



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Cameroon National Portfolio Document

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A. General information on the country

1. Geographical situation

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

2. Ecological and climatic features

The relief generally presents highlands areas, which cover mainly the Western part of the country, and narrow plains. These highlands are topped by powerful volcanic massifs which with the high plateaus of Adamawa form the Cameroonian dorsal.

At the geological level, one distinguishes two major groups: surface formations which cover more than two thirds of the national territory and sedimentary formations divided into two sub-groups namely the coastal sedimentary basins and intra-cratonic. Basins. These sedimentary basins abound in many mineral resources including oil, iron, bauxite, nickel, cobalt, and natural gas.

Cameroon is drained by a significant hydrographical network made up of several permanent and seasonal water courses which take their rise from the Adamaoua plateau and supply the four main drainage basin 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 rains on the average per annum) and an average temperature which is around 25° C; the sudanian area stretches from the seventh to the tenth degree 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 area distinguishes itself by one seven months dry season and less abundant rainfall.

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

- The sudano-sahelian zone;
- The Guinean high savannah zone;
- The high plateaus zone of the West;
- The moist forest zone with monomodal pluviometry;
- The moist forest zone with bimodal pluviometry;

This ecological diversity is accompanied by a flora and faunal diversity which puts Cameroon at the fifth African rank from the biodiversity point of view having more than 90 % of the continent's ecosystems.

3. Socio-demographic features

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 would today be 16 million inhabitants and should reach 20 Million in four years that is in 2010. This essentially young population (72 %) and made up of more than 50 % of women is very unequally distributed over the national territory. The slightly populated provinces are the East (7.5 inhab. / Km², the South (12.5), and Adamaoua (12.6) and areas with high population density are the West (151.7), the North-West (112.5), the Littoral (105.2) and Far North (85.2).



Figure 1. The map of Cameroon with the agro-ecological zones: Zones I (in yellow), II (in pink) and III (in beige) of Cameroon are priority zones for the implementation of the CCD.

B/ Description of the National Steering Committee

Within the framework of the GEF activities coordination at the national level, the Government of Cameroon has put in place since 2003 a GEF national committee. In 2010, that organ has been renewed to take into account the new configuration of the new institutional landscape. That national steering committee facilitated the drafting of this NPFE document.

B.1. Composition of Committee:

The GEF national Committee is comprised of:

1. General supervisor: H.E. HELE Pierre, Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature, GEF political Focal Point
2. General coordinator: NANTCHOU NGOKO Justin, GEF Operational Focal Point
3. Members:
 - ☞ Dr. BRING, CCD Focal Point
 - ☞ Mme GALEGA Prudence, CBD/BIOSAFETY Focal Point
 - ☞ Dr. AMOUGOU Joseph Armathée, CCC Focal Point
 - ☞ M. AOUDOU Joswa, POP's Focal Point
 - ☞ M. ONDOUA Serge Hervé, Wetlands Convention Focal Point
 - ☞ M. ENOH Peter Ayuk, Ozone convention Focal Point
 - ☞ M. ALIM HAMADADI, Director of General Affairs/Ministry of environment
 - ☞ M. WOUAMANE BELE, Director of Development of environmental policies/ministry of Environment
 - ☞ M. WASSOUNI, Director of conservation and natural resources promotion/Ministry of Environment
 - ☞ M. FALAÏNA, Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - ☞ M. MOHAMADOU KOMBI, Representative of the Ministry of Tourism
 - ☞ M. KOULBOUT David, Representative of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
 - ☞ Dr. EBODE Sylvain, Representative of the Ministry of Livestock, Fishing and Animals Industries
 - ☞ Mme BEKOLO Dorothy, representative of the Ministry of Economy and Planning
 - ☞ Honorable BATOUM Thémotio, first representative of the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
 - ☞ Henri MINBOALI, Second representative of the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
 - ☞ Two representatives of the Ministry of Energy and Water
 - ☞ ENDOMO Essiane Cyrille, representative of the Ministry of Finances
 - ☞ Director of meteorology, representative of the Ministry of Transports
 - ☞ Technical Adviser n°1, representative of the Ministry of Mines, Industries and Technological development
 - ☞ Pr. Kabeyene, representative of Universities
 - ☞ Dr. FOAHOM Bernard, representative of Research Institutes
 - ☞ GICAM, (National inter patronal group), first representative of the private sector
 - ☞ Electricity company (AES SONEL), second representative of the private sector
 - ☞ OPED, first representative of the civil society organisations
 - ☞ CWCS, second representative of the civil society organisations
 - ☞ Mme Marie Laure MPECK NYEMECK, SGP National Coordinator
4. Observers:
 - ☞ UNDP; UNEP; UNIDO; ADB; FAO; World Bank.

B.2. Number of times, and preferably dates of meetings

1. Number of times of meetings

Anytime in case of necessity. But within the framework of the national portfolio formulation exercise process, and beyond the bilateral consultations, the committee met three times.

2. Dates of meetings

First meeting: April 2010 at Kribi in the south region

Second meeting: September 2010 in Douala in the Littoral Region

Third meeting: August 2010 in Yaounde in the center region

C) Description of broader consultations

The Three meeting of the GEF national committee were extended to other national stakeholders.

During the Kribi, Douala and Yaoundé meetings, we extended the GEF national committee to the following organisations:

1. Public administrations (central and local)
 - Regional delegation of MINEP (South and Littoral)
 - Ministry of Justice
 - Ministry of Land tenure
 - Directors in charge of technical issues in Ministry of environment and Ministry of Forestry.
2. Private sector, civil society organisations and local communities
 - Total Cameroon
 - Rural electrification agency
 - GEOVIC, mining sector
 - Federation for Development and Environment (FEDEV)
 - BDCPC Cameroon (South west region)
 - GREG-NESDA-CA (North West region)
 - Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
 - ADEID Mountain
 - FSC/Cameroon (center region)
 - Forest Stewart Council (center region)
 - WWF
 - ICRAF
 - IUCN
 - CREPD/POP's (center region)
 - Technical Communal Forests Center
 - Cameroon Ecology (littoral region)
 - GIC Agrosylpa (littoral region)
 - Green Binam Association (Western region)
 - GIC Mains fortes (South region)
 - Mankind and environment (Adamaoua/North regions)
 - Green Safe (Far north region)
 - Mayor of Kribi I
 - Mayor of Douala 5
 - Visit Cameroon, tourist agency
 - SAFRIC Cameroon
3. Universities and research Institutes
 - University of Yaounde I (center region)
 - University of Dschang (Western region)
 - Institute for agriculture development (IRAD)
 - Institute for water research (IRH)
4. Bilateral agencies, sub regional organisations and ongoing projects and programmes
 - French cooperation

- German cooperation
- Canadian cooperation
- Britain cooperation
- Regcoren Program
- Tridom regional project
- Small Grant Program Coordination
- Forestry and environment sectorial program
- COMIFAC
- CBFF
- UN-HABITAT

Beyond meetings held with members of the steering committee, and as part of the NPFE process, the operational focal point held many bilateral consultations with civil society organisations, Ministries and GEF Agencies.

The GEF operational Focal Point held consultative meetings with:

1. The Technical Center for Communal Forestry, based in Yaounde in June, July and August 2011, discussing about a project on sustainable forest management with M. Kemajou Baudelaire, Nankam Appolinaire, working in that center.
2. The World Bank in Washington in May 2010 with Carole Megevand and James Acworth on the same issue, seeing how the project can be built under the World Bank.
3. The UNIDO and NGO ADEID in Yaounde and Vienna on September 2010 and June 2011 with Franck Vampraey, the regional representative of UNIDO in central Africa, Rana/Linus Mofor and Miche Takam, on energy issues in relation with climate change convention.
4. The UNDP in Yaounde in April 2011 with Nathan Leibel and Martin ZEH Nlo on the agricultural biodiversity and projects on adaptation (climate change).
5. The international NGO WWF in Yaounde in June 2010 with M. Tchikangwa, to see how to build a project on the issue of protected areas management in the south east Cameroon.
6. The NGO Cwcs/IUCN in Mouanko and Douala with Gordon Ajonina on the issue of mangroves conservation in Africa: regional project.
7. The NGO OPED and Cameroon ecology with M. Kemajou Jonas and Mme NDJEBET Cecile, on the issue of rational exploitation of crustaceans, the main source of income for the local people in the OCEAN division.
8. The UNEP in October 2010 and July 2011, with M. Adamou Bouhari on the project on the protection of globally important ecosystems.
9. The FAO in September 2010 and May 2011 in Douala and Washington with M. Mohammed Ammati and Barbara Cooney on the Pop's Issue.
10. The ADB in April 2011 and May 2011 with M. Ignacio TORINOSOTO and M. DIOP on the Lake Chad Programmatic approach.
11. The Ministries of Forestry and Wildlife, Livestock and Fishing and Animals Industries, Agriculture and rural development, on issues related to their areas in relation with GEF areas.
12. The NGO CBSD Cameroon in July 2011 with M. Neckmen Samson Ngwechi, on the inventory of indigenous and traditional knowledge as the protection of environment is concerned.
13. Many others consultations with individual organisations for informations, training, etc.

D) Brief description of country's global environmental challenges in different sectors.

1. Biodiversity:

- ☞ Improve the expertise and knowledge on the potential of biological diversity (flora, fauna and microflora);
- ☞ Develop and implement a monitoring system and monitoring of biological resources;
- ☞ Develop alternatives to human pressure around protected areas and fragile ecosystems (management plan, aquaculture, agriculture and economic development of the BD, grazing and agriculture around protected areas, promotion of traditional knowledge and benefit sharing related to the management of the DB);
- ☞ Facilitate degree courses for students in the new themes of biodiversity (soil biodiversity due to its strategic interests and transverse);
- ☞ Supporting innovative initiatives such as sustainable agriculture / ecoforestry around sites listed;
- ☞ Develop ecotourism activities around the sites listed;
- ☞ Support and encourage the priority activities of the national strategy for collecting data on biodiversity in Cameroon (Clearing House Mechanism / CBD).

2. Climate change:

- Controlling the impact of climate change on vulnerable sectors;
- Identify adaptation measures and mitigation actions to take and incorporate into national strategies for reducing and controlling emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs);
- Strengthen the National Climate Observing System and the capacities of the information unit on the conventions;
- Gather all the legal measures already taken in a specific set of laws on the protection of air, climate and atmosphere.

3. Protection of the Ozone Layer

- Strengthen monitoring of various projects outlined in the agenda; Train staff of technical services responsible for monitoring the imports of goods (customs) in relation to products responsible for the destruction of the ozone layer;
- Create a national center for recovery and recycling of CFC as a public industrial and commercial fields (EPIC);
- Establish an appropriate monitoring system (improved compliance tests) and a mechanism for information on the use of ODS.
- Identify and propose alternatives to products containing these dangerous molecules;
- Increase public awareness on the imperatives of complete elimination of ODS and the need to appropriate alternative technologies.

4. Renewable energy

- Develop knowledge on sources of natural energy from the hydrolysis of waste or bio-fermentation;
- Promote studies of environmental impacts and other decision tools integrating energy policies, environmental and economic in a sustainable way.

5. Protection and management of freshwater / international waters

- Improve the quality, accessibility to underserved populations or non-water;
- Improve the water quality and strengthen measures for the protection, conservation and management in relation with the development of remediation works for the sewage in urban centers;
- Repeat certain production facilities and distribution of water;
- Adapting infrastructure to the new standards with an emphasis on treatment;
- Protect catchments and surface waters that can make it drinkable;
- Control of coastal erosion with particular attention on the conservation and protection of mangroves;
- Develop strategies for the rational management of fishery resources both marine and river;

6. Capacity Development

- Establish mechanisms for participatory approaches in a more dynamic new order of education, training and awareness;
- Improve the living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and a high emission of greenhouse effect gas while respecting the preservation of the environment;
- Develop and provide technical and educational tools adapted to the socio-cultural realities of each region of the country;
- Create a database and documentation centers across the country, strengthen the capacity of cataloging, extension, utilizing the results of scientific research and knowledge and local expertise on technology management and sustainable use of biodiversity natural resources;
- Support training and networking of national skills and expertise in the management and sustainable use of environmental resources (BD, CC, LCD) and to use these national powers before resorting to international expertise;
- Develop institutional capacities in application of regulations and legislation on the environment (BD, CC, LCD & Water);

7. Persistent Organic pollutants

- The control and reduction of various types of pollution from land-based industries, urban centers, agro-industrial plantations etc.
- The reduction and control of pollution of marine waters from oil exploration, shipping and port activities;
- The intensification of the search for alternatives to POPs, exploitation and development of new resources and the promotion of processing industries and conservation;
- The strengthening of the legislation and institutional capacity for effective control of natural resources and pollution;
- The full protection of water resources against the dangers of pollution from POPs;
- The implementation and rational use of hydraulic structures to optimize water coverage while maintaining control of the impacts of these works on the environment.

8. Land Degradation:

- Develop integrated strategies taking into account the activities related to agriculture, forestry and livestock in a system designed with the interests of sustainable conservation of soil (soil biology aspects and socio-economic);
- Develop better use of space and land with sustainable management of natural resources and innovative approaches such as eco agriculture / forestry;
- Contribute to establish a representative village organization that is recognized, accepted and regarded by outsiders as partner and single point of contact;
- Consider the three strategic areas: i) degradation / deforestation (* bays and define the role of space, good water management 'Lagdo', promoting good farming and livestock, promote proper management of transhumance (livestock management from neighboring countries such as Nigeria, Niger ...) ii) reforestation of sensitive areas (using proven biotechnologies: Microbial bio-fertilizers), iii) Capacity Building (awareness, training in innovative techniques).

9. Waste management:

- Identify, quantify and characterize the sources and nature of plastic waste produced and distributed in major cities of Cameroon;
- Organize, educate and train stakeholders in waste management to improve the pre-collection, collection and storage / processing of plastic waste in communities and cities;
- Establish incentives to engage voluntary membership of people and other stakeholders in the efficient management of plastic waste;
- Educate people to do the sorting, collection at source, and recovery through the promotion of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices;
- Find and disseminate new techniques and technologies and innovative recycling packaging recovery with an emphasis on biodegradable alternatives;
- Supporting people and communities in technical equipment and materials for collecting, sorting and recycling / recovery of organic waste (composting, agricultural / edible mushroom).

d) STAR Allocation and Priority Projects, Priority Projects in Focal Areas/Themes Outside the STAR, Priority Areas for Regional Collaboration

According to the Council document GEF/C.38/9 (GEF-5 Operational Procedures for the System Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), Cameroon qualifies for the scheme of no flexibility.

In the table is the list of priority projects and/or programmatic approaches, eligible under the GEF-5 focal area strategies, for which Cameroon intends to seek support in GEF -5. This document include indicative amounts for each project, the list of preferred GEF Agencies that Cameroon intends to approach for assistance with project preparation and implementation, and priority projects under the theme of sustainable forest management/REDD+.

In the list of priorities, we can find also priority projects, eligible under the GEF-5 focal area strategies, for which the country would seek support in focal areas/themes outside the STAR – international waters, POPs, ODS, sound chemicals management, and climate change adaptation under LDCF/SCCF.

Finally, the document also highlights pressing global and regional environmental problems on which regional and sub-regional level cooperation will be necessary to properly address.

Table 1: List of Priorities under GEF5

Thematic Areas Projects	STAR Allocations (\$US millions)			Outside STAR Allocations				Potential GEF agencies	Coordination National Agencies	Potential partners	Baseline projects	Mobilised cofinancing (\$US millions)	Potential cofinancing (\$US millions)	Total GEF financing by projects (\$US millions)	Total cofinancing by projects (\$US millions)
	BD	CC	CD	IW	SCCF	Pop's	SFM								
Plans de gestion intégrés des services environnementaux de la péninsule de Bakassi et la Sud Ouest Cameroun (BD-STAR)	3.51	0.37	-	-	-	-	1.0	UNEP	MINEPDD	MINEPAT OPED CHEDE Cam Eco	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	4.88	(to be filled)
Forest restoration under the authority of councils: a REDD+ pilot project carried out by the association of council forests (BD-STAR)	2.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.0	FAO	CTFC/ MINFOF/ MINEPDD/	AFD-FFEM Local Gov. OPED Cam Eco FEICOM Councils GIZ CBFF	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	4.0	(to be filled)
Support to the certification of the Environmental Services with considerations to adaptation and vulnerability to climate change (CC-SCCF)	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	UNDP	MINEPDD	MINFOF CFCI, Cam Eco, ICRAF	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	4.0	(to be filled)
Sécurité environnementale des secteurs de croissance et d'emplois liés à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles (tourisme, bois,	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	WB	MINEPDD	MINFOF MINEPAT MINEE	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	3.0	(to be filled)

pêche, mines) (BD-STAR)										MINTOUR MINEPIA CFCI					
Programme de conservation de la biodiversité et de l'eau des zones humides du lac Tchad (Cameroun, Tchad, Nigeria, Niger, république Centrafricaine) (regional-Land Degradation-STAR)	-	-	1.56	(to be filled)	-	-	-	AfDB	MINEPDD	MINEPAT (Others : to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)
Promoting private sector participation in the fight against climate change and ecosystem protection through integrated renewable energy solutions and biomass (CC-STAR)	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	UNIDO	MINEE/ MINEPDD	- ADEID - Green Binam - Cam Eco	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	2.3	(to be filled)
Housing infrastructure and basic services for climate change adaptation in Cameroon (CC-SCCF)	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	UNIDO	MINEPDD/ MINDUH	UN- HABITAT	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)
Disposal of existing POPs and other obsolete pesticides and implementation of a sound pests and pesticides management	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	FAO	MINEPDD/ MINADER	Croplife CREPD YIF	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	1.9	(to be filled)

(POP's)															
Small Grant Program (BD-CC-LD-STAR)	1.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	UNDP	National Coordination- UNDP	Private sector Civil society Public sector Local communities WB	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	1.2	CORE: 0.9
Total des financements par domaines d'intervention	10.31	2.97	1.66	(to be filled)	7.0	1.9	2.0	-	-	-	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)	(to be filled)

H) Contribution of the GEF projects to the fulfilment of obligations to the Conventions (CDB, UNCCD, UNFCCC)

1. Conservation of Biodiversity:

The Projects have, in the biodiversity area, a link with national conservation strategies for the conservation of fragile ecosystems, the development of ecotourism, forestry certification, etc. They contribute to face the following challenges of the DSCE and the PSFE: management of natural resources, creation of new employment, professional training for paid employment, and valorization of existing employment. They also contribute to growth: generation of revenue by the sale of carbon and other environmental goods and services, etc.

The Projects fall within the framework of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which is "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources". The projects tie in with the Forestry Policy Document: "5 - Ensure the protection of our forest patrimony and participate in the safeguarding of the environment and the preservation of biodiversity" and particularly "5.1 - Integrate the 'environment and the equilibrium of ecosystems' components in the management policy of the territory and the planning and utilization of rural space".

The Projects are directly linked to the National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP) which Cameroon elaborated in 2002. The NBSAP has envisaged five (05) strategic goals for the purpose of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components. Two of these strategic goals, are relevant here, namely:

Strategic goal 1: Reduce and/or stop biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in the short and medium term, and reverse the current trend of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, in the long term, through environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable biodiversity management systems.

Strategic goal 2: Promote known values of biodiversity and its components (short term) and assess unknown values so as to raise awareness of biodiversity importance, derive incentives and enhance awareness so that all stakeholders can pledge more commitment to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and its components.

In the implementation of these strategies along side the 1974 Law on Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations, the Government of Cameroon has increased the area of protected areas to around 20%. A number of important sites have been registered as World Heritage.

The projects also tie in with the National Environment Management Program (1966) the National Forestry Action Plan (1995) and the DSCE which give the 2035 development vision, particularly on the development of basic infrastructures, natural resources and protection of the environment.

2. Climate Change

Projects under climate change are linked directly with the ultimate objective of the Convention which is to “stabilize, in conformity with the pertinent provisions of the Convention, the concentration of Green House Gases (GHG) in the atmosphere to a level which prevent all perturbations (resulting from human activity) of climatic systems”. They fall in line with the strategies of the Initial National Communication (INC) of Cameroon elaborated in 2004. These strategies comprise several major priority axes following their identification as prevention measures of the effects of climate change. One of the specific objectives of the projects fits priority axis 5 which is the elaboration of regulation which takes into account the reconversion of the industrial sector, systematization of the inventories of GHG, the vulnerability and adaptation measures in all the sectors and the implementation of the procedures of the mechanism of development proper. The specific objectives of the projects tie in with the measures to be taken on the energy policy of Cameroon. This policy is structured around the five axes, thus:

- Preserve the energy independence;
- Promote access to energy at a rational and competitive price;
- Utilize energy to stimulate economic growth and employment;
- Ensure the mastery of energy, the preservation of the environment and the promotion of security;
- Ameliorate efficiency of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework and the mechanism of financing the energy sector.

It targets, among others, the reinforcement of the means of production, transportation and distribution as well as the substitution of thermal electric energy with hydroelectricity and intensification of efforts for the research and exploitation of natural energy resources. The 6th energy plan also gives the privilege to the studies carried out on the elaboration of the national energy plan (NEP) (PEN). This plan was achieved in 1990 but its implementation was perturbed by the economic crisis.

The measures envisaged as contribution to the mitigation of GHG emission in the forest sector which correspond to Objective 2: Attenuate the emission of GHG from the use of biomass.

Strategy 1: Reduce emissions from the use of biomass. This strategy was to be implemented around major urban centers and in the big centers of economic activity. It should be programmed in the short term and should be facilitated by: the studies to identify the harvesting techniques, the quantity of industrial wastes and sensitization through radio TV programs as well as seminars and workshops.

Strategy 2: Extend the sinks for the absorption of the emissions due to the use of biomass. The implementation of this strategy should rest on the availability of soil and a high sequestration potential.

Strategy 3: Build the capacity of the coordination unit of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Strategy 4: Facilitate the role of the coordination of the unit in charge of questions of climate change in MINEP.

Strategy 5: Highlight the transversal role of MINEP on questions related to climate change.

The projects tie with certain missions of ONACC (National Observatory on Climate Change), namely, to serve as operational instrument in the framework of other activities of the reduction of green house gases and to propose to the Government preventive measures for the reduction of the emission of GHG as well as measures of mitigation and/or adaptation to the harmful effects and risks linked to climate change.

3. Area of Desertification

The Projects fall within the framework of objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which objective is to fight against desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries seriously touched, in particular in Africa. At national level, they tie in with several national policies, including: the Employment Growth Strategy Document (DSCE), aimed at reducing poverty to a socially acceptable level, the PAN/LCD, the NBSAP, the Initial National Communication, the PANERP, the NEMP, the Lake Chad Basin Commission Treaty, the DSCE, the PSFE, DSDSR , etc.

However, the Projects are directly linked to the PAN/LCD. The general objective of national policies and strategies is to reverse the tendencies of desertification/land degradation in order to fight against poverty and favor sustainable development. The plan has a number of axes with the following applicable:

- Priority Axis and area of intervention
- Sustainable management of natural resources (water, soils, vegetal coverage, wildlife);
- Restoration of degraded soils and amelioration of soil fertility
- Concerted management of shared resources at sub-regional level.

The Projects are also linked to the NBSAB Strategic Goal 1: Reduce and/or stop biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in the short and medium term, and reverse the current trend of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, in the long term, through environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable biodiversity management systems.

Finally, the projects are linked to the above named national policies and strategies which have made provisions for the fight against desertification and conservation of biodiversity in the savano-sahelian zone and elsewhere in the national territory.

The contribution of GEF5 projects to the obligations of Government of Cameroon shall be partly realized through the execution of the policies stipulated above.

CONTRIBUTION OF GEF5 PROJECTS TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GEF OBJECTIVES

In spite of the efforts made by all the other actors on the implementation of the Conservations on Biological Diversity, Climate Change and Desertification, GEF's contribution shall fill the gaps to attain sustainable management. The support of GEF shall not only build the capacity of stakeholders to ameliorate the sustainability of the

conservation action and the management of biodiversity, but shall also contribute to the protection of the environment and improve knowledge in the sector.

The contribution of the biodiversity projects to achievements of GEF objectives will include:

Strategic Objective 1: Improving the sustainability of protected area systems to ensure the existence of endangered species including the provision of goods and ecosystem services, and contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation based on ecosystems.

Strategic Objective 2: To integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources in the areas of production and in landscapes and seascapes

Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing related to resources

Strategic Objective 5: Integrate the obligations of the CBD in the national planning process through enabling activities.

The contribution of the climate change projects to achievements of GEF objectives will include:

Strategic Objective 1: To promote the demonstration and transfer of innovative technologies for low carbon

Strategic Objective 3: To promote investment in renewable energy technologies

Strategic Objective 4: To promote energy efficiency, transportation technologies and systems for urban development in low carbon

Strategic Objective 5: Promote the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable land management and forestry.

The contribution of the land degradation projects to achievements of GEF objectives will include:

Strategic Objective 1: Maintain or improve the flow of agro-ecosystem services to the livelihoods of local communities

Strategic Objective 2: To generate sustainable flow of forest ecosystems in arid, semi-arid and humid, including sustainable livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Strategic Objective 3: To reduce pressure on natural resources and limit the effects of competing land uses across the landscape.

The contribution of the chemicals projects to achievements of GEF objectives will include:

Strategic Objective 1: Eliminate Persistent organic pollutants and reduce their recurrence.

The contribution of the capacity building projects to achievements of GEF objectives will include:

Strategic objective 3: To build capacity in policy development and legislation to achieve the overall benefits

Strategic objective 4: To build capacity for management and implementation guidelines conventions (standards, funding mechanisms, etc.).