are evaluated participatorily in year 8	Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions	MINEP, NGOs, provincial delegations	€100.000	I, II
Specific Objective 12.3. Build the capacities of teachers on the environment through courses, training and retraining.	At least 200 teachers trained in the mastery of environmental education programmes in year 5. Increasing number of pedagogical and didactic tools developed or realised in three years.	Cameroon, MINEP, the other administrations involved, Universities, training and research institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 12.3.1 Capacities of teachers in environmental knowledge are strengthened through course, training and retraining..	At least 5 cycles of training courses for teachers on environmental knowledge of conventions organised in year 3 at the latest	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€500.000	I
Expected Results 12.3.2. Teachers are supported in teaching courses relating to themes of environmental conventions	At least 200 teachers supported with didactic material on themes of conventions from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€500.000	I, II

Specific Objective 12.4. Create school programmes strengthen the capacity of of the school system in teaching course modules on themes relating to the Rio	At least 3 course modules created on Rio conventions themes in year 2	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	Euro €2millions	I, II, III
Expected Results 12.4.1. Training modules the Rio conventions themes and integrated into primary and secondary or vocational teaching syllabuses or programmes	At least 3 course modules created on Rio conventions themes in year 2 At least 3 modules on Rio conventions themes integrated in school syllabuses in year 3	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€400.000	I, II
Expected Results 12.4.2. training modules on Rio conventions themes are taught in primary and secondary or vocational schools	At least 3 course or syllabus modules created on Rio conventions themes or courses taught from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, MINES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€700.000	I, II
Expected Results 12.4.3. The capacities of school in applying and teaching training modules on Rio conventions topics are followed up, evaluated and lessons drawn from experiences	At least 5% of schools in the country have material developed to integrate conventions themes in school syllabuses per annum from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, MINES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 12.4.4. pupils/students of the primary, secondary and vocational syllabuses are sensitized on the need to integrate environmental considerations in their daily lives	Pupils/students of at least 5% of schools in the country are sensitized and following courses on conventions themes or topics in school syllabuses per annum from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, MINEDUC, MINES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools	MINEP, MINEDUB MINES MINESUP	€700.000	II, III

Programme N^o 13: Developing self-financing mechanisms for development actions that ensure the application of Rio conventions and monitoring – evaluation of the capacity building Action Plan

General Objective of the programme: Operationalize counterpart funds and develop national financing and self-financing mechanisms of environmental projects

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization¹⁵ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 13.1 develop self/financing mechanisms for implementation actions of conventions	Two self/financing mechanisms have been developed per year from year 2	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	Euro €0.5million	I
Expected Results 13.1.1 Self/financing opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are identified	At least 5 opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are identified	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	€100.000	I
Expected Results 13.1.2	5 financing is	Cameroon	MINEP	€100.000	I, II and III

¹⁵ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Self financing opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are mobilised	mobilised from year 4	MINEP, Private & Public sectors, NGOs						
Expected Results 13.1.3 Les self financing opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are judiciously used by the beneficiaries	60 % of self financing is accessible and used between year 4 and 8 of the programme (medium term)	Cameroon MINEP, communauties, NGOs, Private sector, universities	MINEP			€300.000		II and III
Specific Objective 13.2. Adequately use mobilised capacity financing in the implementation of Rio conventions	5 financings are used from year 4 up to year 8	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Private sector, Public sector	MINEP			Euro €0.5million		I, II and III
Expected Results 13.2.1 programmes/ projects on environmental capacities are drawn up and submitted to GEF and other donors	Two projects are drawn up on the short and medium terms	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Private sector, Public sector, Universities, PAs	MINEP			€100.000		I, II and III
Expected Results 13.2.2 environmental capacity action plan projects/programmes are executed	Two projects are carried out on the short and medium terms	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs	MINEP			€300.000		II and III
Expected Results 13.2.3 monitoring - evaluation of environmental capacity programmes and projects is ensured	TOR are drawn up and evaluation at the end	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Private sector, Public sector, Universities, PAs	MINEP			€100.000		II and III
Specific Objective 13.3. Operationalize counterpart funds	At least 50% of counterpart funds are released from year 3	MINEP, Finance	Min MINEP, Finance	Min		Euro €0.5million		I, II, III
Expected Results 13.3.1. Counterpart funds mobilised effectively	At least 50% of counterpart funds is released from year 3	MINEP, Finance	Min MINEP, Finance	Min		€100.000		I, II, III
Expected Results 13.3.2. Counterpart Funds used for implementation projects of Rio conventions	At least 50% of counterpart funds is used from year 3 for conventions	MINEP, Finance, NGOS, Private sector, Public sector, Grassroots communities	Min MINEP, Finance	Min		€300.000		I, II, III
Expected Results 13.3.3. Realisations by the counterpart funds in the implementation of Rio conventions followed up and evaluated	TOR are drawn up and evaluation done at the end for activities financed by counterpart funds	MINEP, Finance, NGOs, Public sector, Private sector, Grass roots communities	Min MINEP, Finance	Min		€100.000		I, II, III

Programme N^o 14: Development of bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the implementation of Rio conventions

General Objective of the Programme: To develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the implementation of environmental conventions

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹⁶ & Phase in
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¹⁶ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

					undertaken		the Action Plan
Specific Objective 14.1. Respect or honour sub-regional agreements and commitments made with development partners to improve the conditions of implementation of Rio conventions in Cameroon	MINEP, Min Finance, Min Foreign Affairs, & Bilateral & Multilateral Cooperation, Conventions Focal Points	Min Min	MINEP, Min Foreign Affairs		MINEP	Euro €0.5million	I, II, III
Expected Results 14.1.1 Sub-regional agreements are integrated in the elaboration and implementation of national programmes relating to RIO conventions	1) Number of sub regional agreements integrated in national programmes 2) Number of programmes and projects implemented in accordance with sub-regional agreements		Central Africa sub- region States, Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs		MINEP, COMIFAC	€500.000	I, II
Specific Objective 14.2. Manage in a concerted manner shared resources at the sub-regional level	At least 1 transboundary project in year 6		Central Africa sub- region		MINEP, COMIFAC	Euro €0.5million	I, II, III
Expected Results 14.2.1 Aspects of policies and laws relating to the three RIO conventions are effectively harmonised in the sub region	1) Number of aspects of policies and laws harmonised		Central Africa sub- region States, Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs		MINEP, COMIFAC	€100.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 14.2.2 Aspects already integrated in the Convergence Plan of COMIFAC are effectively implemented	Number of projects and programmes jointly implemented		Central Africa sub- region States, Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs		MINEP, COMIFAC	€400.000	I, II, III
Specific Objective 14.3. Develop mechanisms for the drawing up and promotion of eligible projects for international financing	At least 3 projects drawn up per annum from year 3				MINEP, Focal Points	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 14.3.1 Existing financing mechanisms are identified	1) A compendium of existing financing mechanisms		Cameroon; Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs		MINEP	€100.000	I
Expected Results 14.3.2 National capacities relating to the formulation of bankable projects and negotiation of funds are built	1) At least 5 training Modules drawn up and adopted in year 4 2) Categories strengthened and number of persons per category trained		Cameroon Etats, Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs		MINEP, Points Focaux	€800.000	II, III

		3) Number of projects and programmes drawn up and financed						
Expected Results 14.3.4	National capacities relating to the implementation, reporting and follow up of projects financed externally are built	1) At least 2 training Modules drawn up and adopted per year 2) Categories built and number of persons per category trained 3) At least 2 projects and programmes drawn up and financed per annum from year 4	Cameroon MINEP Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Focal Points		€100.000		I, II, III
Specific Objective 14.4.	Mobilize the support of bilateral and multilateral partners	At least 2 projects and programmes drawn up and financed per annum from year 4	MINEP, bilateral & multilateral Partners	MINEP, Focal Points		Euro €1million		I, II, III
Expected Results 14.4.1	Stakeholders are involved in the elaboration and follow up of programmes	1) Number of stakeholders involved	Cameroon Public, Private sector, NGOs, Grass roots Populations	MINEP, Focal Points		€300.000		I, II, III
Expected Results 14.4.2	A communication and marketing strategy of programmes for donors is designed, adopted and implemented	1) Strategy Document 2) Number of partners mobilised and involved	Cameroon Public, Private, NGOs, Grassroots Populations, Cooperation partners	MINEP, Cooperation partners		€700.000		I, II, III

Programme N^o 15: Support to the training of actors (NGOs, public technicians, researchers) in the formulation of negotiable projects, development of national financing mechanisms of projects, and mobilization of counterpart funds

General Objective of the Programme: Build the capacities of actors (NGOs, public technicians, researchers) in the formulation of negotiable projects, develop national financing mechanisms and mobilize counterpart funds

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization¹⁷ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 15.1 Build the capacities of grassroots communities to get access to HIPC resources	At least 2 training Seminars in the ecoregions on the mobilization of resources per annum	The whole national territory Grassroots communities, NGOs, Min Finance	MINEP, Focal Points of Conventions and National Committees	Euro €0.5million	I, II
Expected Results 15.1.1 A guide for drawing up	A guide drawn up	Cameroon ;	MINEP, Focal Points, PRSP	€100.000	I, II

¹⁷ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

HIPC projects is elaborated and put at the disposal of populations and other actors		Grassroots communities, NGOs, Min Finance, Private & Public Sectors Cameroon ;	Unit, Finance	Min			
Expected Results 15.1.2 Information on the formulation of viable and eligible projects to HIPC funds is accessible to representatives of local populations	At least 2 training Seminars in the ecoregions on the mobilization of resources per annum	Grassroots communities, NGOs, Min Finance, Private & Public Sectors Cameroon ;	MINEP, Finance	Min	€200.000		I, II
Expected Results 15.1.3 Training seminars on the mobilization of HIPC resources and their management for target populations are organised	At least 2 training Seminars in the ecoregions on the mobilization of resources per annum	Grassroots communities, NGOs, Min Finance, Private & Public Sectors Cameroon ;	MINEP, Finance, PRSP	Min	€200.000		II
Specific Objective 15.2. Build the capacities of private actors, the public sector, NGOs and universities for the formulation of projects	At least 1 training workshop for the mobilization of resources per annum	Cameroon ; Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities	MINEP, Points	Focal	Euro €1million		I
Expected Results 15.2.1 Training seminars on the formulation of projects adapted to the various sources of financing are organised	At least 1 training workshop for the formulation of projects per year from year 2	Cameroon ; Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities	MINEP, Points	Focal	€1.000.000		I
Specific Objective 15.3. Develop mechanisms for drawing up and promoting eligible projects	At least three experts trained on the drawing up of projects from year 3	Cameroon ; Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities	MINEP, Points	Focal	Euro €0.5million		I,II
Expected Results 15.3.1 Mechanisms for drawing up and validating projects are worked out and put at the disposal of target actors & stakeholders	2 meetings of national committees on the validation of projects per annum	Cameroon ; Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities, researchers	MINEP, Points	Focal	€500.000		I,II
Specific Objective 15.4 Develop self financing mechanisms of projects	At least 2 self financing projects per year from year 4	MINEP, Min Finance, Universities, Private sector, Researchers	MINEP, Points	Focal	Euro €0.5million		II
Expected Results 15.4.1 - A mechanism for developing natural resources is developed	At least 2 self financing projects per annum from year 4	MINEP, Min Finance, Universities, Private sector, Researchers	MINEP, MINADER		€500.000		II
Specific Objective 15.5.	Fiscal or tax	MINEP, Min	MINEP,		Euro €0.5million		II, III

Encourage the private sector to finance projects in the environment field	legislation favourable to the environment for the private sector is put in place from year 4	Finance, Universities, Private sector,	Chamber of Commerce				
Expected Results 15.5.1 An enabling tax or fiscal system for environmental protection is put in place	Tax legislation favourable to the environment for the private sector is in place from year 4	MINEP, Finance, Universities, Private sector, Jurists	Min	MINEP, Finance	Min	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 15.5.2 Interest of the economic operator in the environmental management is highlighted	Fiscal legislation favourable to the environment for the interest of the private sector is in place from year 4	MINEP, Finance, Universities, Private sector, Jurists	Min	MINEP, Private sector, Chamber of Commerce		€300.000	II, III
Specific Objective 15.6. Sensitize companies or enterprises on environmental management activities which present profitable investment opportunities for them and profitable to local communities	At least 2 sensitization workshops for the private sector organised per annum from year 3	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, donateurs		MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector		Euro €0.5million	I, II
Expected Results 15.6.1 A sensitization strategy for the public and private sectors is developed and implemented	Sentiation strategy of the public and private sectors adopted in a workshop from year 2	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities		MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector, Awareness NGOs		€250.000	I, II
Expected Results 15.6.2 Public, private partnerships and target populations are established for profitable investistments to the private sector but also beneficial to the population and the environment	At least 2 model investistment partnership created between the public, private sectors and populations from year 4 of the programme	Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities		MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector		€250.000	II
Specific Objective 15.7. Effectively mobilize counterpart funds for the environment	Amount of counterpart funds mobilized	MINEP, Finance, NGOs	Min	MINEP, Finance	Min	Euro €0.5million	I, II, III
Expected Results 15.7.1 A mechanism for easy access to counterpart funds is put in place	Existence of a mechanism enabling access to these funds in less than 6 months	MINEP, Finance, NGOs	Min	MINEP, Finance	Min	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 15.7.2 Environmental concerns are further taken into account in the constitution conterpart funds	At least 3 environmental projects receive conterpart funds per annum from year 4	MINEP, Finance, NGOs	Min	MINEP, Finance	Min	€200.000	II, III
Specific Objective 15.8. Speed up the setting up of the National Environment	Taxes to companies or enterprises that	MINEP, Finance, FNEDD,	Min	MINEP, Finance	Min	Euro €0.5million	I, II

and Sustainable Development Fund and make it operational	exploit natural resources for the FNEDD	Private sector, Public sector					
Expected Results 15.8.1 The FNEDD is effectively set up with sustainable financing	Taxes to companies or enterprises that exploit natural resources	MINEP, Min Finance, NGOs, FNEDD, Private sector, Public sector	MINEP, Finance	Min	€250.000		I, II
Expected Results 15.8.2 The financing mechanism of the FNEDD is operational	At least three projects financed by the FNEDD in year 3	MINEP, Min Finance, NGOs, FNEDD, Private sector	MINEP, Finance, FNEDD	Min	€250.000		I, II
Specific Objective 15.9. Provide focal points and national committees with an adequate budget for the implementation of activities relating to conventions	Amount of funds allocated to focal points per year	Yaounde MINEP, Focal Points, Public sector, Private sector, NGOs, Communities	MINEP, Focal Points	Focal	Euro €0.5million		I, II, III
Expected Results 15.9.1. A substantial budget is put at the disposal of focal points	Budget of MINEP with lignes pour points focaux	Yaounde MINEP, Focal Points, Public sector, Private sector	MINEP, Focal Points	Focal	€250.000		I, II, III
Expected Results 15.9.2. A substantial budget is put at the disposal of national committees of conventions	Budget du MINEP with lines or headings for national committees of conventions	Yaounde MINEP, Focal Points, Public sector, Private sector, Min Finance	MINEP, National Committees		€250.000		I, II, III
Specific Objective 15.10 Review the budget of MINEP upwards to enable it carry out its missions	Budgetary lines of MINEP increased	Yaounde MINEP, Min Finance	MINEP, Finance	Min	Euro €0.1million		I, II, III
Expected Results 15.10.1. budgets du MINEP augmenté progressivement	Budgetary lines of MINEP increased annually	Yaounde MINEP, Min Finance	MINEP, Finance	Min	€100.000		I, II, III

Programme N° 16: Adoption and application of incentive measures to the private sector to finance environmental projects.

General Objective of the Programme: Encourage the private sector to finance environmental projects.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ¹⁸ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 16.1. Create an enabling legislative framework for the private sector in the implementation of prescriptions of Rio conventions	Legislative text in favour of the private sector for environmental conservation	National territory. MINEP, Public sector, Universities, training and research Institutes, the private sector and civil	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	Euro €1million	I, II, III

¹⁸ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Expected Results 16.1.1 Incentive legal measures to facilitate the private sector to adhere to the prescripts of the Rio conventions and clean production mechanisms are developed and applied.	Number of incentive measures legislated (exoneration, training of personnel...) of consultation with the private sector and civil society.	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society, jurists	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€100.000	II, III
Expected Results 16.1.2 Incentive meaasures to facilitate the private sector to adhere to the prescripts of the Rio conventions and clean mechanisms are applied	Percentage of private companies adhering to environmental conservation increases per annum from year 4	Territoire national. MINEP, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society, jurists	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 16.1.3. Officials of private companies are trained in the application of clean mechanisms in their production system	At least 30 officials of the private sector trained in workshops on CDM and environmental conservation from year 3	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 16.1.4 Officials of private companies are supported in the application of clean mechanisms in their production system	At least 30 officials of the private receive technical support for the application of CDM and environmental conservation from year 3	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 16.1.5. Adoption and application of clean production mechanisms and in conformity with the prescripts of Rio conventions in the private sector are followed up, evaluated and lessons drawn or learnt from experiences	At least 30 companies of the private sector adopt production techniques that conserves the environment from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€100.000	II, III
Specific Objective 16.2. Sensitize the private sector on the opportunities of CDM.	At least 3 companies sensitized on the advantages of the CDM per annum from year 4.	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society..	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	Euro €1million	II, III
Expected Results 16.2.1 The private sector is sensitized on financing opportunities offered by the CDM.	At least 3 companies sensitized on the advantages of the CDM per Annum.	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society..	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 16.2.2 The private sector is	At least 3 companies	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs,	MINEP, Chamber of	€600.000	II, III

supported in the application and search for financing from the CDM	supported to take advantage of the CDM per annum from year 4	Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	Commerce, Private sector		
Expected Results 16.2.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the success of companies of the private sector of Cameroon to benefit from CDM financing ensured and lessons from experiences capitalised	At least 3 companies sensitized on the advantages of the CDM receive financing from year 5	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€200.000	II, III
Specific Objective 16.3. Build the capacities of environmental units of private and public companies	At least 3 companies have benefitted from capacity building of their environmental unit per annum.	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	Euro €1million	II, III
Expected Results 16.3.1. Advocacy ensured for the creation of environmental units in companies of the private sector and public sector	At least 3 advocacy visits per annum from year 5	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 16.3.2 Environmental units are create in private and or public companies	At least 1 environmental unit created per annum from year 5 in the private sector	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector, Public sector	€200.000	II, III
Expected Results 16.3.3 The capacities of environmental units are built or strengthened	At least 1 environmental unit financed per annum from year 6 in the private sector	Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector.	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€600.000	II, III

Programme N° 17: Building or strengthening of human and technical capacities of focal points and national committees of environmental conventions while clarifying their mandates and ensure intersector coordination

General Objective of the Programme: Support focal points, national committees and ensure a better coordination and synergy between conventions and their activities in Cameroon

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 17.1. Create a coordination and consultation framework between focal points and national committees of environmental conventions and their piloting in synergy	1 Creation order or decree	Cameroon; MINEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities	MINEP	Euro €2millions	I, II, III

Expected Results 17.1.1. Structure designed and accepted by stakeholders (OFP, FP BD, FP CC, FP CD, Leaders Thematic Groups, Stakeholders --- NGOs, private and public sectors, education and research sectors)	At least 4 Meetings for designing the coordination structure in year 1	Cameroon; MINEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities	MINEP	€200.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.1.2. Order of the Minister (MINEP) signed to fix the creation, mission, organic and functioning framework of the coordination and consultation structure between focal points and national committees of environmental conventions	1 Creation order in year 2 at the latest	Cameroon; MINEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities	MINEP	€50.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.1.3. Financing found (budget of the State and external sources) for the functioning of the coordination and consultation structure between actors of the various environmental conventions	Counterpart Funds, budget of the State allocated to the coordination in year 3	Cameroon; MINEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities, Min Finance, Cooperation Partners	MINEP	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.1.4. coordination and consultation structure between conventions is effective and operational	At least 3 consultation meetings of the structure per annum from year 3	Cameroon; MINEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities	MINEP	€500.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.1.5. Supervision of stakeholders by the coordination structure is effective	Animation of at least 3 stakeholders workshops per year from year 4	Cameroon; MINEP, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors,	MINEP	€750.000	I, II
Specific Objective 17.2. Clarify and stabilize the mandates of focal points and national committees of conventions	The mandates of three focal points are specified over a period of at least two years	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP	Euro €0.5million	I
Expected Results 17.2.1 The statutes of Focal Points and national committees are drawn up and adopted	Statutes document of the FP available from year 2	Yaounde Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP	€50.000	I
Expected Results 17.2.2 Specific road maps and terms of reference for focal points and national committees are drawn up and applied	1) Annual workplan 2) Annual report of activities of FP	Yaounde Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and	MINEP	€50.000	I

Expected Results 17.2.3 A text is proposed to hierarchy to appoint focal points according to recognized qualifications in relation to their mandate	A ministerial order appoints the three focal points of Rio conventions	NGOs Yaounde MINEP	MINEP	€50.000	I
Expected Results 17.2.4 A concerted evaluation mechanism of the output of focal points and national committees is set up with a view to optimising outputs	A monitoring evaluation system is set up	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP	€350.000	I
Specific Objective 17.3. Build human and technical capacities of focal points and national committees	The three focal points are trained at the end of two years	Cameroon and external MINEP and development partners	MINEP	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 17.3.1 Needs of focal points and national committees in human and technical resources are identified.	The TOR are drawn up and adopted for all human resources from year 2	Yaounde MINEP and /or consultants	MINEP	€50.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.3.2. Needs of focal points and national committees in human, technical and financial resources are mobilised.	At least four persons are mobilised per focal point from year 3	Yaounde MINEP	MINEP	€50.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.3.3 Human and technical resources of existing focal points and national committees of conventions are efficiently used	At least four persons are used per focal point from year 3	Yaounde	MINEP	€300.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.3.4 Human and technical resources are qualitatively and quantitatively trained and sufficient for coordination and consultation between conventions.	The three focal points are operational	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	€300.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 17.3.5 Technical and managerial capacities of focal points are built on the basis of needs identified (training, retraining and improvement)	The three focal points are trained and retrained in management from year 3	Cameroon/ external MINEP and Development Partners	MINEP	€300.000	Phases I et II
Specific Objective 17.4. Equip focal points and national committees with adequate budgets for the implementation of Rio conventions	Budget of the State or Counterpart fund allocated from year 3			Euro €0.5million	I, II
Expected Results 17.4.1 Substantial budgets are allocated to the various focal points and	1) Amounts allocated 2) At least 1 external source	Yaounde Ministries concerned,	MINEP	€50.000	I, II

national committees mobilised per year to support the focal points from year 4	development partners, local authorities and NGOs				
Expected Results 17.4.2 Substantial funds are mobilised to support the activities of focal points and national committees in the implementation of conventions	1) Amounts allocated 2) Sources of funds mobilised	Yaounde	MINEP	€400.000	I, II
Expected Results 17.4.3 Mechanisms of financial management and control and budgetary follow up are drawn up and implemented	1) Manual of procedures adopted from year 3 2) Audit report from year 4	Yaounde	MINEP	€50.000	I, II

Program N° 18: Support to the organization of local populations in community interest groups to ensure environmental protection

General Objective of the Programme: Build the capacities of local populations to organized themselves into community interest groups in order to ensure environmental protection

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and Key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization¹⁹ & Phase in the Action Plan
Objectif Spécifique 18.1. Encourage ana support local populations organise themselves into community interest groups (CIGs) in order to protect the environment	At least 5% of villages of the country having local populations are organised into CIGs in year 3 of the programme	Cameroon and sector Ministries	MINEP, sector Ministries and Development Partners	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 18.1.1. Manner of organising themselves into CIG to protect the environment decided upon between MINEP employee, provincial delegations and local populations	At least one model of CIG for environmental protection prepared per ecological zone of the country in year 2 of the programme	Cameroon; MINEP, NGOs Local communities , Private, Public sectors, Universities, Min. Finance	MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	€100.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 18.1.2. Local populations informed and trained on potential manner of organising themselves into CIG to protect the environment	At least 5 villages trained in environmental CIG in year 3 per ecological zone	Cameroon; MINEP, NGOs, Local communitie, Private, Public sectors	MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	€300.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 18.1.3. Effective setting up of CIGs in pilot villages to protect the environment	At least twenty odd environmental CIGs are created in year 3 of the programme	Cameroon Sector Ministries	MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	€300.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 18.1.4 Model CIGS on environmental protection are functional	At least twenty odd CIGs are effectively functional in year 4 of the programme	Cameroon Sector Ministries	MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	€300.000	I, II et III

¹⁹ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Specific Objective 18.2. Build the capacities of local populations on the formation of viable projects within the framework of environmental CIG	The capacities of 5% of villages of Cameroon are built in environmental CIG in year 5 of the programme	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	Euro €1million	I , II et III
Expected Results 18.2.1 Sensitization of local populations on environmental issues and setting up CIGs is ensured	25 % of villages are sensitized on environmental issues and CIGs in year 6	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners, MINEP, NGOs	MINEP, Sector Ministries, MINEP, provincial delegations and local populations	€500.000	I et II
Expected Results 18.2.2 The populations are informed, educated and trained on environmental awareness and CIGs	35% of villages of Cameroon are informed, educated and trained on environmental awareness in year 8 of the programme	Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners	MINEP, Sector Ministries	€500.000	I et II et III

Specific Objective 18.3. Ensure the relay and networking of environmental CIGs for the implementation of the policies of MINEP in the field in all ecological zones of the country	All deconcentrated services of MINEP are relayed for the implementation of the political will in the field	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	Euro €1million	Phase I
Expected Results 18.3.1 Working and living conditions of civil servants are improved	Benefit packages or social and salary benefits of MINEP relay workers is improving by 5% per annum	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	€400.000	I, II I et III
Expected Results 18.3.2. Monitoring-evaluation of activities of environmental CIGs is ensured	At least one monitoring - evaluation visit of CIGs per annum	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	€300.000	I, II I et III
Expected Results 18.3.3 The evolution of CIGs into networks, federations and syndicate is ensured	Networks, federations and syndicates of environmental CIGs are put in place in year 5 of the programme	Cameroon MINEP	MINEP	€300.000	I, II I et III

Programme N° 19: Support of local populations and other actors in the formulation of environmental protection and poverty reduction projects eligible for HIPC funds

General Objective of the Programme: Build the capacities of actors (public, private, local populations and NGOs) in the formulation of viable environmental projects eligible for heavily indebted poor countries funds

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization²⁰ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 19.1.	Amount of	Cameroon	MINEP, Ministry	Euro €0.5million	I, II

²⁰ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Facilitate access to HIPC funds provided for the implementation of projects in the area of biodiversity management, climate change and combating desertification	HIPC fund allocated	MINEP, Ministries concerned, Ministry of Finance, PRSP	of Finance, PRSP			
Expected Results 19.1.2 The procedures for access to HIPC funds are mastered by the local populations and national actors	1) Number of persons trained 2) Number of projects formulated	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Ministry of Finance	€200.000		I, II
Expected Results 19.1.3 Funds available are effectively disbursed in favour of local communities, natives or indigenous people, NGOs, public and private sectors for the environment	1) Number of projects financed	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Ministry of Finance	€200.000		I, II
Expected Results 19.1.4 Funds effectively disbursed in favour of local communities, natives or indigenous people, NGOs, public and private sectors for the environment are monitored and evaluated for their impact	1) Number of projects financed	Ecoregions of Cameroon Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP, Ministry of Finance	€100.000		I, II
Specific Objective 19.2. Develop projects relating to the management of biodiversity, lands or soils, water and GHG on the national territory with HIPC funds	At least 5 projects financed from year 4	The entire country MINEP, Ministry of Finance	MINEP, Ministry of Finance	Euro €0.5million		I, II, III
Expected Results 19.2.2 Projects relating to biodiversity, lands, water and GHG are monitored and evaluated in the various ecological zones with the participation of stakeholders	1) Number of projects evaluated	Yaounde Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs	MINEP	€100.000		II, III
Specific Objective 19.3. Develop reliable monitoring/evaluation mechanisms of actions undertaken in the field	A Manual of procedure for monitoring evaluation	Cameroun, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs	MINADER, PAs, MINFOF	Euro €0.5million		II, III
Expected Results 19.3.1 Monitoring/evaluation mechanisms are drawn up and applied in the implementation of environmental field activities	1) Manual of procedure 2) Audit reports	Cameroun, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs	MINADER, PAs, MINFOF	€200.000		II, III
Expected Results 19.3.2 Financing granted are effectively used for carrying out of projects concerned on the environment	1) Audit reports 2) Amount of financing	Cameroun, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs	MINADER, PAs, MINFOF	€300.000		II, III

Programme No 20: Sensitization of companies on the harmful impacts of some of their activities on the environment and profitable investment opportunities that are environmentally friendly to the benefit of local populations.

General Objective of the Programme: Sensitize companies to comply with environmental standards.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization ²¹ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 20.1. Sensitize companies on the application of established standards.	Documents and sensiization aids are developed and produced. Number of companies sensitized applying established standards.	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, NGOs Universities, esearch institutes, the private sector and civil society.	MINEP and the other administration s involved the private sector and NGOs.	Euro €0.5million	II, III
Expected Results 20.1.1 Companies are further sensitized on financing opportunities and increase in investment offered by the three Conventions.	At least 3 sensitization sessions per year from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€250.000	II, III
Expected Results 20.1.2 The application of standards is encouraged through the promotion of clean technologies.	Order of application of standards published in year 4	Cameroon MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector	€250.000	II, III
Specific Objective 20.2. Build the capacities of environmental inspection and control structures.	Control and inspection teams are equipped with control kits and adequate logistical means.	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, MINFOF, Provincial Delegations	MINEP	Euro €1million	I, II, III
Expected Results 20.2.1 Environmental inspection and control structures are equipped with sufficient human resources.	At least 5 environmental inspectors trained per year from year 4	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, MINFOF, Provincial Delegations	MINEP	€500.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 20.2.2 Environmental inspection and control structures are equipped with sufficient financial resources..	Environmental inspection appears or is included in the MINEP annual budget and funds are progressively increased	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, MINFOF, Provincial Delegations	MINEP	€350.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 20.2.3 Environmental inspection and control structures are monitored and evaluated.	Audit or evaluation report in years 3, 8, 13, 18	Cameroon MINEP, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, Provincial Delegations	MINEP	€150.000	I, II, III

Programme No 21: Sensitizing the private sector on opportunities which the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) offers for the financing of activities that comply with environmental conservation

General Objective of the Programme: Sensitize companies on industrial activities which preserve the environment and present profitable investment opportunities

²¹ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization²² & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 21.1. Develop sensitization techniques and methodologies of companies on activities related to the CDM and income generating activities	At least 5 sensitization tools are developed in two years	Cameroon Private companies	MINEP Technical Ministries	Euro €1million	I, II and III
Expected Results 21.1.1 The polluter pays principle is popularized	A document on the polluter pays principle is published	Cameroon Technical Ministries	MINEP Technical Ministries	€100.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 21.1.2. Treatment and management techniques of wastes and effluents are popularized and mastered	A technical document is published At least 20 companies adopt waste and effluent recycling techniques in year 5 of the programme	Cameroon Technical Ministries	MINEP Technical Ministries	€400.000	I, II and III
Expected Results 21.1.3. Workers of companies of the private sector supported to seek financing for recycling, management of waste and effluent and adopt CDM	A technical document is published At least 20 companies adopt waste and effluents recycling techniques in year 5 of the programme	Cameroon Technical Ministries	MINEP Technical Ministries	€500.000	I, II and III

Programme No 22: Design and promotion of light flexible and appropriate institutional mechanisms for piloting, the implementation and monitoring & evaluation of the capacity building strategy and action plan for the implementation in synergy of Rio conventions

General Objective of the Programme: Design and promote light and flexible mechanisms for concerted piloting, the implementation and monitoring – evaluation of the action plan of environmental capacities in Cameroon

Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Place of Action and key Partners	Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken	Estimated amount of Financing and funding body	Prioritization²³ & Phase in the Action Plan
Specific Objective 22.1. Design and promote the piloting and concerted implementation of the capacity strategy and action plan	Consultation meeting between actors for setting up the piloting structure in year 1	Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities	MINEF, Focal Points, National Committees, OFP-GEF	Euro €3million	I,II, III
Expected Results 22.1.1 Short, medium and long	Steering Committee in	Cameroon MINEF, Public,	MINEF, Pilotage -	€250.000	I,II, III

²² Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

²³ Priorities are those identified during ANCR-NCSA and phases the plan corresponding respectively to 2008-2010 for 1st phase; 2011-2015 for 2nd phase and 2016-2025 for 3rd phase.

term piloting ensured of the implementation of environmental capacity strategy and action plan	place in year 2	Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities	SPACE			
Expected Results 22.1.2 Coordination of environmental capacity strategy and action plan (C-SPACE) put in place and functional	Coordination Committee (C-SPACE) in place in year 2 of the programme	Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities	MINEF, SPACE	C-	€1.500.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 22.1.3. Concerted implementation between partners and actors of environmental capacity to be built is effective at the national, provincial level, and ecological zones	% increases of Actors involved in the implementation of conventions	Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities, Population at the grassroots			€250.000	I, II, III
Expected Results 22.1.4. Conflict resolution mechanism between actors of the private, public, NGOs and local communities is set up and functional	% of conflicts reduces progressively between environmental actors	Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities, National Committees	MINEF, Points Focaux, Comités Nationaux		€250.000	II, III
Expected Results 22.1.5. National Observatory of the environmental capacity building strategy and action plan and its impact on poverty reduction (ONA-SPACE) set up and functional in partnership with PRSP and MDG units of Cameroon	Un observatoire national (ONA-SPACE) est mis en place au début de l'an 4 du programme	Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities, National Committees, Research Centres, Cooperation Partners	MINEF, ONA-SPACE		€750.000	II, III
TOTAL FOR THE FINANCING OF THE ACTION PLAN IN 18 YEARS					EURO €92,45millions	
Representing an annual need of					Euro €5.137.000/an	

ANNEX 2:

Methodology of Prioritization for the development of the capacity building action plan to ensure synergy between environmental Conventions (ANCR-NCSA Cameroon)

2.1. Explanatory note:

The simplest version of the prioritization consists in requesting participants to classify the elements by order of importance: 1st, 2nd, 3rd priority up to the last on the list. Then each participant will be asked to give marks to each element of the prioritized list, simply by reversing the order of prioritization. The following tasks are carried out:

1. List the elements which are to be the subject of a prioritization. See 27 elements of intersector capacities which resulted from the thematic reports and synergies.
2. Develop selection criteria: (a) urgency, (b) feasibility, (c) legal or social importance, (d) lower cost, and (e) priorities of financing of capacity projects by GEF (A. access to documentation, training, translations into local languages; B. Sensitizing of decision makers and political leadership; C. Identify & finance the use of national and regional experts to prepare capacity concepts and projects; D. Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement).
3. Present the list of elements and criteria in the form of matrix, elements in abscissa or measured along x axis and the criteria in ordinate.
4. Each participant classifies each element, under each criterion, or in their globality.
5. Make a classification by order of importance, from the 1st to the last element
6. Reverse this classification to give marks
7. The sum total of marks or points is calculated for all participants and the elements which obtained the greatest number of points are considered as having priority, from the 1st to the last element.
8. The prioritization exercise was done on the basis of 26 elements of the strategic areas resulting from the thematic evaluation reports and proposed for the action plan
9. The prioritization criteria were initially discussed and adopted in plenary.

2.2. Table of Prioritization of Environmental Capacity Needs of Cameroon

Your Name and Surname(optional) :

N° & Title of Strategic Capacity Area to be built for the implementation of Conventions and Environmental Management in Cameroon	<i>National Criteria</i>				<i>GEF Criteria for priority financing</i>				Priority given by the participant	Mark or Point
	(a) Urgency Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?	(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?	(c) Legal, social importance Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?	(d) Lower cost MSP = F CFA 350millions	(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages	(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership	(g) Identify & finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects	(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement		
1) Capacity to improve the living conditions of populations in zones or areas affected by desertification, land degradation, biodiversity loss and high greenhouse gas emission while respecting environmental conservation;										
2) Capacity to develop natural resources management and development plans that are reliable and adapted to sociocultural realities;										
3) Build capacity to develop and teach sensitization techniques and tools adapted to sociocultural realities of each region of the country;										
4) Reinforcement of information and communication means of the public and all actors on international conventions;										
5) Creation of a data bank, popularization and valorisation of scientific research results and local knowledge and know how on techniques of sustainable management of natural resources										

	National Criteria				GEF Criteria for priority financing					
N° & Title of Strategic Capacity Area	(a) Urgency Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?	(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?	(c) Legal, social importance Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?	(d) Lower cost MSP = F CFA 350millions	(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages	(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership	(g) Identify & finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects	(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement	Priority given by the participant	Mark or Point
6) Capacity of cataloguing and dissemination of achievements (local knowledge, research results, technological innovation) in the form of didactic materials, popularization manuals, teaching kits accessible to actors of the management and use of resources of the environment;										
7) Support to training and networking of competences or skills and national expertise relating to the sustainable management and use of environmental resources (BD, CC, CD) and the use of these competences before resorting to foreign expertise;										
8) Development of institutional capacities in the formulation and application of regulatory and legislative texts relating to the environment (BD, CC, CD & Water)										
9) Support to the operationalization of the CNCDD;										
10) Revitalization of interministerial committees of the fight against corruption and the link with the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC);										

11) Operationalization & Support in human, material and financial capacities to the Interministerial Committee on Environment (CIE) including setting precise terms of reference for and designation of members of the CIE;										
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	National Criteria				GEF Criteria for priority financing					
N° & Title of Strategic Capacity Area	(a) Urgency Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?	(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?	(c) Legal, social importance Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?	((d) Lower cost MSP = F CFA 350millions	(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages	(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership	(g) Identify & finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects	(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement	Priority given by the participant	Mark or Point
12) Support to the translation of laws into simplified popularizatio guides intended for the populations										
13) Support to civic and environmental education of the population;										
14) Development of self financing mechanism of development actions that ensure the application of Rio conventions										
15) Development of bilateral and multilateral coopération										
16) Support to the training of actors (NGOs, public technicians, researchers) in the formulation of bankable or negotiable projects;										
17) Creation and granting of incentive measures to the private sector for financing environmental projects;										
18) Building the human and technical capacities of focal points of environmental conventions while clarifying their mandates;										
19) Creation and support to a consultation framework of focal points and national committees of environmental conventions;										
20) Operationalization of counterpart funds and development of national mechanisms for financing projects;										

	National Criteria				GEF Criteria for priority financing					
Nº & Title of Strategic Capacity Area	(a) Urgency Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?	(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?	(c) Legal, social importance Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?	(d) Lower cost MSP = F CFA 350millions	(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages	(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership	(g) Identify & finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects	(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement	Priority given by the participant	Mark or Point
21) Creation of a resource centre accessible to the public and grouping together information, data and research results relating to Rio conventions;										
22) Support to the organisation of local populations into community interest groups and ensuring environmental protection;										
23) Allocation of HIPC initiative funds to poverty reduction measures that pay attention to the conservation of the environment;										
24) Operationlization of the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund and the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for this fund (eventual taxes to companies exploiting natural resources - water, mines, forests, ...and the game and telephony sector);										
25) Sensitization of companies of the private sector on the harmful impacts of some of their activities on the environment and profitable investment opportunities that are environmentally friendly to the benefit of local populations;										
26) Sensitization of the private sector on the opportunities offered by the CDM for the financing of activities that comply with their requirements										

1. The matrix above containing the list of the elements to be prioritized in abscissa or X-coordinate and of prioritization criteria in ordinate was given to each participant.
2. The participants used this table to make the prioritization and points were given by each participant by inverting or reversing the classification
3. The element that registers the greatest number of points becomes priority n°1, and so on up to the element that registered the smallest points or marks.

ANNEXE III

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