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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Produced by:
The National Coordination of the ANCR-NCSA process
TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

IV.1. Vision 2025 of ANCR-NCSA Cameroon
IV.2. Guiding principles for the development of capacities
IV.3. Strategic areas for the development of capacities
IV.4. Plan for building legal, institutional and actors capacities for the efficient implementation of Conventions and environmental management
   IV.4.1. Global objective
   IV.4.2. Specific objectives
   IV.4.3. Expected results
   IV.4.4. Costs of programmes
   IV.4.5. Sources of financing
   IV.4.6. Steering and control of the implementation of the Action plan
   IV.4.7. Monitoring – Evaluation Mechanisms
   IV.4.8. Revisitation of the Strategy and Action plan
   IV.4.9. Process of validation of the Action plan

ANNEX I: Logical framework of the capacity building action plan
ANNEX II. Methodology of Prioritization for the development of the capacity building action plan to ensure synergy between environmental conventions (ANCR-NCSA Cameroon)
ANNEX III: Main bibliographical references

LIST OF FIGURES
Figure 1: Map of Cameroon with agro ecological zones

LIST OF TABLES
Table 1: Methodological approach of the NCSA process
Table 2: Stakeholders Analysis
Table 3: Species of higher plants and known and threatened vertebrates
Table 4: Analysis of constraints as relating to capacity building
Table 5: Stakeholders matrix

LIST PHOTOGRAPHS
Photograph 1: Desert landscape of North Cameroon
Photograph 2: Launching of the national workshop on the development of NCSA capacities in Yaounde
Photographs 3 and 4: Discussions in working groups at the national workshop on development of NCSA capacities in Yaounde
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 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

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

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 œuvre 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 œuvre 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 PNPD, 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 œuvre 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 km\(^2\) 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 amongst 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.

Cameroon 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. / km$^2$), 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGES</th>
<th>METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode of participation</td>
<td>Facilitation approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>Pluridisciplinary</td>
<td>UNEP/GEF and Cameroon Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consultations and</td>
<td>• Documentary research Reports, scientific publications, others…) Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preliminary studies</td>
<td>(launching)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Awareness and collection of the adherence of stakeholders on the operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aspects of the ANCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVENTORY</td>
<td>Biredirectional</td>
<td>National Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>communication</td>
<td>• Meeting resource persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Semi-structured questionnaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- state of progress of the implementation of the la CBD, CCD and CCC in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Identification and analysis of stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data existing on gaps, constraints, fundamental causes and priority needs in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the areas of biodiversity, climate change and desertification (see the three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thematic evaluation reports )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>National Consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consultation</td>
<td>• Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Semi-structured questionnaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Resource persons, at the central and provincial levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Focal points of conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advisory and technical</td>
<td>Thematic evaluation teams for the three conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organ</td>
<td>Evaluation meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Examination of preliminary reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical validation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTER</td>
<td>National consultant</td>
<td>Synthesis of thematic evaluations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THÉMATIQUE ÉVALUATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cross-cutting issues and needs identified for the three Conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DÉVELOPPEMENT OF THE</td>
<td>International consultant</td>
<td>Workshop on the development of the strategy and action plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY AND ACTION</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Prioritization of needs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Participatory planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan for improving the implementation of the three Rio Conventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government</strong></td>
<td>• Strategic orientation, • Organisation/Animation, • Financing • Reforestation • Conservation</td>
<td>Success of the process, ensure the smooth implementation of policies and strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, environment and protection of nature, forest, livestock, mines, industries, research institutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private sectors: international, national,</strong></td>
<td>• Technical and financial support • Sustainable management of ecosystems</td>
<td>Ensure the smooth running of the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGO, individual association</strong></td>
<td>• Supervision and animation • Environmental education</td>
<td>Facilitate the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEF executing agencies: UNDP UNEP WB</strong></td>
<td>• Financial support • Technical support</td>
<td>Release funds on time, ensure good management of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population (community organisation, women and youths)</strong></td>
<td>• Users of resources</td>
<td>Participate in the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decentralised local authorities</strong></td>
<td>• Supervision • Local regulation</td>
<td>Participate and Facilitate the process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Higher plants</th>
<th>Mammals</th>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
<th>Amphibians</th>
<th>fishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T M</td>
<td>T M</td>
<td>T M</td>
<td>T M</td>
<td>T M</td>
<td>T M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>\approx 9000*</td>
<td>+ de 500*</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>42*</td>
<td>850*</td>
<td>18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td>50*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>540*</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Carthagena
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 the 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 Carthagena 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;

For the transborder protected Areas

- Setting up of transboundary PAs (TRIDOM, TNS...): Decrees n° 2006/355 of 18/10/20006 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, Ndian/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 INGOSer 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 of 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
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 t 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° 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° 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° 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 No 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° 76/166/PM of 27 April 1976 to lay down the terms or conditions of management of national estates
- Decree n° 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.


  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.
Alongside 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

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.

- **Ill 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 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 Stockolhm 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, FNEDD, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Constraints and priority needs</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Key to capacity building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional weakness</td>
<td>- qualitative and quantitative shortage of human resources&lt;br&gt;- insufficient financial and technical means&lt;br&gt;- low motivation of staff&lt;br&gt;- low organisational capacity of actors&lt;br&gt;- instability et dispersal of focal points ″;</td>
<td>- low output of actors&lt;br&gt;- inappropriate use of human and financial resources</td>
<td>- Provide training of specialists in environment related issues&lt;br&gt;- Develop auto-financing mechanisms,&lt;br&gt;- Build the capacities of actors in designing or formulating reliable and bankable projects,&lt;br&gt;- Build the human and technical capacities of focal points focaux, Clarify and stabilize their mandates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inadequate legal framework</td>
<td>- Insufficient popularization of laws,&lt;br&gt;- Absence of texts of application;&lt;br&gt;- incoherence between texts;&lt;br&gt;- gaps in laws</td>
<td>- non-application of texts by actors;&lt;br&gt;- uncontrolled use of resources.</td>
<td>- Strengthen institutionnal capacities in the implementation regulatory and legislative texts relating the environment and water resources management ;&lt;br&gt;- Strengthen institutional capacities in the drafting of texts of application of the various laws relating to the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low intervention capacity of actors</td>
<td>- Limited human resources&lt;br&gt;- Insufficient knowledge with regard to the three Rio conventions&lt;br&gt;- Limited technical and financial means&lt;br&gt;- Low organisation capacity</td>
<td>- Continous degradation of resources ;&lt;br&gt;- Pauperization of the rural masses.</td>
<td>- Reinforce the means of information of the public and of communications on the three conventions&lt;br&gt;- Strengthen institutional capacities to constitute a national network of national skills and expertises relating to environmental management.&lt;br&gt;- Mobilize all stakeholders in environmental conservation actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems</td>
<td>Constraints and priority needs</td>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Key to capacity building</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient financing</td>
<td>- absence a financing mechanism proper to Rio conventions;</td>
<td>- Difficulty of the implementation of conventions;</td>
<td>➢ 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- difficulty in mobilizing financial resources;</td>
<td>- Continuous degradation of resources;</td>
<td>➢ Operationalize the counterpart funds and develop national financing mechanisms for projects.</td>
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<td>- low capacity in designing or formulating projects eligibles for various financing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Insufficiency of budgetary allocations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precariousness of the living conditions of populations</td>
<td>➢ Poor redistribution of royalties received from the exploitation of natural resources</td>
<td>➢ High pressure on natural resources</td>
<td>➢ 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</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Failure to take into account the needs of local populations in the creation of protected and special areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Improve the living conditions of populations in areas affected by desertification; develop reliable and adapted natural resource management and development plans;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Funds resulting from the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative should be allocated to poverty reduction measures</td>
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</table>
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.
IV. 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;
11. where the actors and stakeholders are sensitized, trained and adequately involved in national and global environmental conservation;
12. 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

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 throughout 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
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:

- **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

- **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

○ 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
<th>Expectations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State institutions in charge of environmental management with MINEP as the coordinating institution of the process (national GEF Committee, provincial delegations))</td>
<td>Strategic orientation, animation, coordination and financing of the process</td>
<td>- ensure the proper management of funds and the success of the process - Identification of people, institutions, etc for capacity building</td>
<td>- conservation of ecosystems - Improvement of the living conditions of populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research institutes</td>
<td>Development of techniques and tools for environmental conservation</td>
<td>Popularization of research results</td>
<td>- appropriation of research results by the various actors ; - Financing of research activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralised local authorities</td>
<td>Coordination of the process, animation and sensitization of local populations, expression of needs</td>
<td>- Participate and facilitate the setting up of environmental conservation activities - Support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for building capacities in localities</td>
<td>- improvement of the living environment of populations and fiscal revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>Technical and financial support</td>
<td>Legal and responsible exploitation of natural resources; efficient management of wastes</td>
<td>- Increase in revenues - Availability of raw materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>supervision, animation and sensitization of populations, dissemination of informations</td>
<td>- Facilitate the process of implementation of the Rio conventions - support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for capacity building in localities</td>
<td>- Sustainable management of the environment - Transparency in the management of funds allocated to environmental conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-regional environmental conservation organisation</td>
<td>Coordination of environmental conservation activities at the sub-regional level in relation with national actions, technical and financial support</td>
<td>Ensure the smooth running of the process at the sub-regional level</td>
<td>Integrated and participatory management of sub-regional ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development partners</td>
<td>Financial and technical support</td>
<td>Release funds in time, ensure the proper management of funds</td>
<td>Sustainable management of natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populations/Associations and local communities</td>
<td>Expression of their concerns</td>
<td>- Participation in the conservation of the environment - support to the identification of persons, institutions, etc. for capacity building in localities</td>
<td>- Improvement of living conditions - Preservations of user or customary rights - Sustainable and guaranteed access to natural resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 1. 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.
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

### Table: Logic of Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective 1.1.1</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>60 workers trained in 3 years of the programme</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGO, local Communities</td>
<td>MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées</td>
<td>Euro €6 millions</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 representatives of the populations trained in 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.1.1</td>
<td>Officials of the public administration trained in participatory planning techniques</td>
<td>20 agents or workers trained per year</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon Public sector</td>
<td>MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées</td>
<td>€2.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.1.2</td>
<td>Representatives of local populations trained in participatory planning techniques</td>
<td>10 representatives of populations trained per annum</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon Local Communities</td>
<td>MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées</td>
<td>€1.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.1.3</td>
<td>At least two participatory land management and planning tools in conjunction with environmental conventions are identified and designed</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities</td>
<td>MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées</td>
<td>€1.000.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.1.4</td>
<td>Trainers in participatory land development and management tools in in conjunction with</td>
<td>At least 6 trainers identified in year 3</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon Public sector, private sector,</td>
<td>MINEP, MINADER, MINFOF, Decentralised local</td>
<td>€1.000.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Activities 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. Representative 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 five agro-ecological zones. MI NEP, MI NFOF, MI NPLADAT, MI NADER, MI NEPIA, MI NTOUR, MI NEFI, Decentralised local authorities, GEF and other NGOs and funding bodies. MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, 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 whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities | The five agro-ecological zones. MI NEP, MI NFOF, MI NPLADAT, MI NADER, MI NEPIA, MI NTOUR, MI NEFI, Decentralised local authorities, GEF and other NGOs and funding bodies. MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, Decentralised local authorities | 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 | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities | MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, 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 | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities | MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, 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 | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, 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 | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, 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 | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGOs, local Communities | MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, Decentralised local authorities | €1.000.000 | I, II, III |
| Specific Objective 1.3. | At least two Zones sensitive | MI NEP, | Euro €0,5million |
senitization workshops for companies or enterprisers organised and followed up per annum from year 4 of the programme to pollutions (coastal zones and Yaoundé) Decentralised local authorities, GI CAM, Syndricam and NGOs, MI NEP, and other administrations involved or concerned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 1.3.1</th>
<th>Incentive measures are put in place to interest the private sector and enterprises to participate in the implementation of environmental conventions.</th>
<th>A new legislation is put in place as incentive measure to the private sector from year 4 of the programme</th>
<th>The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities</th>
<th>MI NEP, Chamber of Commerce, Focal Points</th>
<th>€100,000</th>
<th>I, II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.3.2</td>
<td>The private sector and companies or enterprises are sensitized on the stakes of desertification, biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>At least two sensitization workshops are organised for companies or enterprises and followed up per annum from year 4 of the programme</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, Focal Points, Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>€200,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.3.3</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>At least two partnership agreements between the private, public sector and populations per annum from year 4</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon, Public sector, private sector, NGOs, local Communities, the media</td>
<td>MI NEP, Focal Points, Chamber of Commerce, local communities</td>
<td>€200,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 1.4.</td>
<td>Increase in the number of communities affected by the capacity building programme per annum.</td>
<td>Increase in the number of communities affected by the capacity building programme per annum.</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, other administrations concerned, Universities, Research Institutes, private sector and the civil society.</td>
<td>MI NEP and other administrations involved private sector and NGOs.</td>
<td>Euro €2millions</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.4.1</td>
<td>Local communities are sensitized and educated on the stakes of sustainable management of biodiversity and water and land resources.</td>
<td>At least 3 communities per year are sensitized on the sustainable use of environmental resources from year 4</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGO, local Communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées</td>
<td>€1,000,000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 1.4.2</td>
<td>Income generating activities are developed and set up in rural areas</td>
<td>At least three alternative activities are being implemented from year 4</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon, Public sector, NGO, local Communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, MI NADER, MI NFOF, Decentralised local authorities</td>
<td>€1,000,000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Programme N°2: Capacity to adapt 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention: Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization and Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 2.1. manage and develop participatively space and land around Protected Areas (PAs)</td>
<td>Objective Verifiable Indicators</td>
<td>30% of land is effectively managed around PAs from year of the programme</td>
<td>High risk zones are priority on the national territory and transboundary areas</td>
<td>MINADER, Ministries and development partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.1. Human resources trained and available in land management around PAs</td>
<td>Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners</td>
<td>At least five persons trained on land management in two years</td>
<td>The whole Cameroon public sector, NGOs, local Communities</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.2. Populations are sensitized on land management around PAs</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, sector Ministries</td>
<td>At least two sensitization workshops are organized on popular or community land management per year from year 4</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries</td>
<td>€300,000 I et II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.3. Land management tools and technique are developed and adapted to village or local populations around PAs</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, sector Ministries</td>
<td>At least two methodological land management tools or procedures developed per year from year 2 of the programme</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, APs, Ministères sectoriels</td>
<td>€300,000 I et II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.4. Adapted land management tools and techniques adapted as used by the populations</td>
<td>Zones à hauts risques de dégradation</td>
<td>At least 5% of land around PAs are effectively managed from year 3 of the programme</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, PAs, sector Ministries</td>
<td>€300,000 I et II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.5. Village land around PAs are better managed</td>
<td>High risk zones are a priority</td>
<td>At least 5% of land around PAs are effectively managed from year 4 of the programme</td>
<td>MINADER, MINFOF, Sector Ministries and</td>
<td>€300,000 I and II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 2.1.6. Management plans of FMUs are developed and validated with the participation of populations</td>
<td>Yaounde interministerial Committee</td>
<td>ToRs of management plans are developed and adopted. Qt. 60 legal entities are created in year 4 of the programme</td>
<td>Cameroon Development partners</td>
<td>MINFOF, Local Populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2.1.7. Management plans of FMUs are applied with the participation of populations

Management plans of FMUs are applied and adopted.

At least 60 legal entities are created in year 4.

Cameroon Development partners

Yaounde Interministerial Committee

Local Populations

Sector Ministries and development partners

Expected Results 2.1.8. Management plans of FMUs followed up and evaluated with the participation of populations

Management plans of FMUs are followed up and evaluated from year 4 of the programme.

At least 2 management plans are applied per year from year 4.

Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners

Yaounde Interministerial Committee

Local Populations

Sector Ministries and development partners

Expected Results 2.1.9. Capacities of local populations in group or community development organisation and common resources management communities are strengthened.

ToR of management plans are elaborated and adopted by the populations.

At least 3 local communities are organized in development groups for the environment per annum from year 5 of the programme.

Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners

Yaounde Interministerial Committee

Populations locales

Ministères sectoriels et partenaires au développement

Expected Results 2.1.10. Monitoring/evaluation mechanisms for management of income resulting from the management of natural resources by council authorities are developed

ToR of monitoring and evaluation of the management of incomes are developed from year 4.

A monitoring evaluation guide is drawn up for the management of income.

Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners

Cameroon Development partners

Yaounde Interministerial Committee

Local Populations

Sector Ministries and development partners

Specific Objective 2.2. Develop viable and adapted plans to socio-cultural realities for the management of resources of protected areas (PAs)

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 €3 millions

I and II

Expected Results 2.2.1 Management Plans of

A management plan plan drawn

Cameroon Sector Ministries

Sector Ministries and development partners

€600.000

I, II and III
protected areas drawn up and submitted for validation by partners including bordering populations

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 and development partners

User rights are taken into account in at least 1 management plan from year 4

Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners

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

Expected Results 2.2.4 institutional cooperation capacities in the creation and management of 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

Expected Results 2.2.5 human, material and financial capacities in PA management are built/ strengthened

At least 40 écoguarde are trained, purchased and maintenance of new equipment from year 5

Cameroon Sector Ministries and development partners

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 annum from year 7

The whole Cameroon public sector, NGOs, local Communities

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

Specific Objective 3.1. Develop sensitization techniques adapted to sociocultural realities of each region of the country

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

The whole Cameroon ecoregions of Cameroon

Media, traditional medical practitioners

Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken

MI NEP, MI NRESI

Estimated amount of Financing and funding body

Euro €1 million

Prioritization^ & Phase in the Action Plan

1, 11

Pworied 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 3.1.2

**Expected Results**

Techniques adapted to sociocultural realities formulated in consultation with local populations:

- Ecoregions of Cameroon
- Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

**MI NEP, public awareness NGOs, research centres**

| €300.000 | I, II |

### Specific Objective 3.1.3

**Expected Results**

Human resources trained in awareness techniques adapted to sociocultural realities:

- Ecoregions of Cameroon
- Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

**MI NEP, awareness raising NGOs**

| €400.000 | I, II |

### Specific Objective 3.2.

**Expected Results 3.2.1**

Techniques and tools adapted to sociocultural realities produced and disseminated for the implementation of the conventions:

- Ecoregions of Cameroon
- Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

**MI NEP, Centres de Recherche**

| €1.500.000 | I, II |

### Specific Objective 3.2.

**Expected Results 3.2.2**

Achievements of local knowledge and know how are capitalised and made available:

- Ecoregions of Cameroon
- Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

**MI NEP, Research Centres**

| €1.500.000 | I, II |

### Specific Objective 3.3.

**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 energy for firewood and fossil fuel:

- Ecoregions of Cameroon
- Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

**MI NEP, NGOs de sensibilisation**

| €1.000.000 | I, II |
### 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 firewood and fossil fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>3.3.2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>funded or</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>supported per</td>
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<tr>
<td>annum from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 4 of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>formulated in</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 5 of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerned,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partners, local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorities and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs, media</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEP/ MINEE,</td>
<td>€1,000,000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness raising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Objective 3.4

Promote improved agricultural method and sensitize the populations on their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective</th>
<th>3.4</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workshops on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method organised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per annum from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 new methods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>developed in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 5 of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NADER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public sector,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO, local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEP, Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centres, MI NADER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro €3 millions</td>
<td></td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected Results 3.4.1

Agricultural techniques improved in their output and conserving the environment are put in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>3.4.1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecoregions of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerned,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partners, local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>authorities and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NADER/ MI NRE</td>
<td>€1,000,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI, MI NEP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected Results 3.4.2

Improved agricultural methods (output and environment) are adopted and appropriated or owned by the populations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>3.4.2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rendement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricole multiplié par 1,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en 3 ans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less offences of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depredation or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plundering of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resources by the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecoregions of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>concerned,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partners, local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorities and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NADER, MI NEP</td>
<td>€2,000,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Objective 3.5

Deploy an awareness programme on the use of controlled intensive techniques in livestock breeding (fence or paddock breeding).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workshops per</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annum from year 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Number of unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>created</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) herd per unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEP, MI NADER,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro €1 millions</td>
<td></td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEPIA/ MI NRE</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI, MI NADER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected Results 3.5.1

An intensive rearing or farming programme is set up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>3.5.1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>techniques are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and appropriated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by breeders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEPIA</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected Results 3.5.2

Intensive breeding techniques are adopted and appropriated by breeders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>3.5.2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>units of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>created</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) herd per unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEPIA</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specific Objective 3.6

Elaborate repressive texts to render effective the « polluter pays » principle.

#### Expected Results 3.6.1

**The "Polluter - Pays" principle is effective**

1. **Regulatory text adopted**
   - **National territory**
   - **MI NEP**
   - **€20,000**

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**
   - **MI NEP**
   - **€40,000**

2. **Data on the application of 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**
   - **MI NEP**
   - **€40,000**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>At least 2 new techniques adapted per year from year 3 of the programme</td>
<td>Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>Euro €2m</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>At least 2 sensitisation tools adapted per annum from year 3 of the programme</td>
<td>Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>At least 3 workshops per annum on sensitization techniques from</td>
<td>Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective 4.1.3</th>
<th>Expected Results 4.1.3</th>
<th>Animation and sensitization days are regularly organised</th>
<th>At least 1 sensitization day organised per year from year 3</th>
<th>Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</th>
<th>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</th>
<th>€500,000</th>
<th>1, II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 4.1.4</td>
<td>Expected Results 4.1.4</td>
<td>sensitization of populations is carried out</td>
<td>At least 1 sensitization day organised per year from year 3</td>
<td>Cameroon public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 4.2.1</td>
<td>Expected Results 4.2.1</td>
<td>The public knows better the provisions of the three conventions</td>
<td>At least 5% of the public has heard about the objectives of the conventions from year 3</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs, focal points</td>
<td>€600,000</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 4.2.2</td>
<td>Expected Results 4.2.2</td>
<td>The means of communication on the three conventions are improved</td>
<td>At least 3 new communication media used from year 3 of the programme</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>€800,000</td>
<td>1, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 4.2.3</td>
<td>Expected Results 4.2.3</td>
<td>Access of public to information on the conventions is facilitated</td>
<td>30% of populations exposed to information on the conventions from year 5</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs</td>
<td>€600,000</td>
<td>1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention</th>
<th>Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization 7 &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 5.1.1</td>
<td>Expected Results 5.1.1</td>
<td>Informations on local know how, research results, technical innovations on tools of sustainable natural</td>
<td>At least 3 publications on management tool from year 3</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research</td>
<td>MI NEP, awareness NGOs, research centres, schools, traditional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 5.1.2</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.1.3</td>
<td>Necessary equipment for the popularization and valorisation local knowledge, research results, technical innovations on sustainable natural resource management tools are acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.1.4</td>
<td>Effective management of information collected on local know how, research results, technical innovation is realised in the various ecological zones in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 5.2.2</td>
<td>Develop local know how, research results and technological innovations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.2.1.1</td>
<td>At least 3 publications of local knowledge in year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.2.1.2</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.2.1.3</td>
<td>Necessary equipment for the popularization and valorisation local knowledge, research results, technical innovations on sustainable natural resource management tools are acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 5.2.1.4</td>
<td>Effective management of information collected on local know how, research results, technical innovation is realised in the various ecological zones in the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expected Results 5.2.2 | Research programmes are developed |
| Expected Results 5.2.3 | Target actors are reached |

| Expected Results 5.2.1.1 | At least 1 application of local knowledge per year from year 4 |

| Expected Results 5.2.3 | At least 30% of target actors are reached |

| Expected Results 5.2.2 | At least 3 research programmes are developed |

| Expected Results 5.2.3 | At least 30% of target actors are reached |

| Expected Results 5.2.2 | Research results and local knowledge beneficial to environmental conservation are adapted and disseminated to target actors |

| Expected Results 5.2.3 | Target actors are reached |

| Expected Results 5.2.3 | Target actors are reached |
sensitized for the development of research results and local knowledge relevant for environmental conservation

Expected Results 5.2.4.
Innovative research programmes including local knowledge and know how are developed for the implementation of the three Rio conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actsors populations institutions etc.</th>
<th>Sector Ministries, Partners, media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>private sector, NGOs, Local communities universities, traditional medical practitioner</td>
<td>€250,000 Phase II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Objective 5.3.
Set up resource centres grouping together all information, data and research results relating to Rio Conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource or documentation centres exist and are functioning; qualified staff is operational; and information aids and exchanges are harmonised.</th>
<th>MI NEP, MI NFOF and other administrations involved the private sector and NGOs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National territory.</td>
<td>€2milionls 1, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI NEP, MI NFOF, other administration involved, Universities, training and research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 5.3.1
Research results and informations are assembled and better conserved in resource centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information and exchange aids are harmonised and catalogued from year 4</th>
<th>Research centre universities, traditional medical practitioner, MI NEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres universities, traditional medical practitioner</td>
<td>€500,000 1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 5.3.2
Resource centres are created and equipped with appropriate resources for their functioning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation of resource centres from year 4 Accessibility to the public</th>
<th>Research centre universities, traditional medical practitioner, MI NEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities, research centres universities, traditional medical practitioner</td>
<td>€500,000 1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 5.3.3
Resource centres on the three conventions are accessible to the public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 resource Centre is available to the public from year 4</th>
<th>MI NEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>€500,000 1, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 5.3.4
The resource centres on the three conventions are monitored and evaluated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The resource centres on the three conventions are monitored and evaluated</th>
<th>MI NEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, NGOs, Local communities</td>
<td>€500,000 1, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Objective 5.4.
Create a data bank, popularize and valorise research results and local knowledge on sustainable natural resource management techniques.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data bank created in year 3</th>
<th>MI NEP, awareness NGOs Research Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres universities</td>
<td>€500,000 1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 5.4.1
Data bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data bank</th>
<th>MI NEP, Euro €2 millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon;</td>
<td>1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A scientific data bank is created in year 3.

**Expected Results 5.4.2** Data collection is regularly ensured.

At least 3 data collection campaigns per year from year 3.

**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.

**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.

**Expected Results 5.5.1.**

Capacities of national research institutions built on the collection of local knowledge and technological innovations that are profit to the implementation of environmental conventions.

At least 20 researchers are trained in seminars on methodologies and technological innovations geared towards the implementation of conventions in year 8.

**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.

**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 conventions.

At least 20 researchers are trained in seminars on methodology and technological innovations aimed to the implementation of conventions.
Programme No 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention</th>
<th>Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Objective 6.1.</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs</td>
<td>Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</td>
<td>€100.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Results 6.1.1</td>
<td>National territory</td>
<td>MINEP (FP)</td>
<td>€200.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Results 6.1.2</td>
<td>Network of actors</td>
<td>MINEP (FP)</td>
<td>€200.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Results 6.1.3</td>
<td>Network of actors</td>
<td>MINEP, MINEDU, MINES, Universities</td>
<td>€2million</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Objective 6.2.</td>
<td>Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, research centres, universities</td>
<td>Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</td>
<td>€400.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Results 6.2.1</td>
<td>National territory</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€1.300.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Results 6.2.2</td>
<td>National territory</td>
<td>MINEP, MINEDUB, MINES, Universities</td>
<td>€1.300.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners

1) Number of training modules drawn up and adopted in year 4

National territory
Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

Expected Results 6.3.1
A Training programme for actors of various sector of the public, private, NGOs and grassroots communities is drawn up and adopted

1) Number of target category built
2) number of persons trained per category
3) Number of trained partners involved in project execution

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners

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

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners

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 convenations 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

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners

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

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, research centres, universities

Expected Results 6.3.4
Effective monitoring and evaluation of the participation of actors of the public, private sectors, NGOs and grassroots communities in the effective appropriation of convenations 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

Cameron; public sector, private sector, NGOs, Local communities research centres, universities, traditional medical practitioners
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
MI NEP, Focal Points
Focal €100.000

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
MI NEP, Focal Points
Focal €100.000

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
MI NEP, Focal Points
Focal €100.000

Expected Results 6.4.4.
Human resources in GHG calculations and evaluation of communications on CC are trained

1) Number of target categories built
National territory
Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs
MI NEP, Focal Points
Focal €200.000

Program N°7: Development of institutional capacities in the formulation and application of regulatory and legislative texts relating 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 & Phase in the Plan

Specific Objective 7.1
Build institutional capacities in order to constitute a network of national competences and expertise relating to environmental legislation

At least one network of legal competence created from year 3
Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, jurists, universities, researchers
MI NEP, Focal Points, Experts network
Euro €0.5million

Expected Results 7.1.1
A network of environmental jurists created in year 3
Cameroon; public sector, private sector, NGOs, jurists, universities, researchers
MI NEP, Focal Points, Experts network
€100.000

Expected Results 7.1.2
Environmental jurists are trained on
At least three institutions are collaborating in
Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Experts
MI NEP, Focal Points, Jurists
€100.000

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

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

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

Specific Objective 7.2. Build institutional capacities in the application and enforcement of regulatory and legislative texts relating to environmental resources

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

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 populations - ecoguards are organised per year from year 2 of the programme

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 enforcement agents are recruited and trained in year 5 of the programme

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

Specific Objective 7.3. Build institutional capacities in drafting texts of application of the various laws relating to the environment

Expected Results 7.3.1. jurists are trained to
At least 5 jurists are trained on

Expected Results 7.3.2. Environmental jurists are trained to
At least 5 jurists are trained on
produce application measure for enforcing environmental laws

Expected Results 7.3.2.
Jurists effectively produce measures of application texts of environmental laws

Expected Results 7.3.3.
Participation of stakeholders in in good governance of application measures of environmental laws is promoted, monitored and evaluated

Expected Results 7.4.1.
Appropriate human resources are appointed in a rational manner in the implementation of conventions

Expected Results 7.4.2.
Human capacities for the effective implementation and follow up of all the commitments taken during the signing of conventions

Expected Results 7.4.3.
The population is trained and informed on its participation in the implementation of conventions

Expected Results 7.5.1.
Human capacities for the implementation & follow up of commitments taken by the signing of conventions are trained

Expected Results 7.5.2.
The population is trained and informed on its needs of MI NEP

Expected Results 7.5.3.
Human resources trained in techniques of negotiation of conventions

Expected Results 7.5.4.
MI NEP adequately equipped to follow up and implement

Specific Objective 7.4. Confide specific tasks to appropriate experts following terms of reference

Specific Objective 7.5.
Build institutional and human capacities for the effective implementation and follow up of all the commitments taken during the signing of conventions

Specific Objective 7.6.
Jurists denounce applications of the norms denounced by the population each year from year 4

Jurists expert, focal points

Ten texts of application of environmental laws are produced in year 3

MI NEP, €150.000
Network of jurist experts, focal points

At least 3 cases of violation of the law on environmental protection denounced by the population each year from year 4

MI NEP, €200.000
Network of jurist experts, focal points x, NGOs

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, MI NEP

Considering the following terms of reference

Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MI NEP

Euro €0.5millions
Network of experts, focal points

Three quarters of human resources are appointed following terms of reference from year 2

Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, jurists, Local communities, Min. Justice, MI NEP

Euro €2millions
Network of experts, focal points

At least 10 agents of the implementation of conventions activities 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 practitioners

Euro €500.000
Network of environmental experts, focal points, Min. Foreign Affairs

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, MI NEP

€500.000
Awareness NGOs, Focal Points

At least 5 agents trained in the techniques of negotiation of agreements and projects

Cameroon; Public sector, NGOs, MI NEP, universities, researchers

€500.000
Network of environmental experts, focal points, Min. Foreign Affairs

At least half of the needs of MI NEP for the implementation of

Cameroon; Public sector, MI NEP,

Finance

€500.000
Min. Foreign Affairs

expected results

7.5.1. Three quarters of human resources are appointed following terms of reference from year 2

7.5.2. At least 3 training workshops per year to involve the populations in the application of conventions from year 3

7.5.3. At least 5 agents trained in the techniques of negotiation of agreements and projects

7.5.4. At least half of the needs of MI NEP for the implementation of

7.5.5. The population is trained and informed on its participation in the implementation of conventions

7.5.6. Human capacities for the implementation & follow up of commitments taken by the signing of conventions are trained

7.5.7. Appropriate human resources are appointed in a rational manner in the implementation of conventions

7.5.8. Jurists effectively produce measures of application texts of environmental laws

7.5.9. Participation of stakeholders in in good governance of application measures of environmental laws is promoted, monitored and evaluated
Program No 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 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.

Expected Results 8.1.1
The secretariat of the CNCCD is functioning; It produces reports; Organises its meeting; Has permanent staff within a year. The other institutions are set up within 2 years. Legal texts giving mandate to the CNCCD inplace latest in year 3

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.

Specific Objective 8.2. Strengthen collaboration between the administration and other actors of natural resource management and use.

Expected Results 8.2.1
A simplified collaboration plateform on the management and use of natural resources between the public, private sectors and local communities is put in place

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.
**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.

| Plateforme fonctionnelle au plus tard en l’an 4 | Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Local communities MI NEP, CNCD, OFP, PA Provinicial Delegations, universities | MI NEP, OFP GEF €600.000 | I, II, III |

**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 drawn lessons from experience acquired.

| Evaluation and follow up or monitoring of the platform from year 4 | Cameroon; public sector, private sector, Local communities MI NEP, CNCD, OFP, PA Provinicial Delegations, universities | MI NEP, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs, public sector, national committees | €200.000 | I, II, III |

**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.

| Appointment decree available and terms of reference drawn up. | National territory. The administration in charge of the Environment, the other administration s or services involved, Universities, Training and Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society. Cameroon; public sector, MI NEP, Provinicial Delegations, | MI NEP, OFP GEF | €0.5million | I, II |

**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.

| Appointment order or decree available and terms of reference drawn up. | MI NEP, CNCD | MI NEP, CNCDD | €200.000 | I, II |

**Expected Results 8.3.2**
At least three quarters of performance contracts drafted and signed in year 4 at the latest.

| At least three quarters of performance contracts drafted and signed in year 4 | MI NEP, CNCD | MI NEP, CNCDD | €300.000 | I, II |

**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

| 1 annual work plan or programme drawn up; At least 75% of services and other activities carried out. | National territory. MI NEP, the other administrations or services involved, Universities, Training and Research | MI NEP, OFP GEF | €0.5million | II, III |

75
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

Cameroon; MI NEP, NGOs, public sector, national committees

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

Cameroon; MI NEP, CNCDD, OFP GEF

Program NO 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention: Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 9.1. Appoint members of the CIE with a fix mandate and precise terms of reference.</td>
<td>The 16 members of the CIE have a fix mandate and precise terms of reference at the end of two years</td>
<td>Yaounde</td>
<td>MI NEP and CIE</td>
<td>Euro €0.25 million</td>
<td>I, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 9.1.1 Mandate of the committee and members are fixed and terms of reference are precise</td>
<td>The CIE and 16 members have a fix two year mandate</td>
<td>Yaounde</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>€100.000</td>
<td>I, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>A ministerial order is published</td>
<td>Yaounde</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>€150.000</td>
<td>I, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 9.2. Build the human, material and financial capacities of the CIE</td>
<td>The capacities of 16 members of the CIE are built or strengthened on the short and medium term</td>
<td>Yaounde</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>Euro €0.75 million</td>
<td>I, II and III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Expected Results 9.2.2
Qualified or competent human resources are sufficient and in place at the CIE

Program No 10: Revitalisation of Interministerial Committees to fight against corruption and the relationship between the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC)

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

Expected Results 10.1.2
A good governance and anti corruption mechanism in implementation projects of convention is put in and functioning

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

Program No 11: Support to the translation of laws into simplified popularization guides intended for the populations

Logic of Intervention:
Specific Objective, Expected Results

Specific Objective 10.1.1
Set up an efficient system to fight corruption implementation projects of RIO conventions

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

Expected Results 10.1.2
A good governance and anti corruption mechanism in implementation projects of convention is put in and functioning

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

Program No 11: Support to the translation of laws into simplified popularization guides intended for the populations

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

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.
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention: Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Objective 11.1</strong></td>
<td>Translate and popularize legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions into simplified guides</td>
<td>At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guidelines in year 4</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, jurists, NGOs, local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, network of jurists, NGOs</td>
<td>Euro €1 million I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 11.1.1</strong></td>
<td>A simplified guide of legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions is prepared</td>
<td>Preparation of at least 5 legal texts in year 2</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, jurists, NGOs, local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, network of jurists, NGOs</td>
<td>Euro €200,000 I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 11.1.2</strong></td>
<td>A simplified guide of legal and regulatory texts on the environment and conventions is published</td>
<td>At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guidelines are published in year 4</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, jurists, NGOs, local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, network of jurists, NGOs</td>
<td>Euro €200,000 I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 11.1.3</strong></td>
<td>The guide of legal instruments is popularized within the populations</td>
<td>At least 5 legal texts translated into simplified guidelines are popularized in year 5</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, jurists, NGOs, local communities</td>
<td>MI NEP, network of jurists, NGOs, media</td>
<td>Euro €600,000 I, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention: Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Objective 12.1</strong></td>
<td>Reinforce means of information of public on the three Conventions.</td>
<td>At least 3 public awareness programmes drawn up, produced and carried out per annum</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, other administrations involved, Universities, Research Institutes, private sector and the civil society</td>
<td>MI NEP, NGOs/ awareness Institutions</td>
<td>Euro €1 million I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 12.1.1</strong></td>
<td>Information and public awareness institutions on Rio conventions are identified or created and adequately equipped</td>
<td>At least three information institutions on Rio conventions equipped</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, jurists, NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions</td>
<td>MI NEP, NGOs/ awareness Institutions</td>
<td>Euro €400,000 II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 12.1.2</strong></td>
<td>National officers trained on the creation of public information tools on the three conventions and related awareness techniques</td>
<td>At least 10 national officials trained from year 2 on the production of popularization tools of texts on the conventions</td>
<td>Cameroon, MI NEP, NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions</td>
<td>MI NEP, NGOs/ awareness Institutions</td>
<td>Euro €300,000 I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universities, researchers</th>
<th>MINEP, NGOs/Awareness institutions, focal points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€300.000</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Objective 12.2.1**

Build the capacities of local populations to get organised in community interest groups around themes of the Rio conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At least ¾ of ecological zones of the country are exposed and familiar with measures of environmental conventions in year 3</th>
<th>At least 5 CI Gs and other organisations have integrated, through action of the Programme, the environmental component in their activities in year 4.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon MINEP, NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions, translators</td>
<td>Cameroon MINEP, the other administrations involved, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€300.000 I, II, III</td>
<td>€600.000 I, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected Results 12.2.2**

The populations are sensitized on the need to integrate environmental considerations in the centre of interest of their organisations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At least 500 villages are exposed to ideas of environmental CI G in year 5</th>
<th>At least 10 environmental CI Gs of villagers are equipped in year 5. At least 5 CI Gs are evaluated participatorily in year 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions</td>
<td>Cameroon MINEP NGOs, local communities, awareness institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€300.000 I, II</td>
<td>€100.000 I, II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Objective 12.2.3**

Build the capacities of local populations in monitoring-evaluation of their activities on the environment are strengthened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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.</th>
<th>At least 200 teachers supported with didactic material on themes of conventions from year 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon MINEP, the other administrations involved, Universities, training and research institutes, the private sector and civil society.</td>
<td>Cameroon MINEP, the other administrations involved, Universities, Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€100.000 I, II, III</td>
<td>€500.000 I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected Results 12.3.1**

Capacities of teachers in environmental knowledge are strengthened through course, training and retraining.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities of teachers in environmental knowledge are strengthened through course, training and retraining.</th>
<th>At least 5 cycles of training courses for teachers on environmental knowledge of conventions organised in year 3 at the latest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, MINEP, MINEO, MINES, MINEB, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools</td>
<td>Cameroon, MINEP, MINEO, MINES, MINEB, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€500.000 I, II</td>
<td>€500.000 I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected Results 12.3.2**

Teachers are supported in teaching courses relating to themes of environmental conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teachers are supported in teaching courses relating to themes of environmental conventions</th>
<th>MINEP, MINEO, MINES, MINEB, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon MINEP, MINEO, MINES, MINEB, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools</td>
<td>€500.000 I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specific Objective 12.4.
Create school programmes strengthen the capacity of the school system in teaching course modules on themes relating to the Rio conventions.

#### Expected Results

**12.4.1.** Training modules on 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
  - Cameroon
  - MI NEP, MI NEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools
- At least 3 modules on Rio conventions themes integrated in school syllabuses in year 3
  - Cameroon
  - MI NEP, MI NEDUC, Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools

**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
  - MI NEP, MI NEDUC, MI NES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools

**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
  - MI NEP, MI NEDUC, MI NES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools

**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
  - MI NEP, MI NEDUC, MI NES Teachers, NGOs, Universities, Schools

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**Programme N° 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention</th>
<th>Specific Objective</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 13.1</td>
<td>develop self/financing mechanisms for implementation actions of conventions</td>
<td>Self/ financing opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are identified</td>
<td>Two self/financing mechanisms have been developed per year from year 2</td>
<td>Cameroon MI NEP</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>Euro €0.5million</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 13.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At least 5 opportunities adapted to Rio conventions are identified</td>
<td>Cameroon MI NEP</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>€100,000</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 13.1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 financing is</td>
<td>Cameroon MI NEP</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>€100,000</td>
<td>I, II and III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.
### Programme N° 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 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Place of Action and key Partners | Institutions Responsible for Action to be | Estimated amount of Financing and funding body | Prioritisation & Phase in
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|

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.
### 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**

**Expected Results 14.1.1**

**Sub-regional agreements are integrated in the elaboration and implementation of national programmes relating to Rio conventions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 14.1.1</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) Number of sub-regional agreements integrated in national programmes</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2) Number of programmes and projects implemented in accordance with sub-regional agreements</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Objective 14.2.**

**Manage in a concerted manner shared resources at the sub-regional level**

**Expected Results 14.2.1**

**Aspects of policies and laws relating to the three Rio conventions are effectively harmonised in the sub-region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 14.2.1</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) Number of aspects of policies and laws harmonised</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected Results 14.2.2**

**Aspects already integrated in the Convergence Plan of COMIFAC are effectively implemented**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 14.2.2</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of projects and programmes jointly implemented</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Objective 14.3.**

**Develop mechanisms for the drawing up and promotion of eligible projects for international financing**

**Expected Results 14.3.1**

**Existing financing mechanisms are identified**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 14.3.1</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) A compendium of existing financing mechanisms</strong></td>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected Results 14.3.2**

**National capacities relating to the formulation of bankable projects and negotiation of funds are built**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 14.3.2</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) At least 5 training Modules drawn up and adopted in year 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2) Categories strengthened and number of persons per category trained</strong></td>
<td><strong>I, II, III</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Number of projects and programmes drawn up and financed

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
MI NEP, Focal Points
€100,000
I, II, III

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
MI NEP, Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

Specific Objective 14.4.4.
Mobilize the support of bilateral and multilateral partners

At least 2 projects and programmes drawn up and financed per annum from year 4

MI NEP, bilateral & multilateral Partners
MI NEP, 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
MI NEP, 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
MI NEP, Cooperation partners
€700,000
I, II, III

Programme N°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
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 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 Cameroon;
MI NEP, 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

MI NEP, 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.
**Specific Objective 15.1.**
Develop mechanisms for drawing up and validating projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 15.1.1</th>
<th>At least 2 training seminars in the ecocoregions on the mobilization of resources per annum</th>
<th>Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private &amp; Public Sectors, Cameroon</th>
<th>MINEP, Min Finance, PRSP</th>
<th>€200,000</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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 ecocoregions on the mobilization of resources per annum | Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Cameroon | MINEP, Min Finance | €200,000 | I, II |

**Specific Objective 15.2.**
Build the capacities of private actors, the public sector, NGOs and universities for the formulation of projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 15.2.1</th>
<th>At least 1 training workshop for the mobilization of resources per annum</th>
<th>Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private &amp; Public Sectors, Universities, Cameroon</th>
<th>MINEP, Focal Points</th>
<th>€1,000,000</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Expected Results 15.2.2**
At least 1 training workshop for the formulation of projects per year from year 2

| At least 1 training workshop for the formulation of projects per year from year 2 | Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities | MINEP, Focal Points | €1,000,000 | I |

**Specific Objective 15.3.**
Develop mechanisms for drawing up and promoting eligible projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 15.3.1</th>
<th>2 meetings of national committees on the validation of projects per annum</th>
<th>Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private &amp; Public Sectors, Universities, Cameroon</th>
<th>MINEP, Focal Points</th>
<th>€500,000</th>
<th>I, II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Expected Results 15.3.2**
Mechanisms for drawing up and validating projects are worked out and put at the disposal of target actors & stakeholders

| At least 3 experts trained on the drawing up of projects from year 3 | Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities, Cameroon | MINEP, Focal Points | €500,000 | I, II |

**Specific Objective 15.4.**
Develop self financing mechanisms of projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results 15.4.1</th>
<th>At least 2 self financing projects per year from year 4</th>
<th>Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private &amp; Public Sectors, Universities, Researchers</th>
<th>MINEP, Min Finance, Public Sectors, Researchers</th>
<th>€500,000</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Expected Results 15.4.2**
At least 2 self financing projects per annum from year 4

| At least 2 self financing projects per annum from year 4 | Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities, Researchers | MINEP, Min Finance, Private sector, Researchers | €500,000 | II |

**Specific Objective 15.5.**
Fiscal or tax

| Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities | MINEP, Min Finance | €0.5million | I, II |

**Expected Results 15.5.1**
- A mechanism for developing natural resources is developed

| Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities | MINEP, Min Finance | €0.5million | I, II |

**Specific Objective 15.5.2**
- Fiscal or tax

| Grassroots communities, NGOs, Private & Public Sectors, Universities | MINEP, Euro | €0.5million | II, III |
Encourage the private sector to finance projects in the environment field

**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 put in place from year 4
- Fiscal legislation favourable to the environment for the interest of the private sector is in place from year 4

**Expected Results 15.5.2**
Interest of the economic operator in the environmental management is highlighted

**Specific Objective 15.6.**
Sensitize companies or enterprises on environmental management activities which present profitable investment opportunities for them and profitable to local communities

**Expected Results 15.6.1**
A sensitization strategy for the public and private sectors is developed and implemented

**Expected Results 15.6.2**
Public, private partnerships and target populations are established for profitable investments to the private sector but also beneficial to the population and the environment

**Specific Objective 15.7.**
Effectively mobilize counterpart funds for the environment

**Expected Results 15.7.1**
A mechanism for easy access to counterpart funds is put in place

**Expected Results 15.7.2**
Environmental concerns are further taken into account in the constitution counterpart funds

**Specific Objective 15.8.**
Speed up the setting up of the National Environment
and Sustainable Development Fund and make it operational

**Expected Results 15.8.1**
The FNEDD is effectively set up with sustainable financing

- **Exploit natural resources for the FNEDD**
  - Taxes to companies or enterprises that exploit natural resources
  - At least three projects financed by the FNEDD in year 3

**Expected Results 15.8.2**
The financing mechanism of the FNEDD is operational

- **Amount of funds allocated to focal points per year**
  - Yaounde
  - MI NEP, Focal Points, Public sector, Private sector, NGOs, Communities
  - MI NEP, Focal Points, Public sector, Private sector, NGOs, Communities

**Specific Objective 15.9.**
Provide focal points and national committees with an adequate budget for the implementation of activities relating to conventions

**Expected Results 15.9.1.**
A substantial budget is put at the disposal of focal points

**Expected Results 15.9.2.**
A substantial budget is put at the disposal of national committees of conventions

**Specific Objective 15.10.**
Review the budget of MI NEP upwards to enable it carry out its missions

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**
  - Create an enabling legislative framework for the private sector in the implementation of prescriptions of Rio conventions

**Specific Objective 16.1.**
Create an enabling legislative framework for the private sector in the implementation of prescriptions of Rio conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization Plan Phases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MI NEP, Public sector, Universities, training and research Institutes, the private sector and civil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chamber of Commerce, Private sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>Euro €1 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National territory.</strong></td>
<td><strong>MI NEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>Euro €1 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken**

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.

Expected Results 16.1.2
Incentive measures to facilitate the private sector to adhere to the prescripts of the Rio conventions and clean mechanisms are applied.

Expected Results 16.1.3.
Officials of private companies are trained in the application of clean mechanisms in their production system.

Expected Results 16.1.4
Officials of private companies are supported in the application of clean mechanisms in their production system.

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.

Specific Objective 16.2.
Sensitize the private sector on the opportunities of CDM.

Expected Results 16.2.1
The private sector is sensitized on financing opportunities offered by the CDM.

Expected Results 16.2.2
The private sector is
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective 16.3.</th>
<th>Build the capacities of environmental units of private and public companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 16.3.1. Advocacy</strong></td>
<td>At least 3 companies sensitized on the advantages of the CDM and receive financing from year 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 16.3.2 Environmental units are created in private and or public companies</strong></td>
<td>At least 1 environmental unit created per annum from year 6 in the private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Results 16.3.3 The capacities of environmental units are built or strengthened</strong></td>
<td>At least 1 environmental unit financed per annum from year 6 in the private sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of Action and key Partners</td>
<td>Place of Action and key Partners</td>
<td>Place of Action and key Partners</td>
<td>Place of Action and key Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society</td>
<td>MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society</td>
<td>MINEP, NGOs, Public sector, Universities, Research Institutes, the private sector and civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINEP, Euro €1 million</td>
<td>MINEP, €200,000</td>
<td>MINEP, €200,000</td>
<td>MINEP, €600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II, III</td>
<td>II, III</td>
<td>II, III</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme No 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 17.1.**

Create a coordination and consultation framework between focal points and national committees of environmental conventions and their piloting in synergy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Objective 17.1.</strong> Create a coordination and consultation framework between focal points and national committees of environmental conventions and their piloting in synergy</td>
<td>Creation order or decree</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities</td>
<td>MI NEP</td>
<td>Euro €2 millions</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 17.1.1.</td>
<td>At least 4 Meetings for designing the coordination structure in year 1</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities</td>
<td>MI NEP €200.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 17.1.2.</td>
<td>1 Creation order in year 2 at the latest</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities</td>
<td>MI NEP €50.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 17.1.3.</td>
<td>Counterpart Funds, budget of the State allocated to the coordination in year 3</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities</td>
<td>MI NEP €500.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 17.1.4.</td>
<td>At least 3 consultation meetings of the structure per annum from year 3</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, Focal Points, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors, Universities</td>
<td>MI NEP €500.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 17.1.5.</td>
<td>Animation of at least 3 stakeholders workshops per year from year 4</td>
<td>Cameroon; MI NEP, NGOs National Committees, Private, Public sectors,</td>
<td>MI NEP €750.000</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Objective 17.2.**

| Expected Results 17.2.1 | The mandates of three focal points are specified over a period of at least two years | Yaounde MI NEP | Euro €0.5 million | I |
| Expected Results 17.2.2 | Statutes document of the FP available from year 2 | Yaounde MI NEP | €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 | Yaounde MI NEP | €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.

Expected Results 17.2.4  
A concerted evaluation mechanism of the output of focal points and national committees is set up with the view to optimising outputs.

Specific Objective 17.3.  
Build human and technical capacities of focal points and national committees.

Expected Results 17.3.1  
Needs of focal points and national committees in human and technical resources are identified.

Expected Results 17.3.2  
At least four persons are used per focal point from year 3.

Expected Results 17.3.3  
Human and technical resources of existing focal points and national committees of conventions are efficiently used.

Expected Results 17.3.4  
The three focal points are operational.

Expected Results 17.3.5  
Technical and managerial capacities of focal points are built on the basis of needs identified (training, retraining and improvement).

Specific Objective 17.4.  
Equip focal points and national committees with adequate budgets for the implementation of Rio conventions.

Expected Results 17.4.1  
Substantial budgets are allocated to the various focal points and:

- Amounts allocated
- At least one external source
national committees mobilised per year to support the focal points from year 4

1) Amounts allocated

Substantial funds are mobilised to support the activities of focal points and national committees in the implementation of conventions

2) Sources of funds mobilised

Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

Yaounde

MI NEP

€400.000

I, II

Mechanisms of financial management and control and budgetary follow up are drawn up and implemented

1) Manual of procedures adopted from year 3

Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs

Yaounde

MI NEP

€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

Objectif Spécifique 18.1: Encourage and support local populations to 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

Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken

Estimated amount of Financing and funding body

Place of Action and key Partners

Prioritization & Phase in the Action Plan

Objective and Verifiable Indicators

MNEP, sector Ministries and Development Partners

Cameroon;

MI NEP, NGOs, Local communities, Private, Public sectors,

Min. Finance;

Cameroon;

MI NEP, NGOs, Local communities, Private, Public sectors

Cameroon;

Sector Ministries

Euro €1million

I, II, III

At least 5% of villages of the country having local populations are organised into CIGs in year 3 of the programme

At least one model of CIG for environmental protection is prepared per ecological zone of the country in year 2 of the programme

At least 5 villages trained in environmental CIG in year 3 per ecological zone

At least twenty odd CIGs in pilot villages to protect the environment

At least twenty odd CIGs are created in year 3 of the programme

At least twenty odd CIGs are effectively functional in year 4 of the programme

Cameroon

Sector Ministries

Cameroon

Sector Ministries

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

€100.000

I, II, III

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

€300.000

I, II, III

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

€300.000

I, II, III

At least one model of CIG for environmental protection is prepared per ecological zone of the country in year 2 of the programme

At least 5 villages trained in environmental CIG in year 3 per ecological zone

At least twenty odd CIGs in pilot villages to protect the environment

At least twenty odd CIGs are created in year 3 of the programme

At least twenty odd CIGs are effectively functional in year 4 of the programme

Cameroon

Sector Ministries

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

MI NEP, provincial delegations and local populations

300.000

I, II et III

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 18.2.1
Build the capacities of local populations on the formulation of viable projects within the framework of environmental CIGs

Expected Results 18.2.1
Sensitization of local populations on environmental issues and setting up CIGs is ensured

Expected Results 18.2.2
The populations are informed, educated and trained on environmental awareness and CIGs

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

Expected Results 18.3.1
Working and living conditions of civil servants are improved

Expected Results 18.3.2
Monitoring-evaluation of activities of environmental CIGs is ensured

Expected Results 18.3.3
The evolution of CIGs into federations and syndicates of environmental protection is ensured

Programme No 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: Objectively Verifiable Indicators

Specific Objective 19.1. Amount of Cameroon

Note: 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.

### Expected Results 19.1.2

The procedures for access to HIPC funds are mastered by the local populations and national actors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HI PC fund allocated</th>
<th>MI NEP, Ministries concerned of Finance, PRSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Number of persons trained</th>
<th>Ecoregions of Cameroon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Number of projects formulated</td>
<td>Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Number of projects financed</th>
<th>Ecoregions of Cameroon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Number of projects formulated</td>
<td>Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Number of projects financed</th>
<th>Ecoregions of Cameroon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Number of projects formulated</td>
<td>Ministries concerned, development partners, local authorities and NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The entire country</th>
<th>MI NEP, Ministry of Finance</th>
<th>€200,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yaounde</th>
<th>MI NEP</th>
<th>€100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Specific Objective 19.3.

Develop reliable monitoring/evaluation mechanisms of actions undertaken in the environment.

A Manual of procedure for monitoring evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs</th>
<th>MI NADER, PAs, MI NFOF</th>
<th>Euro €0.5million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Expected Results 19.3.1

Monitoring/evaluation mechanisms are drawn up and applied in the implementation of environmental field activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Manual of procedure</th>
<th>Cameroon, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Audit reports</td>
<td>MI NADER, PAs, MI NFOF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected Results 19.3.2

Financing granted are effectively used for carrying out of projects concerned on the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Audit reports</th>
<th>Cameroon, Ministries concerned, local authorities and NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Amount of financing</td>
<td>MI NADER, PAs, MI NFOF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Specific Objective 20.1. Sensitize companies on the application of established standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documents and sensitization aids are developed and produced.</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>MI NEP, Public sector, NGOs, Universities, research institutes, the private sector and civil society.</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Euro €0.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of companies sensitized applying established standards.</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>MINEP, MI NEP, NGOs, Private sector</td>
<td>MINEP, Chamber of Commerce, Private sector</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 3 sensitization sessions per year from year 4</td>
<td>MINEP, Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€250,000</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of application of standards published in year 4</td>
<td>MINEP, Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€250,000</td>
<td>II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental inspection and control structures are equipped with control kits and adequate logistical means.</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental inspection appears or is included in the MINEP annual budget and funds are progressively increased</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€350,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental inspection reports in years 3, 8, 13, 18</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>MINEP</td>
<td>€150,000</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Results 20.1.1 Companies are further sensitized on financing opportunities and increase in investment offered by the three Conventions.

Expected Results 20.1.2 The application of standards is encouraged through the promotion of clean technologies.

Expected Results 20.2.1 Environmental inspection and control structures are equipped with sufficient human resources.

Expected Results 20.2.2 Environmental inspection and control structures are equipped with sufficient financial resources.

Expected Results 20.2.3 Environmental inspection and control structures are monitored and evaluated.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 21.1. Develop sensitization techniques and methodologies of companies on activities related to the CDM and income generating activities</td>
<td>At least 5 sensitization tools are developed in two years</td>
<td>Cameroon Private companies</td>
<td>MINEP Technical Ministries</td>
<td>Euro €1million</td>
<td>1, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 21.1.1 The polluter pays principle is popularized</td>
<td>A document on the polluter pays principle is published</td>
<td>Cameroon Technical Ministries</td>
<td>MINEP Technical Ministries</td>
<td>€100,000</td>
<td>1, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 21.1.2 Treatment and management techniques of wastes and effluents are popularized and mastered</td>
<td>A technical document is published</td>
<td>Cameroon Technical Ministries</td>
<td>MINEP Technical Ministries</td>
<td>€400,000</td>
<td>1, II and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>A technical document is published</td>
<td>Cameroon Technical Ministries</td>
<td>MINEP Technical Ministries</td>
<td>€500,000</td>
<td>1, II and III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic of Intervention : Specific Objective, Expected Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Place of Action and key Partners</th>
<th>Institutions Responsible for Action to be undertaken</th>
<th>Estimated amount of Financing and funding body</th>
<th>Prioritization &amp; Phase in the Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective 22.1. Design and promote the piloting and concerted implementation of the capacity strategy and action plan</td>
<td>Consultation meeting between actors for setting up the piloting structure in year 1</td>
<td>Cameroon MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities</td>
<td>MINEF, Focal Points, National Committees, OFP-GEF</td>
<td>Euro €3million</td>
<td>1, II, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results 22.1.1 Short, medium and long</td>
<td>Steering Committee in</td>
<td>Cameroon MINEF, Public,</td>
<td>MINEF, Pilotage -</td>
<td>€250,000</td>
<td>1, II, III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 | Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities | MINEF, C-SPACE | €1,500,000 | I, II, III |
| % increases of Actors involved in the implementation of conventions | Cameroon | MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities | €250,000 | I, II, III |
| % of conflicts reduces progressively between environmental actors | Cameroon | MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities, National Committees | €250,000 | II, III |
| Un observatoire national (ONA-SPACE) est mis en place au plus tard en l'an 4 du programme | Cameroon | MINEF, Public, Private sectors, NGOs, Universities, Media, Local authorities, National Committees, Research Centres, Cooperation Partners | €750,000 | II, III |

TOTAL FOR THE FINANCING OF THE ACTION PLAN IN 18 YEARS
Representing an annual need of

| | TO TAL FOR THE FINANCING OF THE ACTION PLAN IN 18 YEARS |
| | EU RO €92,45millions |
| | 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: $1^{st}$, $2^{nd}$, $3^{rd}$ 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 $1^{st}$ 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 $1^{st}$ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Criteria</th>
<th>GEF Criteria for priority financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N° &amp; Title of Strategic Capacity Area to be built for the implementation of Conventions and Environmental Management in Cameroon</strong></td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Urgency</td>
<td>(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?</td>
<td>(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Feasibility</td>
<td>(g) Identify &amp; finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?</td>
<td>(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Lower cost</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSP = F CFA 350millions</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Legal, social importance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Identify &amp; finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priorities given by the participant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark or Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No &amp; Title of Strategic Capacity Area</th>
<th>National Criteria</th>
<th>GEF Criteria for priority financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Urgency Should the action be undertaken now? Can it be included in the 1st phase of the Plan (2008 and 2010)?</td>
<td>(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?</td>
<td>(c) Legal, social importance Are stakeholders and the local populations concerned?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Lower cost MSP = F CFA 350millions</td>
<td>(e) Access to documentation, training, translations into local languages</td>
<td>(f) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Identify &amp; finance the use of national and regional experts to draft capacity concepts and projects</td>
<td>(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement</td>
<td>Priority given by the participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Sensitization of decision makers and political leadership</td>
<td>(j) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement</td>
<td>Mark or Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>National Criteria</strong></th>
<th><strong>GEF Criteria for priority financing</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>(b) Feasibility Is it realisable under the present conditions of Cameroon?</td>
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<td>(h) Preparation of tools to disseminate information, ensure education of the public and their practical involvement</td>
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<td>Priority given by the participant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mark or Point</td>
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<td>12) Support to the translation of laws into simplified popularization guides intended for the populations</td>
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<tr>
<td>13) Support to civic and environmental education of the population;</td>
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<tr>
<td>14) Development of self financing mechanism of development actions that ensure the application of Rio conventions</td>
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<td>15) Development of bilateral and multilateral coopération</td>
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<td>16) Support to the training of actors (NGOs, public technicians, researchers) in the formulation of bankable or negotiable projects;</td>
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<td>17) Creation and granting of incentive measures to the private sector for financing environmental projects;</td>
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<td>18) Building the human and technical capacities of focal points of environmental conventions while clarifying their mandates;</td>
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<td>20) Operationalization of counterpart funds and development of national mechanisms for financing projects;</td>
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</table>

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 HIPCs initiative funds to poverty reduction measures that pay attention to the conservation of the environment;

24) Operationization 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**

**PRINCIPALES REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES**


Assemblée Nationale, République du Cameroun : LOI N° 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche. 24 p


Assemblée Nationale, République du Cameroun : LOI N° 96/12 DU 5 AOÛT 1996 portant loi-cadre relative à la gestion de l'environnement. 21p.

Assemblée Nationale : 1996, Loi portant Constitution du Cameroun

MINEFI/MINPLADAT : Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté


MINEP/PNUE : Rapport sur l’état des lieux de la mise en œuvre des trois conventions de RIO au Cameroun

MINEP/PNUE : Rapport d’évaluation thématique Biodiversité

MINEP/PNUE : Rapport d’évaluation thématique Changements climatiques

MINEP/PNUE : Rapport d’évaluation thématique désertification

MINEP/PNUE : Rapport sur la synergie entre les trois conventions de RIO


MINEF : Programme Sectoriel Forêts et Environnement (PSFE), 2001

Nations Unies : Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement

