



**REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR  
CENTRAL AFRICA ON REVISION  
OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY  
STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS**

**Brazzaville- Congo, 19-23<sup>rd</sup> June 2011**

**CAMEROON NBSAP**

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National Focal Point CBD

MINEP

# 1 PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. KEY ELEMENTS
2. METHODOLOGY AND CONTENT
3. BIODIVERSITY PLAYERS
4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE
5. CHALLENGE IN FINANCING BIODIVERSITY
6. MAJOR RESPONSE: REVISION OPTION
7. CONSTRAINTS
8. PERSPECTIVES

## 2 KEY ELEMENTS

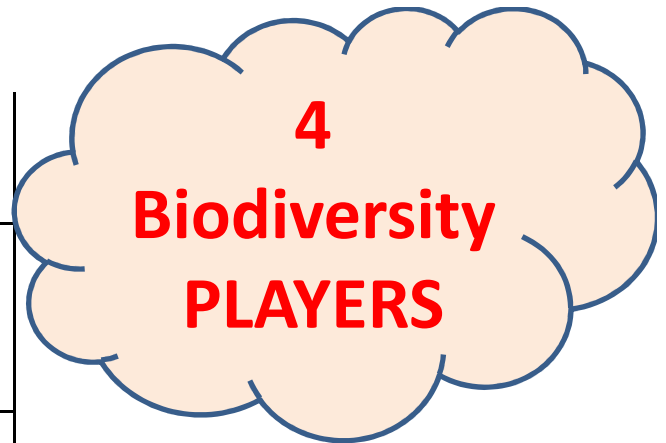
- The process benefited from a strong global influence: Ratification of The CBD and the Cartagena Protocol
- High importance of Cameroons biological diversity represents 90% of Africa's ecosystems: part of the mass of the Congo Basin tropical forest; coastal/marine; savannah, semi arid and mountain ecosystems;
- Potential for economic growth: natural resource driven national and household economy




# 3 METHODOLOGY AND CONTENT

- Developed 1997
- Validated 2002
- Approach: Multi-sectoral and multi stakeholder
- Content
  - A vision : use and benefit, ecosystem balance and sustainability.
  - 5 strategic goals (stop loss, knowledge and valorisation, capacity building, legislation and project proposals)
  - Ecosystem driven approach: 6 priority ecosystems:  
Marine/Coastal; Tropical Humid Dense forest;  
Tropical wooded savannah; Semi arid;  
Montane; Fresh water
  - Specific objectives, monitoring and evaluation plan

Challenge	Target Groups	Interests
<i>Multi Stakeholders</i>	MINEP	Focal Point, Coordination
	NBSAP committee	• Implem, sector planning
	• NGOs / Civil Society	• Improv. Livelihoods, Sustainable Dev. Participation
	• Local communities	• Improv. Livelihoods, Participation, Food Security



## 5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- Weak appropriation of the NBSAP by all sectors and parties: sectoral plans; Slow elaboration process;
  - Obsolete nature:
    - ill adapted to emerging issues : climate change, economic approach, Gender;
    - Evolving global dialogue: Cartagena protocol , Nagoya-Kualar Lumpur Protocol; Nagoya Protocol on ABS and TK; Response to GEO3 findings in 2011-2020 SP
  - Coordination challenges: Non operational NBSAP Commission.
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# 6 CHALLENGE IN FINANCING BIODIVERSITY

- Weak valorisation of biodiversity benefits
- Weak Resource Mobilisation Capacity
- Weak financing of Biodiversity  
Forest Environment Sector;  
Funding for Sector activities

## 7 MAJOR RESPONSE: REVISION OPTION

- Driven by multi-stakeholder evaluation efforts: MINEP/UNDP/WWF initiative in 2006: Initial Gap Analysis workshop
- Updating the NBSAP, a Forest and Environment Sector priority: Cross Sector consultations and Thematic Reports, stakeholder consultation.
- New Orientation of the National Strategy for Growth and Development
- Global commitment : CBD Strategic Plan, Biosafety Strategic Plan: Provides a global orientation for national NBSAP developments or revisions



# CONSTRAINTS

- Human Capacity and expertise: Expertise on key issues: TK, ABS, IP, Ecosystem services (TEEB),
- Coordination and Institutional Issues: Set Up a Task force of key players
- The paradox of Availability vs. Accessibility of Funds for NBSAP revisions: GEF, UNDP, ProPSFE, National Budgets.....

# PERSPECTIVES

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1. Redynamise commitment : awareness with targets being the public, decision makers, MPs, councils
2. Coordination and Institutional framework: Revive statutory Coordination structure (multistakeholder)
3. Engage Consultants: Thematic Studies
4. Revision of Planning framework: Biodiversity targets, Revision of NBSAP,
5. Resource mobilisation: GEF support, Sector Budgets, PIB, Private Sector