

# **CAMEROON**

## **Third national report**

### **Foreword**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Report for Cameroon differs from the previous two reports not only by the format but also by content as stipulated by the provision of Decision COPVII/25 to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Kuala Lumpur. Importantly, it represents not only the state of implementing the obligations of the Convention by Cameroon but also an evaluation of actions and decisions taken within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and related plans and Programmes.

The report is a result of wide consultation of stakeholders, including the Civil Society and contributions from Resource Persons. The consultation was carried out in the form of workshops and reviews by stakeholders and resource persons/consultants. Apart from being useful to the CBD Secretariat and Parties in general, the report is useful to Cameroon in particular since it enlightens Cameroonians on where efforts now have to be directed to enable satisfactory progress towards meeting the objectives of the conservation of natural resources in general and the 2010 Biodiversity loss reduction target.

It is quite evident from the report that Cameroon has not achieved the performance level predicted by early elaboration of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) using the ecosystem approach. The level of performance was dictated essentially by the availability of funds for planned activities ranging from public familiarity with the NBSAP and various roles to the implementation of priority objectives and actions for their sectors.

However, with the creation of a Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection in December 2004, particular attention is paid to biodiversity as revealed by various Road maps of the Ministry for 2006 which highlights some of the actions to be taken aimed at implementing the NBSAP and meeting the various resolutions of International Multilateral Agreements in the field of environment relating to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

I seize this opportunity to express my appreciation to organizations, institutions and individuals who have provided their support to enable Cameroon write this report. These include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Project for the Support of Management of Natural resources (APREN) sponsored by UNDP Cameroon and technical contributions from NGOs such as WWF, Living Earth Cameroon and the Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme- Cameroon.

It is hoped that once this report will be disseminated at the national and international levels, reactions from our readers will enable Cameroon to stand up to the challenges towards implementing the 2010 biodiversity loss reduction target.

**HELE Pierre**  
**Minister of Environment**  
**and Nature Protection**

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## A. REPORTING PARTY

<b>Contracting Party</b>		<b>Cameroon</b>
<b>NATIONAL FOCAL POINT</b>		
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<b>SUBMISSION</b>		
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report		
Date of submission	<b>31 December 2005</b>	

### Information on the Preparation of the Report

#### Box I.

<p><b>Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.</b></p> <p>Unlike the 1<sup>st</sup> and Second National reports, this Report relied on key stakeholders (ministries, Research Institutes, National and International NGOs, Civil Society) and resource persons (experts in various domains and familiar with the CBD, CPB and the NBSAP) for its content.</p> <p>First, A National Biodiversity Committee following Decision N° 0002/D/MINEP/CAB/CT1/PF-CBD was set up and a series of planning meetings with key stakeholders was held under the coordination of the Focal Point. This was followed by a 3-day workshop where resource persons presented orienting papers on major sections of the report (format). Participants were then distributed into groups animated by resource persons. The total result was the 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the report. This 1<sup>st</sup> draft was circulated to key stakeholders for review and return to the Focal Point. The FP found out that it was still not satisfactory. Hence it went on to organise a second and more selective 3-day workshop animated by a consultant. The result is what is now contained herein.</p> <p>The material used came from important Decisions of the COPs as got from the handbook of the CBD and the 2010 Target framework for implementation and the NBSAP. However, a lot of information came from various Publications, Plans, programmes and policies.</p> <p><b>Further Comments</b></p> <p>Cameroon is situated in central Africa with its surface area stretching from the Gulf of Guinea to Lake</p>
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Chad, between latitude 2° and 13° North and between longitude 8° 30' and 16° 10' East (Amougou et al, 1985) (Fig.1, in the appendix). The country has a surface area of 475,385 km<sup>2</sup> with 402 km of coastline (Sayer et al., 1992). With its triangular shape, Cameroon has a length of 1400 km from North to South and a width of approximately 800 km maximum from East to West (Amougou and Al, 1985). It is bounded to the South by Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean, to the West by Nigeria, to the North by Lake Chad, to the East by Chad and the Central African Republic. The population is estimated at approximately 16.000.000 inhabitants (UNDP, Human development Report, 2003), as compared to 7.665.655 inhabitants in 1976. The population growth between 1995 and 2000 was approximately 2.7% (UNPFA, 1999). Nearly 65% of the population lives in rural zones. Cameroon, which is referred to as ' Africa in miniature ' is endowed with varied ecological zones classified by NBSAP into six major zones, representative of the various African ecosystems, is among the richest countries in terms of biological diversity of the African continent.

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

**Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.**

The ecosystems of Cameroon cover 1.6% of the surface area of the African continent and are representative of the main ecosystems of the country. Cameroon is host to at least 21% of the fisheries resources of the continent, at least 48% of mammals, at least 54% of the avian species, 50% of unknown Amphibians species in the continent, 30 to 75% of reptiles species and 42% of all the African butterflies species that have been listed, (MINEF, 1996a; Lees and Spiers, 1989).

Table I gives the current estimate of biodiversity in Cameroon. However, these numbers are of 1999. More species have been discovered and more species have been classified as threatened, vulnerable and endangered. This means that more species are threatened than is reflected in the table.

**Table I: Estimates of Biological Biodiversity in Cameroon**

Category of Species	Number of species
<b>Plants</b>	9.000
- Endemic	156
- Threatened	74
<b>Mammals</b>	297
- Endemic	10
- Threatened	27
<b>Birds</b>	849
- Endemic	11
- Threatened	17
<b>Amphibians and Reptiles</b>	373
- Endemic	19
- Threatened	3
<b>Fish</b>	451
- Endemic	??
- Threatened	35

**Source: Mbah & Fosi Mbantenkhu, 2004, NBSAP (1999)**

The forest cover is currently less than 47.5% of the original 376,900Km<sup>2</sup>. However, more Protected Areas are planned.

From Question 1 below, it is evident that priorities are high for most articles. This indeed reflects the general wish of the country but which turns out to be different as far as further action is concerned.

The status of the major ecosystems identified in the NBSAP (marine and Coastal, Tropical Humid Forest, Tropical Wooded Savannah, Semi arid, Montane and Fresh water) (Annex 2) appears to have degenerated more given that the NBSAP ("corner-stone of the implementation") remains unknown to key stakeholders and consequently is not directly implemented. This state of affairs also applies to the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the 2010 target.

Where studies have been done (Takamanda – 93 species/ha, Ejagham – 75 species/ha, Campo – 76 species/ha, Kupe Mwanenguba Protected Areas) new species (05) have been classified as threatened, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered due essentially to habitat destruction, agriculture, poaching and climate change. No action has been taken yet to remedy this situation. Predictions from meteorological data in Cameroon show that there will be increasing temperatures and reducing rainfall and projections to 2060 indicate a net increase of 1.8°C and -559mm temperature and rainfall respectively. Sea level rise in Cameroon is predicted to be 0.2m, 0.4m, and 0.9m for 2025, 2050 and 2100 respectively. This represents growing threats to biodiversity nation-wide.

For agricultural biodiversity, the gene banks and arboreta maintained in most of the ecosystems are in a bad state and the ex situ conservation of threatened/endangered livestock breeds (cattle and sheep) has also degenerated. Invasive species (*Mimosa spp*, *Chromolaena spp*, *Pteridium*) are degrading pastureland. Generally, control measures recommended by research are inadequately applied by the producers. For Forest Biodiversity, forest exploitation (logging, NTFP) continues unabated despite apparent strict legislation. Wildlife protected by CITES appear favoured contrary to those that are not protected.

For Mountain Biodiversity, many more species are declared threatened, particularly in the South West Province mountain ecosystem.

For the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, the Mangrove ecosystem and many fish species (at least 35) are threatened.

For the semi arid biodiversity, deforestation and drought continue to be growing threats to biodiversity.

Overall, the rate of biodiversity loss through non-sustainable use appears to be greater than the rate of conservation/mitigation.

Currently, Protected areas of the country cover 3,357,774ha (see annex 2), representing about 7.1% of the national surface area. Of these, 173,270ha representing 0.004% of the Protected Areas is invaded by demographic pressure. Hence the total Protected area in "good health" is 6.1% of the national surface area. When hunting zones are included in the Protected Areas, the total of Protected Areas reaches about 17%. The policy though, is to have up to 30% of National territory under Protected Areas. For now, 133,368ha of Protected Areas are envisaged for demarcation.

Apart from positive trends in conservation through Protected Areas (increased area planned) and formation of two biodiversity Foundations and new projects in some ecosystems, negative trends are indicated generally unless serious attention beyond the actions so far taken to increase the knowledge of stakeholders nation wide on the NBSAP, Strategic Plan of the Convention and the 2010 target is given to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits.

As for targets, these have been set quantitatively (17 to 30% as indicated above) for Protected Areas in general. For the rest of the goals of the 2010 targets, other targets are yet to be set. However, qualitative targets (not specifically tagged to 2010) for plants and animals for conservation and sustainable use through agroforestry/domestication include highly sought for species such as *Gnetum spp*, *Prunus spp*, *Irvingia spp*, *Voacanga spp*, *Pausinystalia spp* and *Thyonomys spp*.

The main obstacles encountered included institutional weakness, inadequate funding, inadequate capacity (human and material) and poor governance.

## Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/provision/programme of work	Level of Priority		
	high	medium	low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	x		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	x		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	x		
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		x	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	x		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		x	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		x	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		x	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	x		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		x	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		x	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		x	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	x		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		
u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	x		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	x		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	x		
y) Mountain biodiversity	x		







v) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2
bb) Others (please specify)	Certain imposed conditions from partners constitutes a hindrance	-	-	Biopiracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brain drain	-	-

## 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### BOX III

<b>Goal I</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</b>		
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) NO			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			<b>X</b>
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations: Art. 22 (1) "Permanent forests shall cover at least 30% of the total area of the national territory and reflect the country's ecological diversity." With the creation of MINEP several other types of protected areas will be gazetted (Mountains, lakes, marine protected areas, etc).			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es)</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>details</b>
<b>a) Agricultural</b>	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural policy of Cameroon;</li> <li>- Law N°2003 of 21 April 2003 to lay down phytosanitary regulations;</li> <li>- Law N°2001/014 of 23rd November 2001 to lay down seeds activities.</li> </ul>
<b>b) Inland water</b>	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law N°96/12 of 05 August 1996 to lay down the framework law on environmental management : Part II relating to the protection of continental waters and flood plains.</li> <li>- Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations; Section 17.</li> </ul> <p><b>Process of elaboration of PA is underway;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistics on inland water available ;</li> <li>- National Waters Committee operational.</li> </ul>
<b>c) Marine and coastal</b>	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations : Section 18 (1) "Shall be forbidden for anyone to dump, in national forests as well as in public waterways, in lakes and in the sea, any toxic product or industrial waste likely to destroy or modify animal and plant life".</li> <li>- Ordinance N° 74-2 of July 1974 fixing land regulation: Sections 2 and 3.</li> <li>- A Project called Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem (GGLME) is currently being implemented.</li> </ul>

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law N°96/12 of 05 August 1996 to lay down the framework law on environmental management ; Part II relating to protection of soils and sub soils Section 36 (1) and (2);</li> <li>- National Action Plan on Desertification is underway;</li> <li>- Many Projects are being implemented (Waza-Logone Conservation and Development Project, Conservation of the soil and Water in the Mount Mandara Region, the Green Cities Programme).</li> </ul>
	X		Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations and its subsequent decree N° 95/531/PM of 23 <sup>rd</sup> of August 1995 to determine the conditions of implementation of forestry regulations.
	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law N°96/12 of 05 August 1996 to lay down the framework law on environmental management ; Part II relating to the protection of soils and sub soils Section 36 (1) and (2)</li> <li>Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations Art. 17</li> <li>- Programme on the protection and sustainable management of mountain ecosystems ;</li> <li>- Project on “enhancing biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use through eco-tourism development within the Mount Cameroon region (Mt Cameroon, Takamanda, Korup)”</li> <li>- Case study and Information on the Mountain Ecosystem as water tank or catchment area.</li> </ul>
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

**III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?**

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X		In the NBSAP
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**more details**

**IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.**

**Current status: 7 211 819 ha that is 15.18% (Tables 1 and 2, and figure 2 ; in annex)**

Sites that are likely to be granted PA status identified :

- Boumba Beck and Nki National Parks in the Boumba and Ngoko Division, East Province are in the process of being created. Classification files thereof have been forwarded to the Prime Minister’s Office within the framework of the implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme of Cameroon PCGBC ;
- The Mfou National Park in the Mefou and Afamba Division, Centre Province in the process of being created. It is being funded by ITTO.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

**VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.**

- Financial constraints
- Some stakeholders of the rural sector have not yet embraced or taken over this vision (breeders, farmers)

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

- Migration of populations towards areas that are more favourable to agro-sylvo-pastoral activities;
- extension of large agricultural plantations;
- Intensification of human-wildlife conflict;
- Emergence of certain zoonoses (e.g Anthrax in the Dja Reserve).

**- *Management/research/ development programmes/projects and others in the area of biodiversity, realised or in the process of being executed in the tropical closed humid forest ecosystem:***

**ONADEF (today ANAFOR), Korup Project, Biodiversity Project Cameroon, Dja Project, Lokoundjé-Nyong Project, TROPENBOS-Cameroun, API-Dimako Project, Takamanda Forest Reserve, ECOFAC, Lake Lobeke Forest Reserve, Boumba Bek Forest Reserve, Nki Forest Reserve, Campo Forest Reserve, Mbalmayo Forest Management and Regeneration project, PCGBC.**

**- *Management/research/ development programmes/projects, realised or in the process of being executed in the wooded tropical savannah ecosystem:*** MIDENO, MDVHN, NAEP, SODEPA, ONADEF, Hunting Reserve of the Kimbi River, Mbakoua Cynegetic Reserve (Mbam and Djerem), Mape Wildlife Reserve, the Mbende area Forest Reserve, Gene banks (Research/IRAD).

**- *Management/research/ development programmes/projects and others in the area of biodiversity, realised or in the process of being executed in the semi-arid ecosystem :*** Waza-Logone Project, Kalamaloué Cynegetic Reserve, Faro Cynegetic Reserve, Bénoué Cynegetic Reserve, Boubou Forest Reserve, Research on the trypano-tolerant cattle, Gene Bank (Research).

**- *Management/research/ development programmes/projects and others in the area of biodiversity, realised or in the process of being executed in the mountain ecosystem:*** Mounnt Cameroon Project, Kikum-Ijim Project, Mount Koupé project, Mounts Mandara Project.

***Management/research/ development programmes/projects and others in the area of biodiversity, realised or in the process of being executed in the fresh water ecosystem:*** Research Station on fisheries, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Upper Noun Valley Development Mission, Waza-Logone Project, Rice Development Programme (SEMR).

**Box IV.**

<b>Target 1.2</b>	<b>Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
<b>Yes</b>			<b>X</b>
<b>Our PA network is representative of all the types of ecosystems found in Cameroon and it englobes sites that present particular interest for biodiversity conservation</b> (Art. 17 of the Law N° 94-01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		- Cameroon has botanical gardens (Limbe, SABOGA) which abound in local agricultural species varieties meant for conserving purity of the varieties after the various genetic improvements or modifications, thereby constituting a gene bank.
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		- The Ossa Lake conservation project: Protection of manatees; - Lake Chad and its catchment basins (logone) identified as being part of the RAMSAR network sites for the protection

			of migratory birds.
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project for the creation of a marine PA for the protection of giant turtles;</li> <li>- Mangrove Project for the protection of spawn zones (protection of fisheries species).</li> </ul>
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WWF/Biodiversity Savannah Ecosystem has contributed to the protection of endangered species and elaborated a management plan to support biodiversity conservation efforts in the Benoue and Boubanjidah national parks;</li> <li>- Creation of community Cynegetic interest zones (ZIC) in the Doupa sector (POLI) with support from SNV;</li> <li>- SNV socio-economic studies.</li> </ul>
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zoning of southern forest territory which defines the allocation of land use (the permanent forest estate and the non-permanent estate).</li> </ul>
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Cameroon project;</li> <li>- Mounts Kupe and Mounts Manenguba projects ;</li> <li>- Mount Roumpi project ;</li> <li>- Bamenda Highlands project ;</li> <li>- Kilum Ijum mountain project ;</li> <li>- Korup project(forest) ;</li> <li>- Tchabal Mbabo project</li> <li>- Limbe Botanical Garden.</li> </ul>

<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
Yes, into national biodiversity and action plan	X
<p>Cameroon has set up a network of protected areas that is representative of major ecosystems of the territory and zones of major importance in the area of biological diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protected areas of the South-West and Littoral for their high degree of endemism;</li> <li>- Dja Reserve, Waza National Park for their great biological riches.</li> </ul>	
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>	
<p>More than 15% of the surface area of the national territory has already been established as protected areas. With the creation of new parks (Boumba Beck, Nki, Mfou, Pem and Djem, Mbéré Vally, Lom and Panghar, Mengame), Cameroon may reach 25% of the surface area of its territory established as protected areas; the overall objective being to convert 30% of the territory into PA.</p>	
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>	
. Percentage rate achieved	
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of a sustainable funding mechanism;</li> <li>- Difficulty for the populations in grasping the validity of protecting natural resources;</li> <li>- Delay in the effective development of ecotourism as an alternative to integrated conservation;</li> <li>- Population pressure and poverty</li> </ul>	
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>	

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>		
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
<b>c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established</b>   <b>X</b>			
<p><b>Wildlife :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Elephant Management Project (MIKE);</li> <li>- The Mengamé Gorilla Sanctuary ;</li> <li>- The Savannah African Rhino Project;</li> <li>- The Savannah Derby Elan Project;</li> <li>- The Great Apes programme ;</li> <li>- Etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Flora :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Prunus africana</i> (domestication programme at ICRAF and Limbe Botanical Garden) ;</li> <li>- <i>Gnetum spp</i>(domestication programme at CIFOR and Limbe Botanic Garden) ;</li> <li>- <i>Ancystrocladus korupensis</i> (under study).</li> </ul>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are laws, but they are not properly enforced;</li> <li>- There are research programmes on seeds and animal breeding.</li> </ul>
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries regulations (size of holes of nets, fish catch periods, etc).</li> </ul> <p>Some conservation, management and research programmes in ecosystems of inland waters have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research Stations on fishery activities</li> <li>- Lake Chad Basin Commission</li> <li>- Upper Noun Valley Development Authority</li> <li>- Waza-Logone Project</li> <li>- SEMRY</li> </ul>
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marine turtle Project;</li> <li>- Mangrove project</li> </ul>
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rhino programme savanna in PAs;</li> <li>- Wild dog programme in savanna PAs;</li> <li>- Giant Eland programme in savanna PAs;</li> <li>- Great Apes programme</li> </ul>
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National elephant management programme;</li> <li>- MENGAME Gorilla sanctuary;</li> <li>- Great Apes programme.</li> <li>- <i>Gnetum spp</i>(domestication programme of the Limbe Botanical Garden and CIFOR) ;</li> <li>- <i>Ancystrocladus korupensis</i> (chemical studies programme IRAD/ University of OREGON-USA.</li> </ul>
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Prunus africana</i> (domestication programme of the Limbe Botanical Garden and ICRAF) ;</li> <li>- <i>Ancystrocladus korupensis</i> (chemical studies programme IRAD/ University of OREGON-USA ;</li> <li>- Mount Cameroun Project;</li> <li>- Mounts Kupe and Mounts Manenguba Project;</li> <li>- Mount Roumpi Project;</li> <li>- Bamenda Highlands Project ;</li> <li>- Kilum-Ijum Mountain Project ;</li> <li>- Korup Project (forest) ;</li> <li>- Tchabal Mbabo Project</li> <li>- Limbe Botanical Garden.</li> </ul>

**sIII) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?**

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan

**Yes:** the Cameroon national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) and other policies:

- **the Agricultural policy (Letter of the agricultural development policy)** and the related agricultural structural adjustment followed by the reorganisation of agricultural research. These policies lay emphasis on decentralisation, ecological concerns and participation of the various stakeholders.

- **Objectives of the forest, wild fauna and flora policies:**

. the protection of the forest and fauna heritage thanks to environmental conservation, sustainable conservation of biodiversity and the renewal of forest and wildlife resources through a more rational management.

- **Law N°94/01 of 20/1/94 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations and its implementation instruments.** This law, compared to others makes statutory the participation of the rural sector and people, partners and stakeholders in its execution, especially as concerns the ownership of community forests. The objective of this innovation is to encourage these populations to better protect the plant cover.

**National Forestry Action Plan**, financed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Government of Cameroon. This plan, within the framework of the tropical forestry action plan institutes a forestry system which allows for a sustainable exploitation of timber while ensuring the preservation of existing flora and fauna ecosystems.

- **the national environmental management plan (PNGE)**, adopted in 1996 to ensure sustainable development through the environmental protection and the sustainable use of resources thanks to policies, strategies and actions taking into consideration the present socio-economic situation of the country.

- **Law N° 90/013 on the protection plants and its implementation decree N° 92/223 of 25 May 1992.** This law is aimed at protecting plants against pests/diseases.

- **Framework Law n° 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on environmental management**, this law lays down legal framework for environmental management in Cameroon.

- **Programmes and projects :**

. The Mount Cameroon project. Its objective is to maintain biodiversity in and around Mount Cameroon. A key element in the attainment of this objective is close collaboration with forest users, consumers of forests products, the Government and industries. This new type of actions is aimed at developing realistic strategies with a view to the sustainable management of natural resources. Part of the task to be carried out consists in defining the social, economic and ecological relationships between the bush or forest fallow and the actors concerned.

. the Global Environment Fund (GEF). It manages a number of projects on biodiversity.

. the Korup project deals with integrated forest management

. the compartments of the forest dynamics of Korup: is aimed at giving concrete expression to scientific knowledge required for the sustainable management of forest biodiversity.

a) Genetic Resources Project: (based in IRAD) is oriented towards conservation (*in-situ and ex-situ*) of plants and animals of agricultural importance.

b) IRAD-ICRAF Programme. It deals with conservation and the study of agro-forestry plants in West and Central Africa. Medical plants are also included such as the *Prunus africana* and wild plants used as food such as *Gnetum africana*.

c) Private voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations working in the area natural resource management are running other projects on biodiversity conservation.



**IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target**

- The scarcity of some species witnessing very high pressure can be observed;
- The projects are underway and the populations are becoming gradually aware;
- An increase in the population of certain hitherto threatened species can be observed, with respect to conservation measures taken (e.g. : the population of great apes in the conservation zone in the periphery of the Dja Reserve or the elephant population in the zone of action of WWF in the South of Yokadouma)

**V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.**

- elephant and Great Apes population restored ;
- organisation of populations into resource management associations;
- relative abundance of threatened species;
- Poaching reduced.

**VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.**

- Inadequate human, financial and material means;
- lack of capacity;
- Difficulties to stamp out poaching, illegal harvesting and logging ;
- acute poverty and high population pressure.

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

- The judiciary has been sensitized and trained and they are successfully enforcing the existing laws on environmental issues (defaulters on the wildlife law have been sentenced and put to jail);
- Within the framework of the execution of their management plan or their environmental management plan, concessionaires enrich logging patches of rare and overexploited species with plants from nurseries (e.g. Moabi,..)

**Box VI.**

<b>Target 2.2</b>	<b>Status of threatened species improved</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		Lamantin
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		Tortue géante de mer
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>X</b>		Elan de derby, lycaon, rhino, elephant.
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		elephant (programme MIKE) Great apes (LAGA) <i>voir ci-dessus</i>
f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		<i>voir ci-dessus</i>
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	<b>X</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSAP ;</li> <li>- Stratégie Sectorielle du MINEPIA ;</li> <li>- Programme de recherche du MINRESI ;</li> <li>- Protected area management plan.</li> </ul>	
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge of local species threatened;</li> <li>- The rarity of some local species for which improved varieties exist can be observed;</li> <li>- projects are underway and the populations are gradually gaining awareness;</li> <li>- the trend for local varieties is regressive as a result of the impact of improved varieties;</li> <li>- For the other wild species (elephant, Bush dog, Manatee ...) the situation is stabilised.</li> </ul>	
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>	
National report on the inventory of threatened species available.	
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding;</li> <li>- Lack qualified or skilled personnel;</li> <li>- population pressure ;</li> <li>- lack of adequate materials ;</li> <li>- poverty.</li> </ul>	
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poachers from neighbouring countries ;</li> </ul>	

### Box VII.

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>X</b>
Yes, the same as the global target			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A phylogenetic resources conservation programme is existing;</li> <li>- At the level of wildlife, a study on the genetic diversity of traditional chicken is underway in IRAD ;</li> <li>- Domestication of cane rats programme underway in IRAD.</li> </ul>			
<b>SSSSSS</b>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		- domestication of <i>Gnetum africanum</i> , <i>prunus africanum</i> , <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> , etc
b) Inland water c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		- species inventory, monitoring of the trend and surveillance for natural disaster or catastrophe
d) Dry and sub-humid land	<b>x</b>		- Project of Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems, Mangrove Project, etc.
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		- Many local organisations are operating in the sub humid and dry regions of Cameroon e.g. MTN-WWF tree planting programme.

f) Mountain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Research programmes and domestication of some tree species.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Kilum-Ijim, Bamenda Highland Project, - Support Programme to the protection of the environment and the Regeneration of Natural Resources (APREN), etc
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Please provide details below</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSAP</li> <li>- Rural Development Sector Strategy</li> <li>- Breeding strategy.</li> </ul>		
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>		
A legislative framework that guaranties the sustainable management of natural resources and taking into account existing environmental measures. There are efforts to be made for its effective application and the reinforcement of the stately control and monitoring role of administrations.		
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- traditional crops and livestock are rare;</li> <li>- some medicinal tree species are now scarce;</li> <li>- Indigenous knowledge and values are getting lost.</li> </ul>		
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of means;</li> <li>- lack of man power;</li> <li>- Lack of effective law enforcement capacity ;</li> <li>- Acute poverty.</li> </ul>		
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cameroon has adopted the PCI (Certification Criteria) harmonised by ITTO/ATO on the internationally recognised standards of sustainable management;</li> <li>- there is an increase domestication efforts of some wild species ;</li> <li>- There is also an increase in use of medicinal plants by local population.</li> </ul>		

**Box VIII.**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Please provide details below.**

Several mechanisms exist to ensure sustainable management of biodiversity products such as:

- the zoning plan or the land allocation or land use plan;
- definition of the permanent forest estate (FMU) and the non-permanent forest estate;
- participatory management (Community Forestry) ;
- Promotion of improved ovens (reduction of the consumption of firewood) ;
- .

NB : ( Several species are being harvested from sustainably managed areas)

**II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).**

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		- b
	<b>x</b>		- Fisheries regulation (type of net to use, fishing period1, etc) ; - Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger Basin Commission.
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		- Project on Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems; - Mangrove Project.
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		- PREPAFEN Project ; - Air, soil, water Project; - DPGT Project ; - Waza Logone Project; - Reviving of rice-growing in the Logone Valley;
d) Dry and sub-humid land			- Project on the Sustainable and Participatory Management of Natural Resources of the Logone Valley.
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		- Zoning of the southern forestland of Cameroon; - FMU (logging) ; - Steps to adopt the certification process.
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		- <i>Prunus africana</i> (domestication programme by the Limbe Botanical Garden and ICRAF) ; - <i>Ancystrocladus korupensis</i> (chemical study of IRAD/ University of OREGON-USA) ; - Mount Cameroon Project; - Mounts Kupé et Mounts Manengouba Project ; - Mount Roumpi Project; - Bamenda Highlands Project ; - Kilum Ijum Mountain Project; - Korup Project (forest) ; - Tchabal Mbabo Project

**III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?**

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	<b>X</b>

**Please provide details below.**

- NBSAP
- Rural Sector Development Strategy,
- Breeding/livestock strategy.

**IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In spite of all these projects, unsustainable harvesting is continuing due to population pressure and acute poverty.</li> </ul>
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trades in biodiversity derived products are in the increase while its regeneration efforts are diminishing</li> </ul>
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate financial means;</li> <li>- Inadequate institutional incentive measures (absence of long term financing by funding bodies) ;</li> <li>- Lack of interest on the part of authorities and the private sector;</li> <li>- State's inability to effectively enforce environmental laws and regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>	<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			<b>x</b>
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<p>The objective at the national level is to set up an institutional framework that will enable the reduction of biodiversity loss. It is for this reason that a new forestry policy was drawn up mainly aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conserving the national forest heritage;</li> <li>- Improving the contribution of the forest sector in the GDP;</li> <li>- Contributing to the fight against poverty;</li> <li>- The framework law on environmental management;</li> <li>- Anti Poaching Campaign Programme.</li> </ul>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		- PNVRA
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of fish farming programmes</li> <li>- Regulation on fishing ( type of net to be used, fishing season, etc) ;</li> </ul>
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project on Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems.</li> <li>- Mangrove project (FAO)</li> <li>- APREN Project</li> </ul>
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National action programme on Desertification</li> <li>- Green cities Project</li> </ul>
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest Management Unit (FMU)</li> <li>- Community Forestry</li> <li>- Mandatory EIA for every project that may have a dverse impact on the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use</li> </ul>

f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		Community forests aimed at the protection of ecologically fragile zones in the North West (KIFP : Kilum Ijim Forest Project, Bamenda Highland Project, Cameroon Mountain Conservation Foundation, CAMCOF, Mount Mandara Integrated Development Mission, MIDIMA, National Mountain Programme).
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			<b>X</b>
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
National population policy, National Environmental Management Plan, Forest and Environment Sector Programme, Poverty Reduction Programme, Rural Sector Development Strategy, National Participatory Development Programme, Support Programme to Community Development (PADC), Grassroots Poverty Reduction Programme			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
In spite of the plethora of programmes the impact on biodiversity conservation is minimal			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
Biodiversity loss and poverty are on the increase			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
Decreasing budgetary allocation for biodiversity conservation			

## Box X.

<b>Target 4.3</b>	<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>x</b>
<b>Please provide details below:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Anti-poaching programme adopted</li> <li>- Sub-department for anti-poaching created.</li> <li>- A national endangered species list established</li> <li>- Enforcement of control measures at ports of entry enhanced</li> </ul>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		<b>-GOG-LME Project</b> (Large Marine Ecosystem of the Guinea Golf) - Project for the protection of the Giant marine turtle
d) Dry and sub-humid land	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MIKE Project (Monitoring of Illegal killing of elephants)</li> <li>- Rhino Project</li> <li>- Lion Project</li> </ul>

e) Forest	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gnetum</li> <li>- Elephant</li> <li>- Great Apes</li> <li>- Red-tailed parrots</li> <li>- Yohimbe</li> </ul>
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pygeum africanum</li> </ul>
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			<b>X</b>
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific programmes have been established to protect the above-mentioned species that are being threatened due to international trade</li> <li>- Reduction of quotas in the harvesting or exploitation of some species (fauna and flora)</li> <li>- Development of alternatives to reduce pressure on wild species</li> </ul>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The populations are becoming more aware of the regulations prohibiting trade in these species</li> </ul>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Populations of certain threatened species are increasing e.g. elephants</li> <li>- Cases of seizures are reducing</li> </ul>			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate synergies among the various actors of wildlife conservation</li> <li>- Inadequate institutional organisation at the level of the services in charge of control and monitoring.</li> <li>- Inadequate financial, human and infrastructure capacity for control (lack of rolling stocks, surveillance equipment, etc.)</li> </ul>			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			

### Box XI.

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
	<b>x</b>

**Please provide details below.**

Targets are developed aimed at reducing the Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats such as.

- Project for the Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem
- SODECOTON Water, Soil Air project
- Mount Mandara Project
- Mangrove Project
- MIDENO project
- PNVRA project

**II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).**

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPGT Project in the cotton zone</li> <li>- PNVRA in agricultural ecosystems</li> </ul>
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small-scale fishing development Authority</li> <li>- Forestry law of January 1994 the provisions of which protects the banks of watercourses</li> </ul>
	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large Marine Ecosystems Project (LME)</li> </ul>
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waza logone Project</li> <li>- Mount mandara Project</li> <li>- MEAVSB (Mission d'étude et d'aménagement de la vallée supérieure de la Bénoué) (Upper Benoue Valley development Authority)</li> </ul>
d) Dry and subhumid land			
	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zoning plans and management plans</li> </ul>
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CAMCOF (Cameroon Mountain Conservation Foundation)</li> <li>- Bamenda Highland Project</li> </ul>
f) Mountain			

**III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?**

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	<b>x</b>
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	<b>x</b>

**Please provide details below.**

The creation of more protected areas such as the Mbam and Djerem Reserve, Boubambek and Nki and Lobeke reserves, the Sangha Tri-national Reserve

**IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.**

- Increased number of area protected areas
- Reduced shifting cultivation
- Progressive stabilisation of cultivated areas (increase in intensive and integrated farming systems e.g. agro-forestry)

**V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.**

- Increase of surface area of protected zones
- Increasing sedentarisation of nomadic populations (e.g. pastoralists)



<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b> - <b>transfer of technology</b> - lack of financial means (poverty) - lack of capacity of intensification by local population (training)
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
ba) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	Research Programme by IRAD on ( <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> )
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
d) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			
An inventory of alien and invasive species in Cameroon is in the process of being finalised.			

**Box XIII.**

<b>Target 6.2</b>	<b>Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			

<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			
Some research institutes are endeavouring to mitigate alien species that threatened agro – ecosystem.			

#### **Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest		<b>x</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

- Within the framework of the environmental initiative of NEPAD Cameroon is in the Central African region for the creation of the desertification observatory
- The Ozone project is carrying out sensitisation campaigns on the negative effects of greenhouse gases on biodiversity

**Box XV.**

<b>Target 7.2</b>	<b>Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		Enabling environment: Forestry Law No.94/01 and environmental framework Law No.96/12
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		- Programme on the reduction of pollution from land-based sources - Enabling environment: Forestry Law No.94/01 and environmental framework Law96/12
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
		<b>X</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the control and inspection system for industrial wastes;</li> <li>- Develop a policy for the reduction of the importation of vehicles of a certain age;</li> <li>- Develop a rapid intervention strategy in case oil spill.</li> </ul>			

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

The greatest pollution is witnessed in the marine and coastal ecosystems and the main sources of pollution are identified such as:

- *Chemical industries* (manufacture or treatment of paint, cement, soap, textile, wood pulp, tanning etc.) . One can cite among the examples, SAFCAM and CEP which produce paint, CCC which manufactures soap and detergents. Detergents are a factor in the downturn in yield or output of the fauna and the flora.
- *The car industries* (engine oil, batteries etc.). These products contribute to the accumulation of lead in the food chain.
- *Oil companies* (refineries and fuel distribution companies, etc.). Examples include SONARA, PECTEN and distribution companies such as Elf SEREPCA. Hydrocarbons are a cause to the loss or destruction of plant and animal species (Saenger, 1995).
- *Agricultural industries* (fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides) contribute to eutrophisation.

Decree no. 205/117 to organise the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature wherein a brigade for environmental inspection and control has been created with units in charge of air, soil and water pollution control.

**Box XVI.**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		<b>x</b>	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Yaounde Declaration on the sustainable management of the ecosystems of the Congo Basin and its Convergence plan</li> <li>- The Commission of Central African Forests (COMIFAC)</li> <li>- Project on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</li> <li>- Decree No. 205/117 creates a Department of Conservation and Promotion of Natural Resources in the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection</li> <li>- The forestry law of 1994 with the management plan which determines the long term attribution of forest stands with the objective of 30% of the national territory to be reserved as forestland.</li> </ul>			
<b>I) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		- Integrated Agricultural Extension programmes (PNVRA, PNDP, MIDENO, SOWEDA, ESA-SODECOTON, SEMRY, etc)
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		- Fisheries regulations (type of net to be used, fishing period, etc) ; - Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger Basin Commission.
	<b>X</b>		- Project on Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems; - Mangrove Project. - Improved oven for fish drying projects
c) Marine and coastal			

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PREPAFEN Project ;</li> <li>- Air, soil, water Project (ESA);</li> <li>- Waza Logone Project;</li> <li>- Reviving of rice-growing in the Logone Valley;</li> <li>- Project for the Sustainable and Participatory Management of Natural Resources in the Logone Valley.</li> </ul>
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community forests</li> <li>- Zoning of the southern forest area of Cameroon;</li> <li>- FMU (logging) ;</li> <li>- Steps taken in the certification process.</li> </ul>
f) Mountain	x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Gnetum africana</i> (domestication programme of the Limbe botanical garden and ICRAF) ;</li> <li>- <i>Ancistrocladus korupensis</i> (chemical study programme of IRAD/ University of OREGON-USA ;</li> <li>- CAMCOF;</li> <li>- Mounts Kupe and Mounts Manenguba Project ;</li> <li>- Mount Roumpi Project ;</li> <li>- Bamenda Highlands Project;</li> <li>- Kilum Ijum Project;</li> <li>- Korup Project (forest) ;</li> <li>- Tchabal Mbabo Project</li> </ul>
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<p>The NBSAP has provided various actions plans for each ecosystem aimed at maintaining the ecosystem and enhancing its capacity to provide services and goods and supporting the livelihoods of the populations.</p>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target</b>			
<p>Despite the numerous programmes cited above the capacity of most of the ecosystems to deliver goods and services is highly threatened due to the prevalent poverty and population pressure as many unemployed people depend solely on these ecosystems for their livelihoods. However some level of awareness has been created by some of the programmes.</p>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increase in quantity of biological resources exploited</li> <li>- change of unsustainable exploitation patterns by local populations</li> </ul>			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate financing of programmes</li> <li>- Lack of transfer of technology</li> <li>- Lack of capacity building for human resource development</li> <li>-</li> </ul>			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of income-generating alternative activities (setting up of development micro-projects).</li> </ul>			

**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		<b>x</b>	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
The 1996 framework law on environmental management, its implementation decree and related instruments which include provisions relating to the protection traditional-use related species (food, medicinal ...)			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National strategy on rural development</li> <li>- Tuber programme</li> <li>- Date palm project</li> <li>- Various cane rat breeding projects</li> <li>- Project on the conservation of local endemic animal species</li> </ul>
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waza-logone project</li> <li>- Regulatory instruments on fisheries</li> </ul>
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mangrove project</li> <li>- project on pollution from land-based sources</li> </ul>
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- green cities project</li> <li>- community hunting zones</li> <li>- tree planting programme (MTN-WWF)</li> <li>- policy on transhumance corridors</li> </ul>
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- community forestry</li> </ul>
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- national mountain programme</li> </ul>
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		<b>X</b>	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		<b>X</b>	
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
The NBSAP of Cameroon is a holistic document which classifies the country into six major ecosystems and prioritises actions in the conservation of each ecosystem			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local populations continue to rely on biological resources for their livelihoods</li> <li>- Due to the economic crisis, urban dwellers are increasing relying on biological resources (medicinal plants, bushmeat, NTFPs) for their livelihood</li> </ul>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are many selling points of medicinal plants in cities</li> <li>- Increasing numbers of groups dealing with NTFPs</li> </ul>			

**VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.**

- Inadequate law enforcement giving way to biological resource depletion
- Inadequate financing of sustainable exploitation programmes
- Lack of capacity building for group management

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest		<b>x</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			
<p>Cependant, plusieurs actions sont menées sans qu'il ait une véritable concertation entre tous les acteurs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Cameroon Ethnobotany Network(CEN) is working towards setting up a consultation platform involving various stakeholders for the valorisation of traditional knowledge;</li> <li>- The Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) is integrating the traditional medicine component in its strategic plan as a priority avenue to be developed.</li> <li>- The Bio-resources Development and Conservation Programme Cameroon (BDCPC) has been working with traditional healers on collaborative research for drug discovery</li> </ul>			

## Box XIX.

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		<b>x</b>	
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The BDCPC SHAMAN Pharmaceuticals research is an example of how traditional knowledge is valued. This company used ethno botany, as well as isolation and natural product chemistry to discover, develop novel pharmaceuticals. Agreements with traditional healers that SHAMAN worked with envisaged benefits for the use of plant resources and traditional knowledge both during the drug discovery process and after a product is commercialised.</li> <li>- The rights of local people is foreseen in the TRIDOM Project (which is a transboundary protected Area Project)</li> </ul>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		A plan for indigenous and vulnerable peoples (PPAV) has been adopted within the framework of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		Existence of a network of Concerted Research Action for Pygmies (RACOPY) .
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		<b>x</b>	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
A national plan for the development of the pygmy population (PDPP) as complement to the National Plan for Participatory Development (PNPD) and the forest environment sector programme (FESP) was dawn up.			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional healers are now going far into the forest to harvest products due to population pressure that has depleted biological resources</li> <li>- Bio piracy</li> <li>- Many researchers are exploiting traditional knowledge holders rights for their individual benefits</li> </ul>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in the number of traditional healers and increase interest in the population in consulting traditional healers</li> </ul>			



**VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.**

- Sensitization and information of stakeholders on the rights of local populations;
- Effective application of texts relating to taking into consideration the rights of indigenous populations. Find and determine the means of taking advantage of the provisions in the various programmes and processes with a view to improving the living standards of the indigenous populations.
- Difficulties for traditional knowledge holders to obtain patents

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

- The initiated programme for the enhancement of the capacity of traditional knowledge holders will be revamped

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		<b>X</b>	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
The 1994 Forestry Law and the 1996 framework law on environmental management and their implementation instruments have dealt with access and benefit sharing (ABS) in a general manner but Cameroon has highlighted the need for a national policy and a specific law on ABS.			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No		<b>X</b>	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

**VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target**

- lack of economic incentive measures.
- lack of mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into other sectors.
- Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness (lack of means, insufficient sensitisation, etc).

**VII) Please provide any other relevant information.**

An enabling environment exists. The creation of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature and the Department of Conservation and Promotion of Natural Resources.

**Box XXI.**

<b>Target 10.2</b>	<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with countries providing such resources.</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest		<b>x</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information</b>			
There are several agreements between national botanical gardens and their foreign counterparts on the transfer of genetic resources but a national ABS policy and laws is in the process of being developed.			

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
Cameroon is a developing country classified as highly indebted. It has received very little from other developed country parties in terms of technology transfer and support for biodiversity conservation. However, the Forest and Environment Sector Programme (FESP) has some promises for its environmental component.			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest		<b>x</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
<b>I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).</b>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>x</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest		<b>x</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			<b>x</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
<b>Please provide details below.</b>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
<b>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</b>			
BDCPC-ICBG trainees include Cameroonian technicians, post graduate and post doctoral students and faculty. Training includes long term degree programme work as well as short technical courses and workshops in biodiversity descriptions and management and biomedical sciences. In Cameroon, training activities for Cameroonian national has preceded all the major field activities of the ICBG programme.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
<b>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</b>	
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Please specify</b>	
<p>Through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Herbarium;</li> <li>- Research Institutes;</li> <li>- Botanic gardens</li> <li>- Agronomic and forestry Universities</li> <li>- Within international NGOs (WWF, CIFOR, ICRAF, etc)</li> </ul>	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Please specify</b>	
It is under way in various research programme within research institutes, universities, the National Herbarium, collaborating foreign partners, etc.	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
<p>A publication titled "Cameroon Flora" has been released            Others publications titled "The Vegetation of Campo and Ijagham Forest Reserves" and "Kurop Stand Table" have been released by BDCPC and her partner the Smithsonian Institute</p>	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
<p>The creation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the National Herbarium</li> <li>- various research programmes</li> <li>- the Clearing House Mechanism</li> <li>- Law regulating research, for Art. 13 – 14 of Decree N°95 – 531 du 23 Août 1995 of the 94/01 forestry, wildlife and fisheries Law</li> </ul>	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
Working lists of known plants species are available at the level of various research institutes, universities, the National Herbarium, etc	

**VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target**

- Constraints are on the level of popularising new species discovered and centralising (compiling) these relevant information.
- Inadequate financing for taxonomic research.
- Lack of capacity building for young taxonomists

**VII) Any other relevant information**

Some 27 plant species have been newly discovered, such as:

*Kupea martinetegei*, *Coffea montekupensis*, *Coffea bakossii*, *Diospyros kupensis*, *Ledermanniella onanae*, *Dorstenia poinsettiifolia var. etugaeana*, *Psychotria martinetegei*, etc.

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2.</b>	<b>A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
<b>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</b>		
a) Yes		<b>x</b>
b) No		
<b>Please specify</b>		
But this has been done mostly in specific ecosystems and for particular species of economic importance such as <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> , <i>Coula edulis</i> , <i>Gnetum spp.</i> , <i>Prunus africana</i> , <i>Yohimbe spp.</i> , etc. At the level of the National Herbarium, the publication in a checklist of the conservation status of species.		
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>		
a) Yes		<b>x</b>
b) No		
<b>Please specify</b>		
Within some projects such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, NBSAP</li> <li>- Mount Cameroon programme</li> <li>- Limbe Botanical Garden</li> <li>- and other research programmes (ICRAF, IRAD, CIFOR, etc)</li> </ul>		
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>		
New species are being discovered in Cameroon by researchers.		
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>		
Inventory activities within various research institutes and other international NGOs operating within the sector such as WWF and Universities for academic purposes (thesis, reports, etc).		
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the ,target)</b>		
A check-list comprising all the species exists. The criteria used are those of IUCN. The indicators are the rate of degradation of the ground or plant cover and the scarcity of individuals		

<p><b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b></p> <p>Limited material and financial resources to carry out some of the activities.</p>
<p><b>VII) Any other relevant information</b></p> <p>This objective is not a national programme, but only an element in the publication of regional flora or checklist Information available for ordinary or common species with high socio- economic potential. But little information on the other species that could disappear as a result of ecosystem degradation or environmental disturbance or stress.</p> <p>-</p>

**Box XXVI.**

<p><b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b></p>	
<p><b>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</b></p>	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
<p><b>Please specify</b></p> <p>-</p>	
<p><b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b></p>	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
<p><b>Please specify</b></p> <p>But there is also an enabling environment with the 94/01 forestry framework law among others, and collaboration with international institutes and NGOs.</p>	
<p><b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b></p> <p>Not available</p>	
<p><b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b></p> <p>Not available</p>	
<p><b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b></p> <p>-</p>	
<p><b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b></p> <p>Capacity building constraints.</p>	
<p><b>VII) Any other relevant information</b></p> <p>-</p>	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
Obligation from the current forestry law of January 1994 is that 30% of the national territory surface area be converted into protected areas representing various ecological ecosystem of Cameroon.	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
Within various conservation programme such PSFE and each national park is developing its management plan while the creation of new parks are under way.	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Currently, more than 15% of the national territory surface area, representing the various ecosystems in Cameroon, is converted into protected areas.	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
The existence of protected areas and new protected areas are in the process of being created.	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
Increasing number of parks or reserves created.	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- high population growth</li><li>- non mastery of the conservation objectives by the population that are mostly rural agro – pastoralists</li><li>- lack of material and financial support for the activities</li></ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
Protected areas that were abandoned are now being revived.	



**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Please specify</b>	
Four major reserves have had their management plans adopted. They include: Dja, Korup, Waza and Campo.	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Please specify</b>	
- NBSAP	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Currently, 18% of the national territory surface area, representing the various ecosystem in Cameroon, is converted into protected areas.	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
Within various conservation programme such as FESP and each national park is developing its management plan while the creation of new parks are under way.	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Increasing number of parks or reserves created.</li><li>- Involvement of local population in management plans.</li></ul>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- high population growth</li><li>- non mastery of the conservation objectives by the population that are mostly rural agro – pastoralists</li><li>- lack of material and financial support for the activities</li></ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes b) No	X
<b>Please specify</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National land use plan for the forestry zones</li><li>- Forest certification</li><li>- Forest Management Units, (FMUs) for the sustainable management of forest compartments</li></ul>	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes b) No	X
<b>Please specify</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National Forestry Action Plan</li><li>- National Environmental Management Plan</li><li>- Definition of transhumance tracks or trails in order to avoid not only agro – pastoral conflicts but also to ensure that cattle does not pass through parks (health measure)</li><li>- Other projects (DPGT in the cotton zone, etc)</li></ul>	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b> <p>Areas in which production activities (agricultural, pastoral, etc) are threatened remain delimited.</p>	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National land use plan for the forestry zones</li><li>- Forest certification</li><li>- Forest Management Units, (FMUs) for the sustainable management of forest compartments</li></ul>	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Adopted management plans for existing protected areas</li><li>- gazettment decrees for new protected areas</li></ul>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Conflict between conservation activities and other stakeholders interests;</li><li>- Weak institutional capacities</li><li>- Population pressure</li></ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	

## Box XXX.

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
Cameroon being a party to CITES has taken significant measures to protect endangered species in situ using the IUCN red list of endangered species.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
Programmes are developed in collaboration with international NGOs or international organisation such as WWF, UNESCO, UICN, etc, for the in situ conservation of endangered species.	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Many threatened species are conserved (lion, elephant, panther, gorilla, chimpanzee, ostrich, etc).	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
Lists of threatened species are published and there is collaboration with various stakeholders such transport (CAMRAIL), NGOs (LAGA, WWF, etc). The January 1994 forestry and wildlife law is very hard for defaulters.	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
Increase in the population of threatened species, e.g. elephants for which a declassification on the CITES list is often requested.	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
There are some constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- poaching</li><li>- insufficient game wardens</li><li>- inadequate deployment of game wardens</li><li>- lack of motivation of game wardens</li><li>- lack of equipment for carrying out anti – poaching operation</li><li>- inadequate involvement of local communities</li><li>- habitat fragmentation.</li></ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
Some international NGOs are very much involved and giving significant results mostly WWF, WCS, LAGA, UICN, etc.	

## Box XXXI.

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
The NBSAP of Cameroon specifies the need to conserve threatened species in, gene banks (botanic gardens) and research stations. Moreover, significant recovery and restoration programmes are being developed in the area of forest regeneration.	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
Recovery and restoration programmes are developed within projects or research institutes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limbe Botanical Garden for <i>Gnetum spp.</i>, <i>Prunus africana</i>, etc</li> <li>- Research programme at ICRAF for the domestication of <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>, <i>Coula edulis</i>, <i>Gnetum spp.</i>, <i>Prunus africana</i>, <i>Yohimbe spp.</i>, etc</li> <li>- and some effort with ANAFOR and other domestic NGOs</li> </ul>	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Plant species threatened such as <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> , <i>Coula edulis</i> , <i>Gnetum spp.</i> , <i>Prunus africana</i> , <i>Yohimbe spp.</i> are undergoing recovery and restoration programmes. These plant species are now accessible ex-situ within farmers agro – ecosystem production.	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of research programmes</li> <li>- Involvement of various stakeholders</li> <li>- Enabling environment for research</li> </ul>	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of threatened plant species domesticated</li> <li>- Level of their adoption by peasant farmers</li> </ul>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
The constraints are technical and financial which need capacity building both at the level of peasant farmers, extension agents and researchers	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
<b>Please specify</b>	
Existence of the national agricultural policy and the national rural development strategy as well as the NBSAP	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
NBSAP	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
More and more species are becoming cash crops though some species are being lost due the introduction of improved species by national researchers and from abroad.	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
There have been several extension and sensitisation programmes in favour of the rural communities.	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cameroon constitutes the breadbasket of the Central African region although some areas are affected by droughts and floods.</li> <li>- Abundance of foodstuff in the market and the various exit points in the country</li> </ul>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent environmental hazards (droughts, floods, locust and bird attacks)</li> </ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
Due to the introduction of new species, local plant crops species are threatened with extinction and indigenous knowledge rarely taking into consideration.	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Two or three threatening major alien species can be considered such as <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> .	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
Some measures are taken by IRAD in order to mitigate the negative effects of some aliens species within the agro – ecosystems	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
Lack of capacity to carry out studies and monitoring.	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strict government measures were imposed on those carrying out unsustainable exploitation of certain wild plants species such as <i>Gnetum africana</i>, <i>Prunus africana</i>, <i>Yohimbe</i> ssp. Etc. that were massively exploited</li> <li>- Regeneration programmes of some wild flora species were instituted</li> <li>- Domestication of <i>Gnetum africana</i>, <i>Prunus africana</i>, <i>Yohimbe</i> spp.</li> </ul>	
<b>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

**Please specify**

But environment and forestry officials carry out control at ports of entry to Cameroon (ports, airports) and at other terrestrial check points.

**III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)**

*Gnetum sp*, *Kola edulis*, *Prunus africana* and *Yohimbe* are massively exported. FAO statistics of 2002 indicates: s

- The total volume of sales of *Gnetum africanum* in Cameroon is 44 427 tons in 1997 for 1 591 017 000 CFAF with a weekly margin of 104 575 CFAF per trader. On the international scale, 50% of African exports come from Cameroon, that is to say, 300 tons.
- The value of sales of *Ricinodendron heudelotii* is 227 344 290 CFAF in 1997 and 323 691 865 in 1998 per 146 747 tons and 174 189 tons respectively.
- The sales of *Irvingia spp* amounts to 160 000 000 CFAF in 1998.
- Exports of other non-timber forest products in 2000 and 2001 are: 13 tons (cola), 270,181 tons (ebony), 244,120 tons (*pygeum*), 554,383 tons (*voacanga*), 78,685 tons (*yohimbe*).

**IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)**

Controls at check points

**V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)**

Fraudulent exportation mitigated

**VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target**

- increasing illegal activities
- insufficient staff
- inadequate deployment of staff
- lack of motivation of staff
- lack of equipment for carrying out operation
- lack of involvement of local community

**VII) Any other relevant information**

No target but some provisions of the January 1994 forestry law and its decree of application highlight the use and exploitation of genetic resources.

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
Not yet developed	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the Target)	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of accessible knowledge and information</li> <li>- lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness</li> <li>- Lack of synergy and collaboration between research officials and lack of government initiatives</li> </ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
The country is in the process of instituting a forest certification criteria	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X



<p><b>Please specify</b></p> <p>But within research institutes and at the level of NGOs there is growing awareness and efforts are being made to consider the decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care</p>
<p><b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b></p> <p>Some local plant resources and associated indigenous and local knowledge and practices are threatened by new technologies and innovations.</p>
<p>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</p>
<p>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the Target)</p>
<p><b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of engagement of scientific communities;</li> <li>- Lack of public education and awareness</li> <li>- Limited public participation and stakeholders involvement</li> <li>- existing traditional and scientific knowledge not fully utilise</li> </ul>
<p><b>VII) Any other relevant information</b></p> <p>However, several actions were undertaken without any real consultation between all the actors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the CEN (<i>Cameroon Ethnobotany Network</i>) is working towards setting up a consultation platform for the various actors in view of the valorisation of traditional know-how;</li> <li>- In its strategic plan, the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) has integrated the component on traditional medicine as a priority area to be developed.</li> </ul>

**Box XXXVII .**

<p><b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b></p>	
<p>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</p>	
<p>a) Yes</p>	
<p>b) No</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Please specify</p>	
<p>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</p>	
<p>a) Yes</p>	
<p>b) No</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Please specify</p>	
<p><b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b></p> <p>Some projects were undertaken within the framework of localized or selective projects on the sensitisation of communities on the importance of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OAU project on the national inventory of medicinal plants;</li> <li>- Orchids projects (University of Yaounde- National Herbarium)</li> </ul>	

<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of mainstreaming</li> <li>- Limited public participation and stakeholders</li> <li>- lack of effective partnership</li> </ul>
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- But programmes are being currently developed and communication and public awareness are carried out during international days (Environment, biodiversity, desertification, etc).</li> <li>- A sub-Department of sensitisation has been created in the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature</li> <li>- Measures are underway to revamp the CHM</li> </ul>

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
Human capacity available but lack of facilities	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
There is an enabling environment	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
- BDCPC in her collaboration with her foreign partners has organised field training courses on plant taxonomy for trainees from various public and private institutions.	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Network of Protected Area of Central Africa (RAPAC)</li> <li>- COMIFAC and its convergence plan</li> <li>- Environmental Initiative of NEPAD</li> </ul>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>Please specify</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of transboundary protected area networks, e.g. Takamanda, Korup, Tchabal Balbo, Sangha Tri-national</li> </ul>	
<b>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase number of protected area networks</li> <li>- Increased consultations between the neighbouring states on protected area management</li> <li>- Creation of COMIFAC</li> <li>- Plant conservation activities are really taken into consideration.</li> </ul>	
<b>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</b>	
Projects and programmes implemented by government and partners	
<b>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-regional programmes incorporated into national programmes and plans</li> <li>- Forest and Environment Sector Programme</li> </ul>	
<b>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> <li>- lack of synergy among stakeholders</li> <li>- Lack of economic incentive to local populations</li> </ul>	
<b>VII) Any other relevant information</b>	
Although there is a multidonor programme known as Forest and Environment Sector Programme (FESP), there is very little attention given to the environmental component.	

## Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

### a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken;

- publication on Cameroon flora
- the vegetation on Campo and Ijagham forest reserve and stand table
- new species have also been discovered
- existence of checklist
- increasing number of protected areas
- involvement of local populations in the management of protected areas through the management plan,
- adoption of management plan for some protected areas
- many threatened species are conserved
- involvement of many stakeholders in the management of protected areas
- number of threatened domesticated plant species increased
- strict measures imposed on overexploited wild plant species
- illegal harvesting of wild plant species for commercial purpose is mitigated.

### b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;

- increasing protected area surface
- involvement of local population in management and monitoring
- contribution to the conservation of threatened species through in-situ and ex-situ conservation
- reduction in international trade in threatened species of wild flora
- improvement of land management

### c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;

- reduction of biodiversity loss through domestication of endangered species
- reduction of encroachment into protected areas by provision of incentives to local populations

### d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

- increased awareness on the various ecosystems and their goods and services
- implementation of conservation activities contained in the NBSAP through various programmes by several stakeholders

### e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

- programmes around protected areas have contributed to poverty alleviation through the institution of the alternative income-generating activities
- biodiversity goods and services are gradually being incorporated into the GDP

### f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

- institutional instability and weak institutional capacity
- lack of transfer of technology
- inadequate funding
- inadequate human resources

## Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

<b>3. <sup>1</sup> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

<b>4. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	X
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

<b>5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x

**Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.**

- Within the frame work of:
- Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC),
  - Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and its Convergence Plan,
  - Central African forest ecosystem (ECOFA),
  - Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems,
  - Central African Regional Programme on Environment (CARPE),
  - Clearing House Mechanism;
  - Mangrove Management Project.

<sup>1</sup>Please note that all the questions marked with have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

**7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)**

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.**

Within the framework of projects mentioned above workshops, public awareness and other information sharing mechanisms facilitate the implementation of the ecosystem approach but the lack of adequate funding constitutes a handicap. Particularly as it affects the working of the Clearing house Mechanism.

**8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.**

- the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been developed but there is lack of sufficient funding for its implementation

**C. . ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION**

**Article 5 – Cooperation**

**9. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?**

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or sub-regional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	x

**Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

- **For bilateral cooperation:** The management of Korup Park and Takamanda with Nigeria,
- **For multilateral cooperation:** Programme on the forest environment sector (PSFE), the Mount Cameroon Natural Resources Project with the British Government,
- **For sub-regional cooperation** we have transboundary-protected areas Tridom with Central African Republic, Congo, etc) meant for the protection of some species such as the elephant, great apes, Chad Basin Commission for the management of the biological diversity around it, etc. we have COMIFAC and CEFDHAC for the conservation and protection of Congo Basin forests. The large marine ecosystem involving sixteen countries of the western coast of Africa meant for the protection for marine and coastal biodiversity.

<b>10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, sub-regional or bio-regional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on development of regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.</b>	
Some mechanisms and networks: - Regional Programme for the management of Environmental information;	

<b>11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
<b>Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.</b>	
The NBSAP has envisaged this but harmonisation is still to be carried out.	

**Box XLI.**

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</b></p>
<p>(a) Some inventories in protected areas have been done due to regional cooperation;</p> <p>(b) The establishment of the transboundary protected areas has provided corridors for target wildlife which are then conserved;</p> <p>(c) Very little progress has been made in implementing the national biodiversity strategy and action plan but cooperation between national and international NGOs has led to research and inventory in some ecosystems;</p> <p>(d) Regarding contributions to achievement of the millennium goals, the inventories of species has led to discovery of more knowledge of species for food and medicines;</p> <p>(e) The major constraints are the lack of funds and the awareness of the contents of the strategy by stakeholders.</p> <p>(f) A better management tool is established with the involvement of various stakeholders; The depletion of natural resources and biodiversity is reduced;</p> <p>(g) The NBSAP has been put in action but is not properly implemented.</p> <p>(h) Natural resources are used to reduce poverty in a timid way.</p> <p>(i) Instability of the sub-regional. Insufficient financial and material means. Cultural barriers.</p> <p>(j) Political instability</p>

## Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

<b>12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSAP has been developed but not implement;</li> <li>- The National Forestry Plan and the Environmental Plan (PFAN);</li> <li>- The National Environment Management Plan (NEMP);</li> <li>- Forestry and Environment Sector Programme.</li> </ul> <p>All these numerous plans has been elaborated but their implementation is highly hindered by lack of fund.</p>	

<b>13. Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9).</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</b>	
<p>The analysis of the immediate and deeper or underlying causes of biological diversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems in Cameroon made it possible to adopt the following five strategic objectives:</p> <p><b>Strategic objective n° 1:</b></p> <p>Reduce /halt biological diversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems in the short and medium term, and reverse the current trend of ecosystems degradation and biological diversity loss, in the long term, by the setting up biological diversity management systems, which are ecologically sound, socially beneficial at the social scale and economically viable.</p> <p><b>Strategic objective n° 2:</b></p> <p>Promote the recognized values of biological diversity and its elements (in the short term) and evaluate the wealth ignored in order to raise awareness among populations on the importance of biological diversity and encourage all the stakeholders to be more involved and committed in the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and its components.</p> <p><b>Strategic objective n° 3:</b></p> <p>Develop and/or strengthen the capacities for the planning, implementation and follow-up of biodiversity programmes and projects at all levels of the society, in particular at local Community level.</p> <p><b>Strategic objective n° 4:</b></p> <p>Harmonize legislation in order to incorporate the requirements of the CDB.</p> <p><b>Strategic objective n° 5:</b></p> <p>Enhance the drawing up of projects and the mobilization of funds.</p>	



The objectives are defined according to the ecosystems of the country.

These targets were not quantified in the NBSAP since the stakeholders for each objective are still to meet.

<b>14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?(decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Priority objective for each ecosystem have been identified;</li> <li>- Priority action for each objective have been identified;</li> <li>- Major stakeholders concerned have been identified.</li> </ul>	
<b>15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The forestry action plan and the environmental management plan integrates biodiversity conservation and utilisation;</li> <li>- The Congo Basin forest partnership includes forest improvement and natural resources management including protected areas and corridors;</li> <li>- Benefit sharing: Community forest and hunting zones initiatives. Forestry revenue (40% and 10%)</li> <li>- Sustainable use of biodiversity: PSFE.</li> </ul>	

<b>16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
<b>I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses</b>	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
<b>II) If NO, please briefly indicate below</b>	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	- The identified Ramsar sites in the NBSAP will address migratory species
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The establishment of new transboundary conservation initiatives including Cameroon and Congo Brazzaville;</li> <li>- Endorsement of existing tri-national network of PA</li> </ul>
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## Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The answer would have been yes if the NBSAP would have been implemented;</li> <li>- The National Initial Communication on Climate Change has just been put in action but not yet implemented.</li> </ul>	

<b>18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.</b>	
<p>But actions proposed in the framework of the current National Initial Communication on Climate Change are geared towards the synergy between the three conventions.</p>	

### Box XLII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>No action has been taken (Designated National Authority is not yet created).</p>

## Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

<b>19. On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.</b>	
- National (BDCP Cameroon and her partners) and international NGOs have undertaken research and inventory of species in some protected areas (Takhamanda, Banyang-mbo, Campo ma'an and Ejagham).	
<b>20. On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?</b>	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	
<b>Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.</b>	

<b>21. On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is an ongoing remote sensing programme implemented by the global forest watch in collaboration with the Cameroon Government.</li> <li>- Observation indépendante des activités d'exploitation forestière par les ONG nationales et Internationales</li> </ul>	

<b>22. On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Such data will be derived from relevant actions in the NBSAP but it is not implemented yet.</li> <li>- Besides NGOs such as Birdlife- International, BDCP, etc a computerized forestry information system is still about to be developed, Moreover the clearing house mechanism is just being revived.</li> </ul>	

<b>23. Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
<b>Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.</b>	
- Some indicators for monitoring were suggested in the NBSAP;	

**Box XLIII.**

<b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b>
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.
- lack of a national observatory for follow-up-evaluation of biodiversity

**Decisions on Taxonomy**

<b>24. Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.</b>	
It is not developed even though it is provided in the NBSAP. However IRAD through it national herbarium at the Limbe Botanic Gardens carried out taxonomic activities.	

<b>25. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.</b>	
With the National Herbarium, Botanical Gardens; and research institutes.	

<b>26. Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in Cameroon State Universities.</li> <li>- Acceptance by Cameroon to participate in the French government priority solidarity funds for the training of taxonomist.</li> </ul>	

<b>27. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

<b>28.* <sup>2</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, sub regional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI /8)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
<b>Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.</b>	
Yes there is collaboration with Kew botanic garden and the Musée national d'histoire of Paris.	

<b>29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI /8)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
<b>Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is needs for more taxonomists at both senior and junior levels (for plants and animals) ;</li> <li>- There is need for sustainable maintenance of the national herbarium and the Limbe Botanic garden herbarium;</li> <li>- There is need for a museum of natural history.</li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

<b>30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI /8)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.</b>	
The national herbarium with the support of the CARPE (central Africa regional programme for environment) and KEW garden. The capacity building of this herbarium fit within a regional programme geared towards the conservation of the Congo Basin Biodiversity.	

<b>31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.</b>	

<b>32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the crosscutting issues under the Convention.</b>	

## Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

<b>33. On Article 8(i), has your country endeavoured to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.</b>	
Yes with the presence of the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Korup project,</li> <li>- Rumpi project,</li> <li>- Mount Cameroon project,</li> <li>- Campo Ma'an project,</li> </ul> The political will is there especially as the government is committed in reaching its 30% target being protected areas.	

<b>34. On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations</b>	
a) No	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but legislation is being developed	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.</b>	
<p>A classification has been set up inspired from the CITES Convention : Order N° 0565/A/DFAP/SDF/SRC of 14 August 1998 to establish the list of animals of classes A, B and C, the distribution of animal species whose killing is authorized by type sports hunting de permit.</p> <p>But this list has to be updated on an annual basis with the discovery of new threaten species and with the evolution of knowledge.</p>	

<b>35. On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within the framework of the forestry law the user rights, domestic use of certain biodiversity products is permitted. On the other hand the collection of these products in reserves and parks is carried out with the control of the administration in charge of protected areas.</li> <li>- All activities around protected areas that have the potential of causing some damage to biodiversity are subjected to environmental impact assessment.</li> </ul>	

**Box XLIV.**

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation</b></p>
<p>Thanks to the measures taken we have noticed some discovery of threaten species notably elephants but there are two major challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- material and financial difficulties,</li> <li>- transboundary poaching sometimes aggravated by instability in the neighbouring countries.</li> </ul>

## Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a ) to (e) )

<b>36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.</b>	
The goal of the State is to have 30% of its national territory transformed into protected areas; presently it is above 15 % (Figure 2), in annex) and 12% in sustainable forest of production (Figure 1, in annex).	

<b>37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing network of protected areas</li> <li>- And proposals are being submitted to Government for the creation of other protected areas in the different ecosystems.</li> </ul>	

<b>38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cameroon has ratified the Abidjan Convention on LME (large marine ecosystem)</li> <li>- Cameroon is on the process to ratifying the Ramsar Convention</li> </ul>	

<b>39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.</b>	
Studies are being undertaken within the framework of Large Marine Ecosystem.	



<b>40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.</b>	
The guides are effectively applied for all projects likely to have an impact on the environment. Within this framework, in the execution of the Chad – Cameroon pipeline project, the Campo Ma'an and Mbam and Djerem parks were created as compensation.	

<b>41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	X
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.</b>	
A step is being taken for the study to identify gaps and make proposals.	

<b>42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The GEF programme carried out training for eco-guardians (game guards),</li> <li>- Forestry and wildlife training schools have specific programmes.</li> </ul>	

<b>43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	X
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.</b>	
Relevant plan is under development such as Wildlife Fund.	

**Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.**

<b>44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance</b>	
But relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are developed under the auspices of UNESCO for the Biosphere reserves in Cameroon. Evaluations are made each ten-year basis. There is a pan African forestry certification scheme to which Cameroon has adhered.	

**Box XLV.**

<b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b>
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 8(h) - Alien species**

<b>45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

<b>46. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.</b>	
Some studies specially in agronomic and the pastoral sector are being carried out in some agricultural research institutes; Some three main species are identified (Chromolena species in the forest zone, Pteridium spp in the western highlands and mimosa pigra in the Adamawa and savannah zones).	

<b>47. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.</b>	
Biosafety and the phytosanitary regulations prescribe some measures to prevent the introduction and to control those alien species, which may threaten ecosystems, habitats, or species such as.	

<b>48. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or sub regional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

<b>49. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio – geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.</b>	
The environmental framework law and other environmental regulation of Cameroon are based on the precautionary principle that is also highlighted in the NBSAP.	
<i>The following specific objectives of the biodiversity conservation were defined by ecosystems.</i>	
<b>Marine and coastal Ecosystem:</b>	
Make sure that, mining companies, agro-industrial plants and other polluters, use cleaner production procedures;	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote activities that ensure the sustainable exploitation of resources of biological diversity;</li> <li>• See to it that standards relating to environmental protection are respected, at the time of setting up infrastructures and creation of plantations;</li> <li>• Ensure the conservation of important and vulnerable biological habitats by taking onto account their representativeness;</li> <li>• Enhance traditional knowledge for the use and valorization of the biodiversity of the marine and coastal ecosystem and its components;</li> <li>• Reduce pollution due to human activities, in the marine and coastal ecosystem;</li> <li>• Promote biodiversity prospecting.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rain forest Ecosystem:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the sustainable management and exploitation of the wet equatorial forest and its resources;</li> <li>• Create, develop and reinforce at all levels, sustainable management and protection capacities of forest ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promote traditional knowledge of the forest, its biodiversity, and its socio-economic value;</li> <li>• Promote biodiversity prospecting;</li> <li>• See to the adequate protection of the forest, the improvement of knowledge on its value and of the dynamics of the ecosystem;</li> <li>• Ensure the delimitation of forest reserves in order to avoid their being occupied for purposes</li> </ul>	

of activities that have no relation with conservation;

- Institute measures for fighting against activities and practices that are likely to cause non-controllable forest fires;
- See to it that the populations adopt best agricultural techniques, propose to them, in the struggle to ensure their livelihood, substitute products in order to reduce the pressure on forests.
- See to the conservation of the representative nature of the forest ecosystem.

#### **Wooded tropical savannah Ecosystem:**

- Reduce to the minimum, ecosystems degradation by promoting sustainable agro pastoral techniques;
  - Promote the sustainable exploitation of timber, fuel wood, wildlife resources and other biological resources;
  - Institute measures for fighting against activities and practices that are likely to cause non-controllable bush fires;
  - Improve knowledge on biological resources and their socio-economic value;
  - Improve on the structures of biological diversity conservation;
  - Mitigate the impact of exotic species/varieties on the local environment and identify local equivalent species/varieties;
- Create adequate conditions to reduce conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders.

#### **Semi-arid Ecosystem:**

- Combat desertification and the drought by reducing the deforestation and by ensuring the sustainable management of water, soil and pasture resources;
  - Ensure the setting up of adequate conservation structures;
  - Improve knowledge on biological resources and their socio-economic value;
  - Institute measures for fighting against activities and practices that are likely to cause non-controllable bush fires;
  - Prevent conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders, and halt the degradation of the ecosystem by promoting sustainable agro pastoral techniques; .
- Ensure the sustainable exploitation of fuel wood and wildlife resources.

#### **Mountain Ecosystem:**

- Put an end to the poor management of the mountain ecosystem through the planned occupation of lands, the training of experts and the application of legislation.
  - Reduce degradation of the ecosystem and deforestation by the sustainable exploitation of forest and wildlife resources;
  - Ensure the adequate management of the zones of influence of the ecosystem
  - (potential as regards ecotourism, available resources and their dynamics);
  - Improve knowledge on the resources available and their dynamics;
  - Institute measures for fighting against activities and practices that are likely to cause non-controllable bush fires;
- Ensure the promotion of appropriate agro pastoral techniques

#### **Fresh water Ecosystem:**

- Promote the sustainable exploitation of the elements of biological resources;
- Promote measures and practices in industries and among local populations to minimize the water pollution;
- Conceive or design appropriate measures to limit actions that render the ecosystem vulnerable.
- Improve knowledge on the fresh-water biological resources and their value for profitable exploitation.

<b>50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
<b>Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.</b>	
The newly created Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection has the mandate to implement all the fifteen guiding principles. Generally as said above, the environmental policy of Cameroon is based on the precautionary approach and the state is highly involved in making sure that the potential danger posed by the alien and invasive species as well as genetically modified organisms are prevented. Activities in that area now include phytosanitary controls at the various ports of entries, exchange of information, containment, control and mitigation of the impacts.	

<b>51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.</b>	
The Ministry of environment and nature protection is the coordination unit on all national programmes and activities related to alien and invasive species but has to reinforce her coordination mechanisms in order to build synergies amongst all the stakeholders in this aspect.	

<b>52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	X
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.</b>	
The phytosanitary regulation has been reviewed.	

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.</b>	
Cooperation between the various sectors is encouraging thanks to the creation of consultation bodies or authorities such as the Phytosanitary Committee by Decree of the Prime Minister in April 2005 and other interministerial committees such as the Biodiversity Committee, the Environment committee, and the Bio-safety committees, etc	

<b>54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighbouring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
<b>Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighbouring countries.</b>	
Cameroon is a member of the African phytosanitary council and the at the sub-regional level the phytosanitary commission within CEMAC and CEMAC countries are in the process of moving into a harmonize policy in the sub-region.	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.</b>	
This is done under the Biosafety regulation and currently two laboratories are being equipped for this purpose	

<b>56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.</b>	
There are no clear financial measures but the creation of the environmental fund is under way. There are sectoral policies and regulations to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

**Box XLVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Il y a un bon cadre juridique qui est en place et cela conduit à une large prise de conscience. (f) On peut déplorer la persistance de la crise économique qui ne permet pas toujours à l'Etat la mise à disposition des fonds nécessaires pour faciliter l'application. Le MINEP a une grande priorité pour la réduction des pertes en biodiversité et particulièrement la lutte contre l'introduction des espèces exotique envahissantes.

## Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions GURTS

<b>57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSAP foresees the handling of GMOs within each ecosystems</li> <li>- Small holder farmer cooperatives are represented in NABIC;</li> <li>- Some of these representatives of farmers have been invited to workshops organized by the Biosafety projects;</li> <li>- PNVRA for the training and extension of rural agro-pastoral farmers;</li> <li>- PNDP for the involvement of rural communities in decision making;</li> <li>- The biosafety capacity building programme for large information of the public.</li> </ul>	

### Status and Trends

<b>58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	X
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
<b>Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.</b>	
It is provided in the NBSAP, but yet implemented.	

### Akwé :Kon Guide lines

<b>59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
<b>Further information on the review.</b>	
This is not yet implemented but it is foreseen in the NBSAP. However there is some rehabilitation of sacred in the tropical wooded savannah ecosystem. During forest exploitation sacred sites are protected.	

<b>60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.</b>	
Sacred sites are considered in the NBSAP.	

## Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

<b>61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some representatives of traditional healers associations have participated in national, regional and international workshops organized by the Commonwealth Science Council in Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria and India addressing biodiversity as used in traditional medical practices.</li> <li>- Some cattle cooperatives have had their capacity enhanced in the use of traditional knowledge.</li> <li>- National Agricultural Extension and Research Programme (PNVRA) allows extension service and researchers to interact with farmers to improve their traditional knowledge while infusing new technologies where necessary.</li> <li>- National Participatory Development Programme (PNDP) involves local communities in the sustainable development processes.</li> <li>- Development of community forest and hunting zones empowers the local communities to manage forest and wildlife resources sustainably.</li> <li>- Reinforcement of Community Management Initiatives Project (RIGC) provides financial and technical assistance to communities in the sustainable management of natural resources.</li> <li>- Steering Committees of Protected Areas Management Plans build the capacity of the local population in the management of protected areas.</li> </ul>	

<b>62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is foreseen in the NBSAP and the Biosafety law;</li> <li>- Domestication of some highly-sort-for plants and animals (7 species for plants and 1 species for animals: Thryonomys (cane rats) involves the local communities;</li> <li>- Creation of community forests and hunting zones involves the local population;</li> <li>- Some regional mechanisms include Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), the Niger Basin Authority (NBA), Agricultural Research Programme for Central African Savannah (ARDESAC) and Central African Moist Forest Conference (CEHFDAC).</li> </ul>	



<b>63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (DSRP) takes into account gender issues;</li> <li>- The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan equally considers gender issues.</li> </ul>	

## Support to Implementation

<b>64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

<b>65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
<b>Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.</b>	
<p>However, at the national level, some meetings and seminars organised by the focal point of the Cartagena protocol have been used to share information related to some of the decisions of the convention with local communities.</p>	

<b>66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the support provided.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a mechanism, National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund, provided for by the Law but is not yet operational;</li> <li>- Government allows the Communities to generate revenues from their Community forest and use for development programmes;</li> <li>- Benefit sharing arising from the timber forest exploitation and hunting taxes (40% of the amount to local councils and 10% to local population)</li> </ul>	

**Box XLVII.**

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community forests have been developed, some traditional knowledge have been incorporated in natural resource management and agricultural practices.</li> <li>- The limited actions taken have contributed to the strategic plan.</li> <li>- Actions so far taken have contributed to the 2010 target.</li> <li>- Progress achieved in the implementation of the NBSAP is timid.</li> <li>- Actions taken have contributed to the achievement in the MDG in poverty reduction, gender issues, etc.</li> <li>- Poor governance and inadequate management of the revenue distribution is a constraint.</li> </ul>

**Article 9 -- *Ex-situ* conservation**

<p><b>67. On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?</b></p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<p><b>Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The existence of gene banks (agricultural biodiversity);</li> <li>- Existence of the Botanical and Zoological Gardens;</li> <li>- There is <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of local endangered breeds of cattle (research station level) such Doayo and Kapsiki.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>68. On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?</b></p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<p><b>Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foreseen in the NBSAP but not operational. The endangered breeds of cattle mentioned above are to be multiplied and reintroduced into their environment;</li> <li>- Some cases of threatened species (particularly Prunus and Chimpanzees) have been planned for reintroduction from the Limbe Botanical and Zoological garden.</li> </ul>	

**69. On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review                             |   |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)          | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) |   |

**Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.**

- These genetic resources, through a genetic resources programme, are kept in special collection areas in the various ecosystems by the Institute of Agricultural Research (IRAD) in most of the ecosystems, the Limbe Botanical Garden and Mvog Betsi Zoological;
- The Floral and Faunal resources are further regulated by some Laws and Regulatory instruments.

**Box XLVIII.**

**Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:**

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;**
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;**
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;**
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;**
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;**
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.**

- The conservation at the gene bank provide for the reintroduction of species concerned in case of need;
- It also contribute to the 2010 biodiversity target as well as the implementation of the NBSAP;
- All these will eventually contribute to the achievement of MDG of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development;
- The constraints encountered are the lack of funding for the maintenance of gene banks and other *ex-situ* conservation structures like the zoological and botanical gardens;
- inadequate capacity (human resources and infrastructure).

**Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

**70. On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but steps are being taken                                |   |
| c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below) |   |
| d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below) | X |

**Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.**

- Important texts and regulatory instruments on the management of biological resources and related to environmental impact assessment are in place for all projects (the Forestry law of 1994, the Framework Law on Environmental Management, the Biosafety Law of 2003, the National Environmental Action Plan, the National Forestry Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;

<b>71. On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Biosafety Law of 2003;</li> <li>- The Framework Law (96/12 of 1996) including its enabling text on Environmental Impact Assessment;</li> <li>- The Order N°0069 of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) of 2005 on operational categories of environmental impact assessment;</li> <li>- The Manual of Environmental Procedures on Forestry Exploitation (transformation of forest concessions into forests management units);</li> <li>- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;</li> </ul>	

<b>72. On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 1994 Forestry Law recognises the customary use of biological resources by local populations;</li> </ul>	

<b>73. On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 1994 Forestry Law makes provision for assistance to local population to develop and implement actions where biological diversity has been reduced;</li> <li>- The NBSAP provides for restoration or rehabilitation of degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced for each of the six ecosystems there is an action for that;</li> <li>- Other measures which assist the local population in the rehabilitation of degraded areas includes: the participatory mangrove management project, the operation "green sahel" in the northern part of the country, the National Agency for Forestry Regeneration (ANAFOR), etc.</li> </ul>	

<b>74. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X
<b>Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 1994 Forestry Law makes provisions for incentives through community forestry and disincentives through repression for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources;</li> <li>- The NBSAP provides for assessment of possible incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and identification of disincentives and discouragement or prevention of perverse incentives;</li> <li>- Rural development has been identified as an incentive and now is a component of every conservation project;</li> <li>- Indicators have not been identified.</li> </ul>	

<b>75. Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSRP) ;</li> <li>- DSDSR;</li> <li>- The National Population Policy;</li> <li>- Forest and Environment Sectoral Programme (PSFE);</li> <li>- National Participatory Development Programme (PNDP), etc.</li> </ul>	

<b>76. Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X
<b>Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transformation of Forest Concessions into Forest Management Units ;</li> <li>- Participatory Management of Buffer Zones ;</li> <li>- Granting of Permits for the exploitation of special forest products.</li> </ul>	

<b>77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	X
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
<b>Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some activities in the NBSAP handled this point.</li> </ul>	

<b>78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.</b>	

## Biodiversity and Tourism

<b>79. Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
<b>Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prime Ministerial Order of 2001 creating a National Consultation Committee for the Development of Eco-Tourism ;</li> <li>- The national strategy for the development of ecotourism is drafted and will be finalised by end of 2005.</li> </ul>	

<b>80. Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X
<b>Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seminars and workshops are organised by the Ministry in charge of Tourism (MINTOUR) in collaboration with the ministries in charge of Environment and Forestry;</li> <li>- GTZ – Cameroon has empowered Mt Cameroon eco-tourism programme;</li> <li>- and the various activities of Mount Cameroon eco-tourism programme;</li> <li>- Academic training is recently introduced in two universities.</li> </ul>	

<b>81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The creation of village eco-tourism committees (example: the mount Cameroon Tourism Board supported by GTZ and MINTOUR).</li> </ul>	

<b>82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)</b>	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	X
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
<b>Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.</b>	
- The National Strategy for the Development of Eco-tourism.	

### Box XLIX.

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The measures and actions on biodiversity and tourism are still in early developmental stages as mentioned above;</li> <li>- The constraints encountered include: financial and material inadequacy;</li> <li>- Lack of synergy amongst the different ministries and other stakeholders;</li> <li>- Insufficient financial means for the NGOs.</li> </ul>

### Article 11 - Incentive measures

<b>83. Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The creation of community forests and hunting zones (ZIC);</li> <li>- The sharing of royalties from forest and wildlife exploitation (40% to councils and 10% to the local population);</li> <li>- Cameroon Mountains Conservation Foundation (CAMCOF) gives financial support to local conservation initiatives;</li> <li>- The RIGC project reinforces community management initiatives;</li> <li>- And the NBSAP.</li> </ul>	

<b>84. Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes</b>	
<p>Through various programmes and projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NBSAP;</li> <li>- Mount Cameroon project;</li> <li>- Korup project;</li> <li>- The Limbe botanical gardens, and the Limbe and the Mvog Betsi zoological gardens;</li> <li>- Rumpi Hills project;</li> <li>- The Grassfields Participatory and Decentralised Rural Development project;</li> <li>- Campo Ma'an Project;</li> <li>- The management of various national parks and other related protected areas.</li> </ul>	

<b>85. Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

<b>86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</b>	
- Community forest programme.	

<b>87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.</b>	
The case of Mount Cameroon and PLANTECAM ( a prunus exploitation company), where efforts to enforce sustainable exploitable quotas as action against pervasive incentives resulted in the closure of the company.	



## Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Outcome and impacts of the actions taken have resulted in improved sustainable management of biological resources and consequently contributing towards the achievement of the strategic plan and progress towards the 2010 targets.

These actions have also contributed towards the attainment of the MDG in the area of health and poverty reduction.

The major constraint has been the unwillingness of the economic operators to comply with sustainable management prescription.

## Article 12 - Research and training

**88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?**

- a) No
- b) No, but programmes are under development
- c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)

x

**Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

- The biotechnology laboratories of Buea and Yaounde I Universities
- The biodiversity and genetic resources programmes of the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development.
- The environmental sciences programmes of the universities of Buea, Dschang and Yaounde
- The Limbe and Mvog-Betsi zoological gardens
- and other research institutes such as IRAD with the Biodiversity research programme and the BDCP training workshops on the identification and use of genetic resources.

**89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?**

- a) No
- b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

**Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

Through various research centres and Universities and other forestry schools. For example the Garoua Regional Wildlife School has a hunting zone for research and academic purposes.

Students from Universities and other forestry and agricultural schools carry out research freely for their theses or reports in protected areas.

This is also foreseen in the NBSAP.

**90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?**

- a) No
- b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

**Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**

Through collaboration and partnership with other international and regional institutions and organisations.

- The WWF North Cameroon Sudan-Savannah Programme;
- The IRAD genetic resources programme;
- The domestication of some plants and animal species by IRAD, ICRAF and Limbe Botanic Garden.

## Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

Knowledge provided to aid conservation of targeted species and their sustainable use.

- Students of forestry and agriculture are well aware of biodiversity issues
- The actions have contributed to the achievement of the goals of strategic plan
- The actions have contributed to progress towards the 2010 targets
- They have also contributed to progress in the implementation of the NBSAP
- They have contributed to the achievement of the MDGs in the area of poverty alleviation and health.
- The major constraints encountered are insufficient finances and inadequate structures.

## Article 13 - Public education and awareness

**91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)**

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.**

- Workshops and seminars are often organised regrouping journalists, NGOs and other civil society organisations to educate and raise awareness among them on the Convention;
- During world events (celebration of international days on biodiversity, desertification, environment, etc) round tables, TV and radio programmes are organised. See International Biodiversity Day 2004 and 2005 reports.

**92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)**

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.**

- The CHM, the Regional Programme for the Management of Environmental Information, The African Environmental Information Network.

<b>93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.</b>	
<p>There are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- News paper (Cameroon Tribune, Mutation, Herald, Voix du Paysan, Bubinga, Messenger, etc) which take into consideration biodiversity related – issues</li> <li>- Newsletters ;</li> <li>- Radios (Poste national, Radio environnement, radio communautaire, etc.) have specific biodiversity programmes</li> <li>- TVs (CRTV, Canal 2, etc) broadcast biodiversity events trough interviews, showing biodiversity hot spots and sometimes bring to the spotlight illegal activities that threatened biodiversity.</li> </ul>	

<b>94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through various NGOs, external MINEP services and at the level of organised local communities such as Common Initiative Groups, community forestry and haunting zone association, etc;</li> <li>- National, Provincial and Community radios.</li> </ul>	

<b>95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.</b>	
- Regional programme for the management of environmental information.	

<b>96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Clearing house Mechanism is set up;</li> <li>- Environmental Education in collaboration with Living Earth;</li> <li>- And some journalists are been trained and are in permanent contact with the Focal point to get rid of current biodiversity activities.</li> </ul>	

<b>97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI /19)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.</b>	
<p>Within programmes or projects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Golf of Guinea Large Marine ecosystem;</li> <li>- ADIE (Environmental Information Development Agency) based in Gabon ;</li> <li>- Cooperation with NGOs and other international NGOs based in Cameroon such as WWF, WCS, UICN, SNV, etc;</li> <li>- African Environmental Information Network</li> </ul>	

<b>98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?</b>	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ozone training programmes</li> <li>- Biosafety training programme</li> <li>- Living earth programme</li> <li>- CARPE programme</li> </ul>	

<b>99. Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.</b>	
- The legal framework constitutes a strong support to various private initiatives.	

<b>100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.</b>	

**Box LII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- More journalists are involved in the process of communication, education and public awareness;
- This is likely to contribute to the achievement of the 2010 target and that of the Millennium Development Goals in the areas of poverty reduction and health;
- The major constraint has been insufficient finances to carry out most of this activities and interacting with the media.

**Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

**101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development                |   |
| c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development               |   |
| d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)            | X |
| e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below) |   |

**Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.**

- The Framework Law on Environment N°96/12 of 5<sup>th</sup> August 1996;
- The enabling Text N°2005/0577/PM of 23 February 2005 fixing the modalities of realisation of environmental impact assessment;
- Ministerial Order N°0070/MINEP of 22 March 2005 fixing different categories of operations to be submitted to environmental impact assessment;
- Manual for environmental procedures in matters of forestry exploitation is being developed ;
- The Mining and Petroleum Codes of 2004 and 2005\*.

**102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development     |   |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development    |   |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.**

- Forest/Environment Sector Programme;
- The Laws and Decrees on Environmental Impact Assessment which require an environmental mitigation plan;
- Existence of inter-ministerial Committees such as Environmental Committee, Ad Hoc Biodiversity Committee, Biosafety Committee, etc which are set up by decrees of the prime Minister in a bid to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

<b>103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.</b>	
<p>Some bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cameroon – Chad pipeline project;</li> <li>- Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC);</li> <li>- Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC);</li> <li>- African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG);</li> <li>- The creation of transboundary Protected Areas (Tri-National de la Sangha, Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkebe, Tchabal-Mbabo, Takamanda-Cross river national Park);</li> <li>- Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project.</li> </ul>	

<b>104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

<b>105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Biosafety Law N° 2003/006;</li> <li>- The degazing programme lakes Nyos and Mounoum ;</li> <li>- Monitoring of seismic activities around Mount Cameroon and other disaster prone areas;</li> <li>- Strategy for rapid intervention on oil spills.</li> </ul>	

<b>106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
<b>Further comments on application of the guidelines.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1994 Law on Forestry, wildlife and Fisheries;</li> <li>- 1996 Framework Law on the management of the environment;</li> <li>- The Biosafety Law 2003/006;</li> <li>- The National Environmental Management Plan 1996;</li> <li>- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP);</li> <li>- The National Water Law (protection aquatic biodiversity);</li> <li>- The National Mining and Petroleum Codes.</li> </ul>	

<b>107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X
<b>Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liability and redressing policy or legislative for damage to biological diversity is expressed by the environmental framework law with the "polluter – pay principle" in art.8 ( c ) and the liability principle in art. 8 ( c );</li> <li>- The Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Law of 1994;</li> <li>- The Biosafety Law of 2003;</li> <li>- The National Water law ( protection of aquatic biodiversity);</li> <li>- Existence of biodiversity related ministries and institutions.</li> </ul>	

<b>108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures to prevent damage to biological diversity are expressed by Laws (the 94/01 forest, wildlife and fishery law, and the 96/12 Environmental framework law) within their various articles related to biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designation of ecologically fragile zones ;</li> <li>- Obligations of operators vis-à-vis the exploited zone and the population ;</li> <li>- Existence of sanctions ;</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The Biosafety Law of 2003 ;</li> <li>- Different Laws and regulatory instruments on environmental impact assessment;</li> </ul>	

<b>109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.</b>	
Existence of CEFDAHC, AFLEG, COMIFAC, CARPE, PSFE.	

**Box LIII.**

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of transboundary protected areas and reduction in biodiversity loss;</li> <li>- Positive contribution to the strategic plan;</li> <li>- Contributes to the 2010 target;</li> <li>- Yes they have contributed to the NBSAP;</li> <li>- Contributing towards the attainment of MDGs in the areas of poverty alleviation and health;</li> <li>- Inadequate funding, institutional capacity and human resources development.</li> </ul>

**Article 15 - Access to genetic resources**

<b>110. Has your country endeavoured to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms</b>	
<p>To a limited extent, Cameroon has made some provisions on ABS, but much is yet to be done, and discussions are on-going, in a bid to elaborate a comprehensive regime on ABS. Meanwhile, existing legal framework on environment and forestry has made some provisions as can be seen in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>In conformity with Article 15 (2) of the CBD, the 1996 framework Law relating to environmental management requires, in Article 65(1) that the exploration and exploitation of biological and genetic resources be done under conditions stipulated by the international conventions relating thereto, duly ratified by Cameroon, especially the 1992 Rio Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>In respect of Article 15 (4) of the CBD, Section 12 of the 1994 Forestry, wildlife and Fisheries law requires that the economic and financial spin-off resulting from the use of genetic resources be subject to the payment to the state of royalties, the rate and conditions of which shall be laid down, to the pro-rata of the value, by an order of the Minister in charge of Finance upon the proposal of the competent ministers. Furthermore, Article 65 (1) of the 1996 framework Law specifies that scientific exploration and biological and genetic resource exploitation in Cameroon shall be done under</p>	



conditions of transparency and in close collaboration with national research institutions and local communities, and should be profitable to Cameroon.

With regard to Article 15 (5) of the CBD, the 1994 Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Law provides in Section 12 that the genetic resources of the National Heritage belong to Cameroon, and that no person may use them for scientific, commercial or cultural purpose without prior authorisation. Research permits are issued to foreign researchers/scientists, and authorisation to enter national parks for research purposes are also issued. An authorisation to export scientific samples is also issued by the competent institution.

**111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

**Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.**

With respect to Article 15 (6) of the CBD, the 1996 framework law relating to environmental management, although not quite specific on this aspect, provides that resources shared with other states shall be managed sustainably, in cooperation with the state concerned. This cooperation shall be by virtue of the international conventions signed between the states sharing these resources.

However, as a providing/source country, the 1996 framework law on environmental management requires that scientific exploration and biological and genetic resource exploitation in Cameroon be done under conditions of transparency and in close collaboration with national research institutions and local communities and should be profitable to Cameroon.

Some Cameroonian institutions such as IRAD, International Cooperative Biodiversity Group-Cameroon (BDPC) carry out research with other institutions in conformity with the full participation of other parties.

**112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

**Further information on the type of measures taken.**

- Cameroon is a providing/source country itself, and as such, the 1994 Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries law requires that, the economic and financial spin-off resulting from the use of genetic resources shall be subject to the payment to the state of royalties, the rate and conditions of which it shall be laid down, to the pro-rata of the value, by an order of the Minister in charge of Finance upon the proposal of the competent ministers.

- The law provides for distribution of royalties among stakeholders by the State (councils and local population) but how these royalties are distributed among the different stakeholders is not clear. Protocols or Memoranda of understanding are established between parties conducting research on the sharing of benefits derived from results on genetic resources.

<b>113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</b>	
<p>- Through the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Parties have agreed to establish an efficient, effective and transparent Multilateral System of Facilitated Access and benefit-sharing which addresses access and benefit-sharing and supports the work of breeders and farmers.</p> <p>- Cameroon is a Party to both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Having signed and ratified both agreements, Cameroon recognises the harmony that exists between them as reflected in their objectives.</p> <p>- The limited number of measures that have been taken so far in Cameroon relating to ABS were developed before the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>- However, a comprehensive regime on access and benefit sharing in view, of which Cameroon is at the initial stage, will critically examine the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing set out in the ITPGRFA for possible consideration of its relevance to the Cameroon situation.</p> <p>- Cameroon attaches great importance to these issues. When elaborating its ABS regime, Cameroon will thus, examine the Multilateral System alongside the standard Material Transfer Agreement, as mechanism for facilitated access and benefit-sharing as established by the Treaty, with a view to identifying what should be taken into account in its national ABS regime.</p>	

<b>114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.</b>	
<p>The existing legal frameworks related to ABS were developed before the adoption of the Bonn Guidelines in 2002. However, steps are being taken to start the elaboration of these measures and the Bonn Guidelines could be useful as a guide in drafting legally binding instruments.</p>	

<b>115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
<b>Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.</b>	
<p>So far, there are fragmentary measures addressing the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit sharing arrangements, but recommendations have been made for the consideration of <i>sui</i></p>	

*generis* system of local people in the elaboration of the comprehensive ABS regime in view. Also to be taken into consideration through proper examination is the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual.

**116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit sharing?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below) |   |
| c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below) |   |
| d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)                 | X |
| e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)             |   |

**Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity building activities, main capacity-building areas covered nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.**

- At a very limited level, Cameroon as a recipient has been involved in capacity building activities related to ABS. This has basically been through national, regional and international training workshops from which exchange of ideas and experiences have helped to enhance expert knowledge on ABS related issues. At the national level workshops for traditional healers have been organised and local population involved in the steering committee of Protected Areas where they are sensitised. There is a vital need for more capacity building in ABS related issues in order to comply with action plan contained in decision VII/19F of COP7.

**Box LIV.**

**Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:**

**a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken;**

With the enactment in 1994 of the Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Law, followed by the 1996 Framework law on Environmental Management, as well as a few policy measures taken after the 1992 Rio Convention on Biological Diversity, Cameroon has known a few outcomes and impacts in the domain of access and benefit-sharing. Prominent amongst them are:

- **The *Prunus africana* case, where the Cameroon Government and the Mount Cameroon Project** facilitated an agreement between Plantecam a French company and two Cameroonian villages along the slopes of Mount Cameroon in conformity with national legislation and the CBD requirements on ABS. Through this transaction, benefits to the local people were both monetary- such as the realisation of village development projects and cash payments, and non-monetary such as capacity building in the sustainable management of the resource.
- The BDCPC, an NGO in Cameroon and Shaman an American company, have been collaborating to ensure appropriate, fair and equitable ABS measures in the case of the exploitation of medicinal plants, from the South West, West and North West provinces of Cameroon.
- The National Cancer Institute from the USA also collaborating with the University of Yaounde I in the *Ancistrocladus korupensis* (a vine discovered in Korup national park) case to implement national policies and the CBD requirements on sustainable use, access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

**b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;**

The actions enumerated above have contributed to the achievement of the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the CBD (Decision VI/26). For example reinforced policies on sustainable use, conservation and fair and equitable sharing of benefits through anti-poaching measures, control of illegal exploitation of forestry resources such as timber and non-timber forest products, as well as participatory management of genetic resources including access and benefit sharing measures.

**c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;**

Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target is manifested through efforts aimed at:

- Promoting effective conservation of ecological regions and effective management of protected areas through the elaboration of management plans;
- Sensitisation of the population on the status of threatened species;
- Stricter enforcement of CITES to ensure sustainable use of biological resources and to check and control international trade in endangered species;
- Providing alternatives to use of natural habitats such as the creation of recreational sites and planned residential areas;
- Control of industry establishments to reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity;
- Encouraging and orienting the population on how best to derive goods and services from biodiversity in order to support human well-being and ensure sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care;
- Protecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as well as right of local people and communities to fair and equitable sharing of benefits;
- Sensitisation of the population on the creation of self-reliance activities in order to attain technical and financial independence.

**d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;**

The actions taken have contributed to the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

International cooperation has also been a major force to Cameroon in its efforts to implement the NBSAP, and assistance from international partners has been gained through technology development and transfer within the framework of technical cooperation agreements, as well as financial support.

Capacity building has been improving gradually with the training of some personnel with support from developed countries, and also through national and international capacity building workshops. Thus, expert knowledge is increasingly gained, though to a limited extent.

**e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;**

The actions taken have contributed to the achievement of the MDG in the areas of:

- Poverty alleviation;
- Food security;
- The improvement of health;
- And sustainable development.

**f) Constraints encountered in implementation.**

Problems encountered in the implementation include:

- Rampant poverty;
- Inadequate capacity (training, funding, institutional and legal);
- Absence of a comprehensive regime on access and benefit sharing;
- High degree of piracy;
- Difficulties in compensating for traditional knowledge and innovations;
- Poor governance;
- Less consideration given to gender related issues.

## Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

<b>117. On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of partnership between research institutions (Kew botanic garden and mount Cameroon, exchange or training workshops between scientists, training of nationals by friendly countries, acquisition of equipments for capacity building); under the African International Biodiversity Cooperative Group, national institutions laboratories have been equipped with bio-assay equipment and scientists have been trained on bio-monitoring technologies.</li> <li>- Establishment of trans-boundary protected areas whereby knowledge is exchanged on the management of genetic resources between Cameroon and other neighbouring countries concerned.</li> </ul>	

<b>118. On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

<b>119. On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	X
<b>Further information on the measures taken.</b>	

### Box LV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
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**Outcomes and impacts of actions taken:**

- More knowledge is gained by national scientists;
- Additional funding has been procured;
- Biodiversity loss has been reduced;
- New technology has been acquired.

**Contribution to the strategic plan:**

- Actions taken have contributed to the plan.

**Contribution to the 2010 target:**

- Actions taken have contributed towards the progress of the 2010 target.

**Progress in implementing the NBSAP:**

- Actions taken have contributed to the achievement of the NBSAP.

**Contribution towards the MDG:**

- Actions taken have contributed to the achievement of the MDG in the areas of food security, poverty reduction, improvement of health and sustainable development.

**Constraints:**

- Timidity in the transfer of technology by developed countries parties;
- Inadequate capacity for local absorption of technology;
- The mechanism of access and transfer of technology is not yet well developed.

**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation****120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation?(decision VII/29)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.**

Some capacity building programme has been developed:

- equipments of the biotechnology laboratories of the Universities of Buea and Yaoundé I under a technology cooperation component of the Biosafety Project funded by UNEP/GEF and the Government of Cameroon;
- Under the same Project, training workshops have been organised for GMO inspection, identification and monitoring within the framework of risk assessment and management as well as BCH management;
- the training of inspectors and controllers on ozone depleting substances.

**121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multicountry initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation?(decisionVII/29)**

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.**

Cameroon contributes to multicountry initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation. E.g.

- African Agency of Biotechnology;
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- COMIFAC, CEFDAC, OCFSA
- Adhesion and contribution to other international Conventions and Treaties (CPB, International Treaty on Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture)

<b>122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.</b>	
Inventory of modern biotechnology institutions has just been completed.	

<b>123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.</b>	
A risks assessment and risks management manual has just been developed for modern biotechnology.	

<b>124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.</b>	
Cameroon has identified and implemented measures to develop, strengthen information systems for technology transfer and cooperation including capacity building. E.g <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CHM,</li> <li>- BCH,</li> <li>- Regional Programme for Environmental Information Management (PRGIE)</li> <li>- Environmental Information Development Agency (ADIE).</li> </ul>	

<b>125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.</b>	
Some measures have been taken notably, institutional and administrative measures. E.g: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The existence of the Cooperation Departments in Key stakeholder Ministries;</li> <li>- The existence of the National Committee for the Development of Technologies (CNDT) particularly for the adaptation of technologies;</li> </ul>	

**Box LVI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;  b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;  c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;  d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;  e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;  f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technology transfer and cooperation are possible through the CHM, BCH, etc.</li> <li>- The actions taken contribute to the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.</li> <li>- Exchange of experience with partners contributes to progress towards 2010 targets.</li> <li>- Exchange of experience with partners contributes to the implementation of the NBSAP ;</li> <li>- It also contributes towards the achievement of the MDGs particularly in the domain of poverty alleviation and sustainable development ;</li> <li>- Inadequate funding to sustain existing information exchange mechanisms (BCH, CHM)</li> <li>- Weak institutional framework.</li> </ul>	

**Article 17 - Exchange of information**

<p><b>126. On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?</b></p>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

***The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<p><b>127. On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?</b></p>	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on;	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

**Box LVII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;  b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;  c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;  d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;  e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;  f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It enables research institutions to adapt information already in the public domain to local realities for users (new agricultural, pharmaceutical and pastoral products);</li> <li>- Contributes towards the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan;</li> <li>- Progress towards the 2010 target, NBSAP and achievement of the MDGs.</li> <li>- Insufficient finances for dissemination of information.</li> </ul>	



## Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

**128. On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review                             |   |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)          |   |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

**Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.**

High level of cooperation with international NGOs and regional or sub-regional organisation dealing with biodiversity issues such as IUCN, WWF, WCS, SNV, COMIFAC, CEFDAHC, CARPE, FEDEC, IITA, CIFOR, ICRAF, CIRAD, etc.

**129. On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but relevant methods are under development |   |
| c) Yes, methods are in place                      | X |

**130. On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No                                       |   |
| b) Yes (please provide some examples below) | X |

**Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.**

There are cooperation Agreements between National Institutions and the following: IUCN, WWF, WCS, SNV, COMIFAC, CEFDAHC, CARPE, IITA, CIFOR, ICRAF, CIRAD, CEDC-Leiden University, etc.

**131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way | X |
| c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions               |   |

**The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

**132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) Yes, by using funding opportunities  |   |
| c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology   |   |
| d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities  |   |
| e) Yes, by using repatriation of information  |   |
| f) Yes, by using training opportunities   |   |
| g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector | X |
| h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)   | X |

**Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.**

(h) It is mostly by compiling information at national level on biodiversity related issues and to put those information at the disposal of those in need.

**133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.**

Available electronic information could be used through the CHM but due to insufficient finances the mechanism is not operating optimally.

**134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)**

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	

**Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.**

The CHM is in dire need of financial and material resources and unfortunately there is no synergy even with the Biosafety component.

### Box LVIII.

**Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:**

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;**
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;**
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;**
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;**
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;**
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.**

- Technical cooperation has led to the reduction of threats to biodiversity hence, biodiversity loss reduced;
- These actions contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan, 2010 target and the implementation of the NBSAP.
- They also contribute towards the achievement of the MDGs especially in poverty alleviation and sustainable development;

Constraints:

- Malfunctioning of CHM due to inadequate funding has infringed on the smooth circulation of technical information on biodiversity conservation;
- Rampant poverty constitutes a permanent treat on biodiversity conservation.

## Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

**135. On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	X
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136. On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

### Box LIX.

**Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:**

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;**
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;**
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;**
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;**
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;**
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.**

- Enactment of national legislation on biotechnology has considerably created awareness on the issues of GMOs and its products
- Increased awareness and effective participation in biotechnology issues;
- mitigation of biodiversity loss
- The actions taken have contributed to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan, the NBSAP and the MDGs as well as towards progress in the 2010 target.

Constraints:

- Absence of the texts of application;
- Insufficient finances to carry out other related activities;

## Article 20 – Financial resources

### Box LX.

**Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.**

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	Yearly National Budget (XAF): - 10 millions biosafety - 10 millions CDB
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	PSFE (Forest Environment Sectoral programme)
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Swiss Government (USD 5000), USAID (USD 30000), Industry (USD 6000), for biotechnology workshops.

d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	Nil
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	IEPF (26000000XAF) for biodiversity regional workshop, UNEP /GEF: - (USD 500000 for 3 years) for biosafety Project; - USD 313000 for the development of the NBSAP; OECD (USD 10000); WWF, IUCN, UNIDO, UNDP (Support for delegates to meetings – amounts not available)
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	NIL
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	Resources available but figures not available.

### Box LXI.

<b>Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Cameroon Mountain Conservation Foundation (CAMCOF) – Cameroon Government in cooperation with the British Government.</li> <li>- « <i>Fondation pour l'Environnement et le Développement du Cameroun (FEDEC)</i> » sponsored by the Cameroon oil Transport Company (COTCO)</li> </ul>

<b>On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	X
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.</b>	
The state budget makes provision for counterpart contribution in the follow up of biodiversity conservation related projects.	

### *The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

<b>138. On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
<b>Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.</b>	

### *The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION*

<b>139. On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?</b>	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

<b>140. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.</b>	
However, Focal Points have been appointed at national level to ensure the functioning of the biodiversity conservation related activities through international cooperation and otherwise. Quarterly financial reports on co-funded projects are produced for accountability.	

<b>141. Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)</b>	
a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.</b>	

<b>142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	X
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
<b>Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.</b>	

<b>143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation exists mandating EIA for Projects with significant negative impact on the environment such as: Cameroon – Chad pipeline project, Lom – Pangar hydro – electric project, Menveele Hydro-electric Dam;</li> <li>- National sectoral programme on forest and environment;</li> <li>- Sectoral Strategies of Key stakeholder Ministries;</li> </ul>	

<b>144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes</b>	

Exist :

- Decree mandating EIA
- Interministerial Committee on Biodiversity,
- National Consultative Committee for the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Interministerial Committee for the Environment.

**The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

**145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.**

<b>A r e a s provided</b>	<b>Support</b>
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

**146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.**

A r e a s	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		X
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X		X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Exsitu</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		X
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)		X	
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		X
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			X
<b>Further information on application for financial support.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedures to access funds are generally too complicated.</li> <li>- Sustainability of projects funded is not guaranteed.</li> </ul>			

**Box LXII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NBSAP and legislation on biodiversity conservation related issues are available;</li> <li>- Financing mechanisms like CAMCOF and FEDEC are available;</li> <li>- These contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic plan, the progress of the 2010 target and the achievement of the MDGs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complexity of procedures to access funds;</li> <li>- Counterpart funding is difficult to come by.</li> </ul>

## D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge 1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge 0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	3		
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement			3	3		
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors			3	3		
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures			2	2		
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness			2	2		
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise			2	2		
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge			1	1		
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives			1	1		
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information			2	2		
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels			2	2		
(k) Existing scientific			2	2		



and traditional knowledge not fully utilized						
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented			2	2		
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources			2	2		
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures			3	3		
(o) Lack of benefit sharing			2	2		
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels			2	2		
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders			2	2		
(r) Lack of effective partnerships			2	2		
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community			2	2		
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws			1	1		
(u) Poverty			3	3		
(v) Population pressure			3	2		
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns			3	3		
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities			2	2		
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management			2	3		
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity			3	3		
(aa) Natural disasters						

and environmental change			2	2		
(bb) Lack of transboundary cooperation			2	2		
(cc) conflicts		1	3	3	1	1

## Inland Water Ecosystems

<b>148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)</b>				
<b>Strategies, policies, plans and activities</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented</b>	<b>Yes, fully integrated and implemented</b>	<b>N/A</b>
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies				X
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
<b>Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is need to accelerate the process of adhesion to the Ramsar Convention;</li> <li>- There is need for large diffusion of the NBSAP;</li> <li>- There is need for mainstreaming all sectoral strategic Plans and Projects.</li> </ul>				

<b>149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )</b>	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	X
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
<b>Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).</b>	
Only the Forest and Environment Sectoral Programme (PSFE).	

<b>150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )</b>	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	X
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify	

below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
<b>Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD Ramsar) at the national level.</b>	
The process to be Party to the RAMSAR convention is under way.	

<b>151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )</b>			
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No, but development is under way</b>
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socio-economic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
<b>Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.</b>			
There are hydrological data on all dams, fishing statistics, fishing taxonomy, socio-economic data, biological data, but these data need to be updated.			

<b>152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )</b>	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
<b>Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.</b>	
There is no application of guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

### **Box LXIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.
The actions taken thus far have helped maintain the integrity of the inland water ecosystem therefore contributing to the achievement of the goal of the Strategic Plan, the progress towards the 2010 target, the implementation of the NBSAP, and the achievement of the MDGs.
<b>Constraint:</b>
Slow administrative process to accede to the Ramsar Convention.

## Marine and coastal biological diversity General

<b>153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)</b>	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	<b>X</b>
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	<b>X</b>
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	<b>X</b>
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	<b>X</b>
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	<b>X</b>
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	<b>X</b>
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	<b>X</b>
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	<b>X</b>
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	<b>X</b>
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
<p><b>Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- h) Focal points have been designated for the UNCLOS and for the Abidjan Convention.</li> <li>- i) There is integration of local fishermen in designing appropriate measures for fishing and for fish smoking.</li> <li>- There is a school of aquaculture and fishing, short and long term capacity building of human resources, integration of the UNKLOS convention, elaboration of action plan which integrates the local and traditional knowledge.</li> <li>- Marine protected areas for sea turtles in Kribi – Campo Ma'an.</li> </ul>	

## Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?</b>	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Not applicable	
<b>Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.</b>	
The Livestock ministry in charge of fisheries, there are: Oceanographic Research Institute, and a Fishery Research Station at Kribi and Limbe respectively.	

<b>155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?</b>	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	<b>X</b>
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
<b>Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.</b>	

- Cameroon is party to the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (GCLME), the Pilot.
- Project on integrated coastal management is being implemented in the Kribi-Limbe area.

## Marine and Coastal Living Resources

**156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?**

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	X
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

**Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them**

- The NBSAP has identified all the ecosystem components of marine and coastal environment.
- Assessment on land based source of pollution done, implementation of mangrove project, project undertaken on the volcanic risks of mount Cameroon, research centre on the marine ecosystem in Cameroon.

**157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.**

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stake holders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral				X

reef services				
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
no living coral reefs				

## Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.</b>	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	

i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
<b>Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.</b>	
a) one The creation of a marine protected area is under way at Eboje (Kribi).	

## Mariculture

<b>159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.</b>	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	<b>X</b>
<b>Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.</b>	
Not applicable, but the EIA (environmental impact assessment) is supposed to be carried out for any project that may have adverse effect on biodiversity.	

## Alien Species and Genotypes

<b>160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.</b>	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
f) Not applicable	
<b>Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarantine measures exist in all ports of entry.</li> <li>- Provisions in the Biosafety Law to reinforce the quarantine measures.</li> </ul>	

## Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- There is increased awareness and reinforced capacity on the management of marine and coastal ecosystem that may lead to the reduction of threats to the integrity of the ecosystem. Cooperation and partnership with regional and sub regional initiatives.
- Consequently, they contribute to achievement of the goals of the strategic plan.
- These contribute also to progress towards the 2010 target.
- They reflect progress in the implementation of the NBSAP and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.

### Constraints:

- Although Cameroon has no programme for the control of alien species, cases have been reported involving the invasion of its coastal and marine water from the neighbouring States (*Nypa palm*, *Monoterodon shrimp*, etc.).
- Inadequate funding.
- Insufficient trained personnel (brain drain).
- Lack of marine monitoring equipments.

## Agricultural biological diversity

**161. Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agro biodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)**

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on agro biodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.**

- The NBSAP includes agricultural biodiversity in various ecosystems;
- The Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR) includes aspects of agricultural biodiversity and soil conservation.
- Cameroon (IRAD, MINADER, MINEPIA) is party to the international plant genetic resources institute (IPGRI) in collaboration with ICRAF and IITA.

**162. Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)**

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

**Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.**

- The law on biosafety addresses the handling and the transboundary movement of living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the environment and biodiversity.



- The NBSAP has provisions for monitoring, the impact of GMOs that may threaten biodiversity.

## Annex to decision V/5 -- Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

<b>Programme element 1 – Assessment</b>	
<b>163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	X
<b>Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.</b>	
Under the genetic resources and biodiversity programmes of IRAD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plant genetic resources had been collected and assembled in life/cold gene banks for various ecosystems (first national report available);</li> <li>- Animal genetic resources were inventoried and some samples collected and conserved in the stations.</li> <li>- In cooperation with the FAO, plant genetic resources and animal genetic resources committees have been created.</li> <li>- Also in cooperation with FAO, a National Committee on animal genetic resources has been established within the framework of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS).</li> <li>- The Seed and the Phytosanitary Laws from the Ministry of Agriculture which take into account agricultural biodiversity.</li> </ul>	

<b>164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring mechanisms exist: An inter-ministerial committee in charge of EIA, a monitoring unit also exists.</li> <li>- Under the national agricultural extension and research programme (PNVRA) farmers are sensitized on the interactions between farming practices and biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	

<b>165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro ecosystem services for food production and food security?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
<b>Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the request of the FAO a traditional livestock technology inventory was carried out in the Adamawa;</li> <li>- There was a national assessment of agricultural indigenous knowledge also sponsored by FAO;</li> <li>- A nation wide identification work on indigenous practices has been done within the framework of the National Programme for Agricultural Extension and Research (PNVRA);</li> <li>- An inventory on traditional knowledge and practices has been carried out on biodiversity.</li> <li>- An inventory on post harvest traditional conservation technologies.</li> </ul>	

**166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?**

a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on observations.**

There is progressive reduction of agricultural biodiversity due to genetic erosion.

**Programme element 2 - Adaptive management**

**167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.**

- A development of the fertilizer sector policy and the sustainable improvement of soil productivity in Cameroon and a ten-year development Action Plan in the fertilizer sector have been adopted.
- Concerning agro-pastoral practices of Cotton production in the dry and sub humid areas, the *Acacia albida* plants are protected during clearing of cotton plots in order to enable soil fertilisation take place and improve cattle production in the dry season. In the forest zone, a zoning Plan has been drawn up (Land use Plan) and is being implemented.
- The production of improved varieties/breeds with the use of fertilizers/fodder banks reduce the impact of shifting cultivation and pasture degradation.

**Programme element 3 - Capacity-building**

**168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?**

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x

**Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.**

- An extension and sensitisation programme is carried on within the framework of the National Programme for Agricultural Extension and Research (PNVRA), farmers;
- At the level of animal production, Heifer International in connection with the Cameroon Government is training farmers for a sustainable livestock production, breeders, etc
- Others specific activities are undertaking within programmes such as Support Programme for Community Development (PADC), local communities; and Special Programme for Food Security (PSSA), rural farmers in the North region; PREPAFEN, rural women in the Far North region;
- Within the framework of FIMAC, revolving credits are provided to various farming groups and in some cases, agricultural inputs are provided, Common Initiative Groups (agriculture).
- MIDENO provides funds for women farming groups in the North West Region.

**169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?**

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	X

**170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?**

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X

**Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.**

- The integration and domestication of trees in agro – ecosystem.
- Seed production and conservation at the local level by elite farmers.

**Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming**

**171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?**

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.**

Different sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies take into account the concerns of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, such as the poverty reduction strategy document, the rural sector development strategy document (DSDSR) and the National declaration of Population Policy.

**172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?**

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X

**Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.**

A rural development strategy document has been drawn up. It takes into consideration strengthening of the institutional framework for conservation and sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity in conformity with guidelines of the national biodiversity strategy and other sectoral plans.

**173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                 |   |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their centre of origin.**

- Decisions have been taken to carry out *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of hornless cattle namely namchi, kapsiki and kuri at the Lake Chad Basin.
- A network of protected areas contributes to the *in situ* conservation of wild species like the wild rice (***Oryza longistamina***).
- Botanical and Zoological Gardens including gene banks serve as centres of *ex situ* conservation.

**Box LXV.**

**Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.**

There is no particular action taken by the government for now but the importance of some products of pollination such as honey to local communities lead those communities to the protection of the honey bee.

**Box LXVI.**

**Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:**

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- The actions tend to reduce the threat on loss of agricultural Biodiversity;
- These contribute to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan, the MDGs in particular in the areas of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development; progress in the 2010 target as well as the implementation of the NBSAP

**Constraints:**

- Insufficient resources (human, material and financial) leading to degradation of gene banks and encroachment of Protected Areas for agricultural species and wild relatives;

## Forest Biological Diversity General; 174. (b, c, d, e)

<b>174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
<b>Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A participatory approach was used with many stakeholders involved;</li> <li>- Workshops and consultations carried-out at provincial and at national levels.</li> <li>- The process involved the Government of Cameroon, the civil society, the private sector and the donor community.</li> <li>- Some stakeholders did not fully master the process itself as well as some of the terminologies used.</li> </ul>	

### Box LXVII.

<b>Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.</b>	
The elements:	
<b>Planning:</b>	Annual provincial plans of action. Annual workplans by Technical departments of Ministries. 3-year work plans at provincial level
<b>Assessments:</b>	Surveys and controls, studies and workshops organized at provincial and at national levels.
<b>Management:</b>	Evaluation sessions organized for protected area management at national level.
<b>Policy:</b>	Emphasis on the development of livelihood programmes within the framework of policy development

### Box LXVIII.

<b>Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultations carried out with the populations during the establishment of management plans.</li> <li>- The community forestry programme as a whole and the attribution of community forests devolved to local communities for management.</li> <li>- Development of ecotourism activities and the creation of community hunting zones with the participation of the local communities (ZIC/GC)</li> </ul>	

## Box LXIX.

**Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.**

### **Human Resources:**

- Capacity building of seniors staff (Cadres) on good governance in natural resources management through seminars at national level.
- On-the-spot capacity building in the zones wherein community-based hunting is operational.
- Capacity building through training and information dissemination at local level.
- Ecotourism approaches developed and methods extended to other related Ministries and even at provincial levels to produce a national promotion programme on ecotourism involving the private, public sectors and civil society.
- Sensitisation and education programmes to the public and other stakeholders

### **Capital Resources:**

- Roundtable conferences organized at national and international levels for fund-raising (PSFE, HIPC completion point);
- Financial management mechanism in place at Ministerial level (Special funds for Wildlife, Forestry and Environment);
- Government of Cameroon committed to financing eco-tourism.

## Box LXX.

**Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.**

The country is involved in regional and international (bilateral and multi-lateral) mechanisms. Examples would include:

### I) South – South:

- COMIFAC
- CEFDHAC
- AFLEG
- Transboundary Protected Areas projects (TRIDOM, Cross river-takamanda, Dzangha-Sangha)
- ATO, etc

### II) South - North

- CARPE
- IITO,
- ICRAF,
- IPGRI ;
- CIFOR , etc.

## Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

<b>Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<b>175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?</b>	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
<b>Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- landscape approach;</li> <li>- Cross-border management;</li> <li>- Management plans of Protected Areas and forest Concessions;</li> <li>- The National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP, 1996);</li> <li>- Zoning for land use;</li> <li>- A better vision of management (See interactive forest Atlas by GFW -WRI-CARPE);</li> <li>- Reductions in illegal exploitation of forests.</li> </ul>	

<b>176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventive measures inside protected areas;</li> <li>- Legal and Institutional frameworks exist;</li> <li>- Some eradication technologies for alien invasive species have been developed e.g. <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> in the forest zone, <i>Mimosa spp</i> for the tropical wooded savannah ecosystem;</li> <li>- EIAs have to be done in forest exploitations and other related projects;</li> <li>- Restoration of biodiversity in the process of logging;</li> <li>- Provision is made in Forestry Law as well as the Management Plan for Forest concessions to prevent bush fires;</li> <li>- Sensitisation on human induced bush fires management;</li> <li>- Fire-traces to prevent fire from crossing;</li> <li>- Prefectorial Orders in accordance with the Law is used as bush fire preventive measure;</li> <li>- Early warning systems (MINATD, exist) and one in view in collaboration with international organisations;</li> <li>- Internal corridors are being created for circulation of wildlife;</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
<b>Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ex ante social and Environmental impact assessment of the PSFE (2003)</li> <li>- Sanctions of defaulters such as suspension of forest exploitation licenses due to non respect of exploitation norms, heavy fines, etc .</li> <li>- A taskforce created to follow up AFLEG resolutions.</li> <li>- Independent observers co-opted into the monitoring of forest governance.</li> <li>- Convention signed with transparency international of forest governance.</li> <li>- Off-take quotas set for forest exploitation.</li> <li>- CITES ratified.</li> </ul>		

<b>177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?</b>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- set up of protected areas taking into account the specificity of Cameroon various ecosystems;</li> <li>- ensure the sustainable use of forest biological diversity with the involvement of local communities (community forest and hunting zone)</li> </ul>
b) NO		Please provide reasons below
<p><b>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest regeneration by National Forestry Agency (ANAFOR)</li> <li>- Consideration given to water catchments and watersheds;</li> <li>- Gene banks established.</li> <li>- Conservation of threatened species in particular <i>Okoumé</i> through creating a reserve and enrichment planting;</li> <li>- Existence of a National Network of Protected Areas;</li> <li>- Re-afforestation of farmlands within Protected areas.</li> <li>- On and off-farm management of plant biological diversity through agroforestry and tree domestication programmes (selection, propagation)</li> <li>- Research on the intra-specific diversity of trees.</li> <li>- Research on alternatives to slash and burn and their effects on biological diversity.</li> </ul>		

<b>178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?</b>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p><b>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zoning plans and Forest Management Units;</li> <li>- COMIFAC, CEFDHAC;</li> <li>- Agroforestry with ICRAF;</li> <li>- Management agreement schemes between local populations and the State;</li> <li>- Forest certification measures are under way;</li> <li>- Pilot Integrated management sites set up;</li> <li>- Forest concessions are attributed through public tender and on regular basis;</li> <li>- Control/monitoring of forestry exploitation activities;</li> <li>- Strategic Plan for renewable energy sources (PANERP) to prevent forest degradation;</li> <li>- Existing Forestry Law regulates the sustainable management of Non Timber Forest Products;</li> <li>- Establishment of community forest;</li> <li>- Strengthening the capacities of local communities to resolve land dispute and land rights through sensitization and awards.</li> <li>- Involvement of local population in steering committees of protected areas recommended by the management plan.</li> </ul>
b) No		<b>Please provide reasons below</b>
<p><b>Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b></p> <p>Usufruct rights/customary rights of riparian population to protected areas.</p>		



<b>179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	X	<p><b>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry and Wildlife laws specify the distribution of Forest royalties (councils and village communities) and Usufruct rights;</li> <li>- Empowerment of traditional healers at national and regional levels;</li> <li>- Poverty alleviation project to create alternative income generating activities;</li> <li>- .</li> </ul>
b) No		<p><b>Please provide reasons below</b></p>
<p><b>Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timber exploitation: at least 10% of the value of timber paid directly to the local community by timber companies.</li> <li>- At least 60% of the benefits from ecotourism in some areas (Lobeke) paid to local communities.</li> <li>- Creation of an ecotourism development fund at provincial level.</li> <li>- Committing of forest concession licence holder to local development programmes.</li> <li>- Direct financial payments to local communities arising from the exploitation of timber (1000 FCFA/cubic meter).</li> </ul> <p><b>Lesson learnt:</b> Insufficiency in the management of the royalties at local level.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b> Local communities appreciate better the conservation of forest biodiversity.</p>		

<b>Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment</b>		
<b>180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit sharing?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of MINEF (1992), later split into two ministries: MINFOF and MINEP (2004).</li> <li>- Creation of biodiversity programme within IRAD;</li> <li>- Creation of relevant committees at local and at national levels, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National good governance committee;</li> <li>- Steering committee and natural resource management committees for the management of protected areas (for every PA).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Enabling environment (Law on associations) favours the creation of NGOs;</li> <li>- Facilitation of the development of platforms for negotiations involving councils, local communities, and government institutions to which other stakeholders can add value.</li> <li>- Effective enforcement of existing laws.</li> </ul>
b) No		<p><b>Please provide reasons below</b></p>
<p><b>Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b></p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong network of NGOs working in the conservation and development sector ;</li> <li>- Better organisation of local populations and groups particularly around the community forest concept;</li> <li>- Capacity building and constant organisation of relevant institutions in harmony with the conservation policy;</li> </ul> <p>Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding,</li> <li>- Inadequate coordination within the key stakeholder Ministries and NGOs</li> </ul>
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**181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio -economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?**

Options		Options
a)yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Priority actions are undertaken within the following Strategies and Programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PRSP (Strategy to alleviate poverty as major challenge for forest biological diversity loss);</li> <li>- Rural sector development Strategy;</li> <li>- Forest and Environment Sectoral Programme (PSFE);</li> <li>- Actions taken to attain the HIPC completion Point;</li> <li>- The forest revenue enhancement programme</li> <li>- National Programme on Participatory Development (PNDP)</li> </ul>
b) NO		Please provide reasons below X

**Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).**

The various actions taken have ameliorated the living conditions of the population thus relieving the pressure on the use of forest biodiversity and on the environment. This can be noted in the following:

- community forests and hunting zones at local level have reduced pressure on forest resources;
- allowing 10% of benefits of exploitation of biodiversity to local population has improved the standards of living of the populations;
- Reduced Pressure (over-exploitation due to multiple uses) on *Baillonella toxisperma*.
- Government commitment to attain 30% of protection of country's major biomes. Cameroon currently at 27% of total forest cover protection.
- More value given to Non Timber Forest Products;
- Domestication of some wild species as alternatives to traditional consumption patterns.

**182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?**

Options		Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within MINEP, there is a structure in charge of sensitisation which creates awareness on the importance of biodiversity within the environmental education programme;</li> <li>- National Basic Education curriculum has taken into consideration biodiversity;</li> <li>- Some NGOs also provide environmental public awareness and sensitisation programmes including biodiversity.</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below

**Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and**

**targets).**

- There is increased public awareness, education and participation in forest biodiversity related issues;
- Enhanced Support from NGO community in curricular development e.g., (Living Earth Environmental Education programme)
- Formal training at intermediate and higher levels leading to diplomas and or higher certificates in biodiversity-related fields (Universities of Dschang, Yaounde, Buea, Mbalmayo).
- Organisation of open days to promote and raise awareness on biodiversity issues.

**Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring**

**183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?**

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Forest and multi-resources inventories have been made;</li> <li>- National Forest has been classified into various categories using remote sensing techniques;</li> <li>- Ecological and Forest maps exist;</li> <li>- Areas on specific forest ecosystems have been identified and surveyed;</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below

**Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).**

- Good knowledge of the categories of forests in the country and management enhanced;
  - The involvement of the local population in mapping contributes to success and sustainability of the process;
- Constraints:
- Land tenure problems due to fears of expropriation;
  - Conflicts due to boundaries modification;
  - Administrative bottle necks in conflicts resolution

**184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?**

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Principles, Criteria and Indicators have been developed at the Sub regional level in cooperation with ITTO, ATO and CIFOR for the sustainable management of the Congo Basin Forests;</li> </ul>
b) NO		Please provide reasons below

**Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).**

- Cameroon has adopted these criteria for the sustainable management of its forests;
  - Cameroon forest products that need certification have improved access to the world market;
  - Forest certification is intended to reduce illegal forest exploitation;
- Constraints:
- Reluctance of forest exploiters to conform with certification criteria;
  - Capacity building in certification techniques needed;

<b>185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	X	<p><b>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research actions are provided for in the NBSAP;</li> <li>- ICRAF/IRAD conduct research related to ecosystem functions (Agroforestry).</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
<p><b>Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modifications of agroforestry systems to handle water management particularly the replacement of the Eucalyptus tree with other species;</li> <li>- Promotion of tree planting activities to raise awareness on the importance of trees (different species);</li> <li>- Promotion of soil conservation using trees;</li> <li>- Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry etc.</li> </ul>		

<b>186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	X	<p><b>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy and Action Plan for capacity building to facilitate development and transfer of technology needed for forest biodiversity conservation exist;</li> <li>- Computerised Forest Information Management System (SIGIF) exists;</li> <li>- CETELCAF (Centre for Forest Mapping and Remote Sensing) exists;</li> <li>- The establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH)</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
<p><b>Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The actions have enhanced the monitoring of the forest biodiversity;</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding for running and maintenance of most of the systems;</li> <li>- Poor governance;</li> </ul>		

**Box LXXI.**

<p><b>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</b></p> <p><b>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</b>  <b>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</b>  <b>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</b>  <b>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</b>  <b>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</b>  <b>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of data on forest biodiversity for sustainable management;</li> <li>- Threats on forest biodiversity are gradually being reduced;</li> <li>- Greater transparency and democratisation in managing biological diversity at all levels contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>- contribute to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>- Contribute towards the implementation of the NBSAP and the MDGs;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding;</li> <li>- Poor governance;</li> <li>- Insufficient capacity</li> </ul>	

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

<p><b>187.</b> Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )</p>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>x</b>
<p>Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.</p>	
<p>Scientific support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSAP (Ecosystem approach) developed, the status and trends of biodiversity made,</li> <li>- Targeted research on some agricultural species (Kapsiki, Kuri, Nanchi cattle) and forages (trees, grasses and legumes);</li> <li>- Project: Support to Central African Savannah Research (ARDESAC);</li> <li>- Gene banks particularly for agricultural research, cereals and legumes, in the region</li> </ul>	

<p><b>188.</b> Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)</p>	
c) No	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>x</b>
<p>Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various targeted actions are identified in the NBSAP;</li> <li>- Ramsar wetland sites (WAZA) being prepared in the zone;</li> <li>- Cooperation between the University of Leiden and the University Dschang in the environment sector in this area.</li> </ul>	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
e) No	
f) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
g) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
- Coordination meetings between the Focal Points of UNCCD and CBD	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
- The state and pressures on biological diversity has been assessed under the NBSAP.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
- Actions to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are in the NBSAP, the National Environmental Management Plan, the Forest and Environment Sectoral Programme (PSFE) and the Forest Action Plan.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
- Research and Training (Leiden and Dschang) in Maroua strengthened to improve capacity of local communities;	

**Box I.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	
- <b>Potential for reduction of threats to dry and sub humid lands biodiversity, hence, there is potential to achieve the goals of the strategic Plan, to contribute to progress towards the 2010 target, have potential to implement the NBSAP and to achieve the MDGs.</b>	
<b>The Constraints:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lack of funds for publication and dissemination of the NBSAP and maintenance of the gene banks;</b></li> <li>- <b>Inadequate human and material capacity</b></li> </ul>	

**Mountain Biodiversity**

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of National Mountain Programme (NMP) and designation of Focal Point;</li> <li>- Establishment of site -specific projects;</li> <li>- Creation of Cameroon Mountain Conservation Foundation (CAMCOF).</li> </ul>	

<b>194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy and Action Plan exist on Mountain Biodiversity;</li> <li>- Management Plans have been drawn up for some of the sites;</li> <li>- Improved techniques for harvesting <i>Prunus Africana</i> and related agroforestry systems on mountains.</li> <li>- Promotion of non-consumptive use of forest biodiversity on mountains, e.g., eco-tourism.</li> </ul>	

<b>195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethical code for mountain biodiversity use signed by some traditional rulers (the case of Kilum Ijim);</li> <li>- Many activities are planned within the NBSAP to maintain mountain biodiversity.</li> </ul>	

<b>196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NBSAP;</li> <li>- Promotion of community-based natural resources management Committees (union of harvesters, Ecotourism committee, Association of bee-keepers, Hunters associations with pre-determined harvest quotas);</li> <li>- Existence of forest and wildlife laws (Forest royalties distribution : 40% to local councils and 10% to local communities).</li> </ul>	

<b>Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.</b>	



- National Mountain Programme created;
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan adopted.
- 1996 Framework Law on Environmental Management enacted.
- Specific regulations on NTFPS (e.g. *P. africana*).
- MINEP Organisational Chart makes provision for the legal and policy unit.

**198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered |   |
| c) Yes (please provide details below)                       | X |

**Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity**

Transboundary co-operation (Cameroon-Nigeria) for the management of mountain areas between FARO and TCHABAL MBABO.

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development                       |   |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)          |   |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity**

- Ornithological survey of mountain biodiversity within the Cameroon mountain range.
- *Prunus africana* survey within the mountain ranges.

**200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development                       |   |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)          | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) |   |

**Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity**

Some research has been done in collaboration with some foreign universities and international NGOs. Key examples are:

- Intensive socio-ethno-ecological survey of Mount Cameroon biodiversity;
- Birds survey on the mountain ranges of Cameroon;
- Plant diversity survey on Bamenda/Kupe highlands.

**201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development                       |   |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)          | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) |   |

**Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystem**

- Vegetative propagation of *Prunus africana* and cultivation in agroforestry systems on mountains by Community-Based Organisations in collaboration with Limbe Botanic and Zoological Gardens (LBZG), ICRAF etc.
- Training on sustainable harvesting and cultivation of *Gnetum africanum*, *Prunus africana*, *Rattan* including beekeeping methods at local level.

### Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

## E.. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

**202. Has your country actively participated in sub-regional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                 |   |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on the regional and sub-regional activities in which your country has been involved.**

UNEP , COMIFAC,CEFDHAC, AFLEG meetings

**203. Is your country strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and sub-regional processes? (decision VI/27 B)**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                 |   |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on regional and sub-regional cooperation and processes.**

Cameroon is an active member of all sub-regional institutions and initiatives involved biodiversity conservation such as IUCN, CARPE, COMIFAC,CEFDHAC, AFLEG etc.

**The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

**204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub regional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) No  |  |
| b) No, but programmes are under development  |  |
| c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below) |  |
| d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)         |  |

**Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub regional networks or processes.**

**205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)**

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) Yes | X |

**206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                 |   |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

**Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms.**

#### **Box LXXIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-The streamlining of biodiversity conservation efforts;  
- Better preparation and effective participation in meetings.  
- The actions taken have contributed to the achievement of the strategic plan of the Convention and are contributing to progress towards the 2010 targets, implementation of the NBSAP and to the achievement of the MDGs in biodiversity related areas.

## **F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT**

#### **Box LXXV.**

**Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.**

1. For boxes where responses are required from a-f, the space provided for responses should also go from a-f.
2. Care should be taken to make sure that generic questions apply properly to each situation (e.g. Question 179 talks of "each objective" of Goal 5 but it has only one objective).
3. Space be provided for general comments on :
  - summary
  - introduction,
  - the overview of the country;
4. The report is too lengthy and to that effect, expensive to produce at local level.
5. For the challenges (Question 2) key articles concerned with each challenge should be indicated otherwise, it is too time consuming for going through all articles with respect to each challenge to see where the challenge best fits.

# ANNEXES

## National Biodiversity Committee following Decision N° 0002/D/MINEP/CAB/CT1/PF-CBD

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DE LA PROTECTION DE  
LA NATURE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND PROTECTION OF NATURE

0002

DECISION N°...../D/MINEP/CAB/CT1/PF-CBD  
Portant création d'un Comité Ad'hoc de coordination de l'élaboration  
du 3ème Rapport National sur la Diversité Biologique.

LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA PROTECTION  
DE LA NATURE

- VU la Constitution ;  
Vu la Convention sur la diversité biologique ;  
Vu la Loi N° 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche ;  
notamment dans son Titre II.  
Vu la Loi N° 96/12 du 05 août 1996 portant loi cadre relative à la gestion  
de l'environnement ;  
Vu le Décret N°2004/320 du 08 décembre 2004 portant organisation du Gouvernement ;  
Vu le Décret N°2004/322 du 08 décembre 2004 portant formation du Gouvernement ;  
Vu la Décision N° VII/25B/CBD demandant aux Parties à la Convention sur la Diversité  
Biologique de soumettre leur 3<sup>ème</sup> rapport national au Secrétariat Exécutif du Convention  
sur la Diversité Biologique ;

### DECIDE :

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>** : Il est créé à compter de la date de signature de la présente *Décision au Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature, Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique*, un Comité Ad'hoc ci-après dénommé "Comité de la Biodiversité" chargé de l'élaboration du 3<sup>ème</sup> Rapport National sur la Biodiversité.

**Article 2 : (I)** Le Comité Ad'hoc de la Biodiversité a pour mission de :

- élaborer le Rapport National sur la Biodiversité au Cameroun;
- collecter les données dans les différents écosystèmes: marins et côtiers; forêts tropicales denses; écosystème de savanes; écosystème sahélien (semi-aride); écosystème de montagne, écosystème des eaux douces et les aires protégées;
- collecter les données sur les biodiversités de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche, des espèces endémiques (de la faune et de la flore), des plantes médicinales, etc.
- capitaliser les connaissances des populations autochtones sur la conservation de la biodiversité au niveau des communautés de base (riveraines) et les expériences des gestionnaires de projets et autres responsables d'ONGs impliqués dans la gestion et la conservation de la biodiversité ;
- organiser l'atelier de validation du rapport national (deux jours) ;
- et autres tâches liées à l'élaboration d'une politique nationale de la conservation de la diversité biologique ; l'utilisation durable de ses composantes ; et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de l'exploitation des ressources génétiques ou toutes autres actions pouvant aider le Gouvernement camerounais à remplir ses obligations vis-à-vis de la Convention.

(2) Le Comité Ad'hoc de la Biodiversité soumettra au Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature le Rapport du Cameroun sur la biodiversité de l'année 2004 pour transmission au Secrétariat Exécutif de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique.

**Article 3 :** (1) Le Comité Ad'hoc de la Biodiversité est composé de :

- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature, ou son Représentant ; **Président** ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique, **Rapporteur** ;
- 01 représentant du MINADER, membre;
- 01 représentant du MINFOF, membre;
- 01 représentant du MINEPIA, membre;
- 01 représentant du MINRESI, membre;
- 01 représentant de la BDCPC, membre;
- 01 représentant de WWF, membres;
- Mme BIDJA RACHEL, membre;
- MAHAMAT HABIBOU, Cadre-ressource du CT1, membre ;
- NFOR Lilian, Cadre-Juriste/SPE, membre;
- TCHAKOUNTIO Dolette, Cadre/SPE, membre;
- FONGUH Chrysantus NJIM, membre.

(2) Le Secrétariat du Comité Ad'hoc est assuré par:

- ADAMOU SAIDOU, Cadre-ressource du CT1, membre;
- WAGNOUN Valentin, CEA/SPEA, membre;
- NDONWI Jacob MULAH, , membre.

(3) Le Président du Comité Ad'hoc de la Biodiversité peut, en tant que de besoin, inviter toute personne à participer aux travaux en raison de ses compétences spécifiques sur la conservation de la biodiversité.

**Article 5 :** Les fonctions des membres du Comité sont gratuites. Toutefois les membres peuvent bénéficier des remboursements des frais occasionnés par la participation aux travaux du Comité Ad'hoc et des perdiems lors des ateliers pour le compte du Comité de la Biodiversité.

**Article 6 :** Pour son fonctionnement le Comité bénéficiera des facilités du Secrétariat Exécutif de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique et de l'appui du Gouvernement camerounais.

**Article 7 :** Le mandat du Comité prend fin après la réalisation de ses missions.

**Article 8 :** La présente Décision sera enregistrée puis communiquée partout où besoin sera.

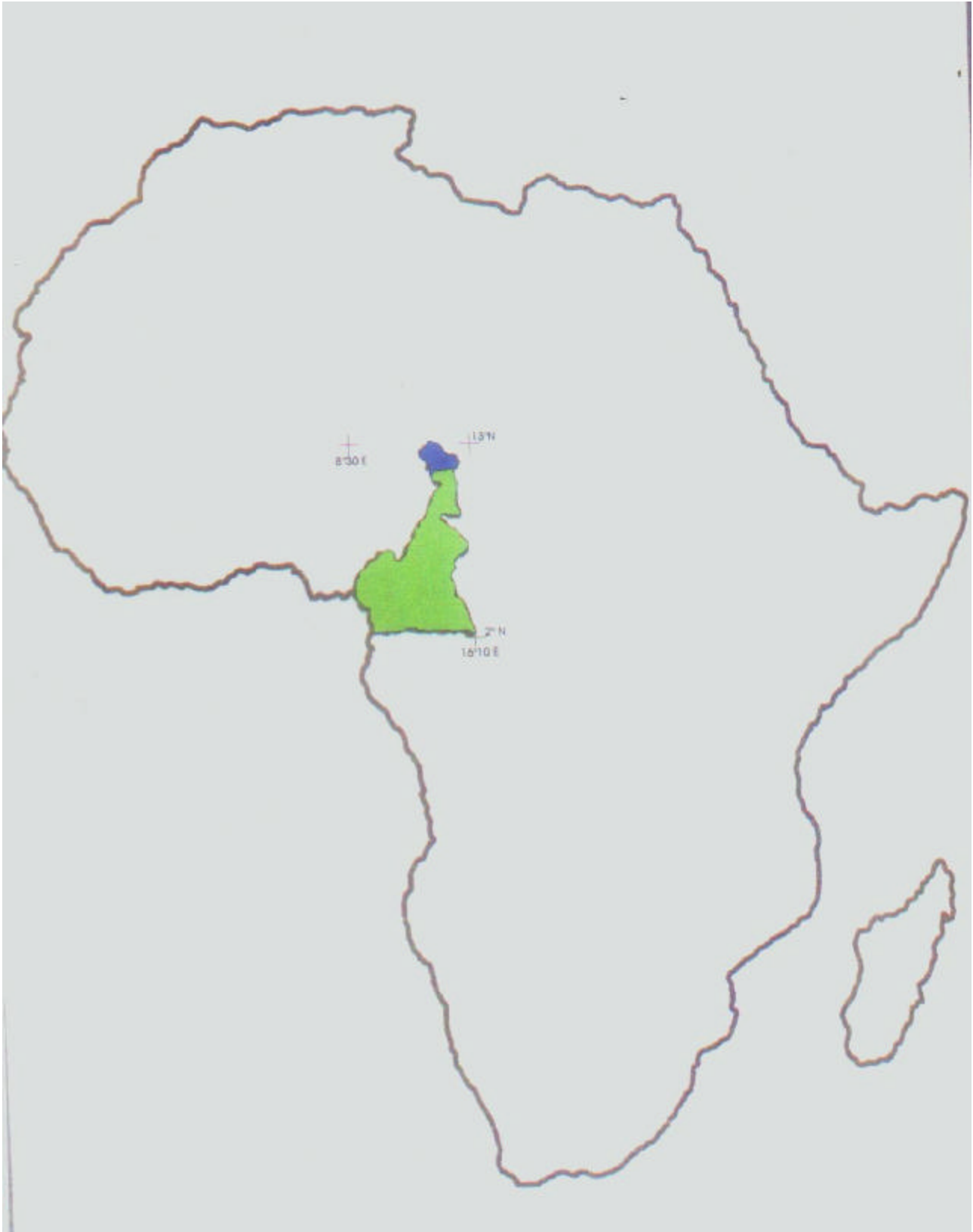
Fait à Yaoundé, le **04 FEV. 2005**

**Le Ministre de l'Environnement  
et de la Protection de la nature**



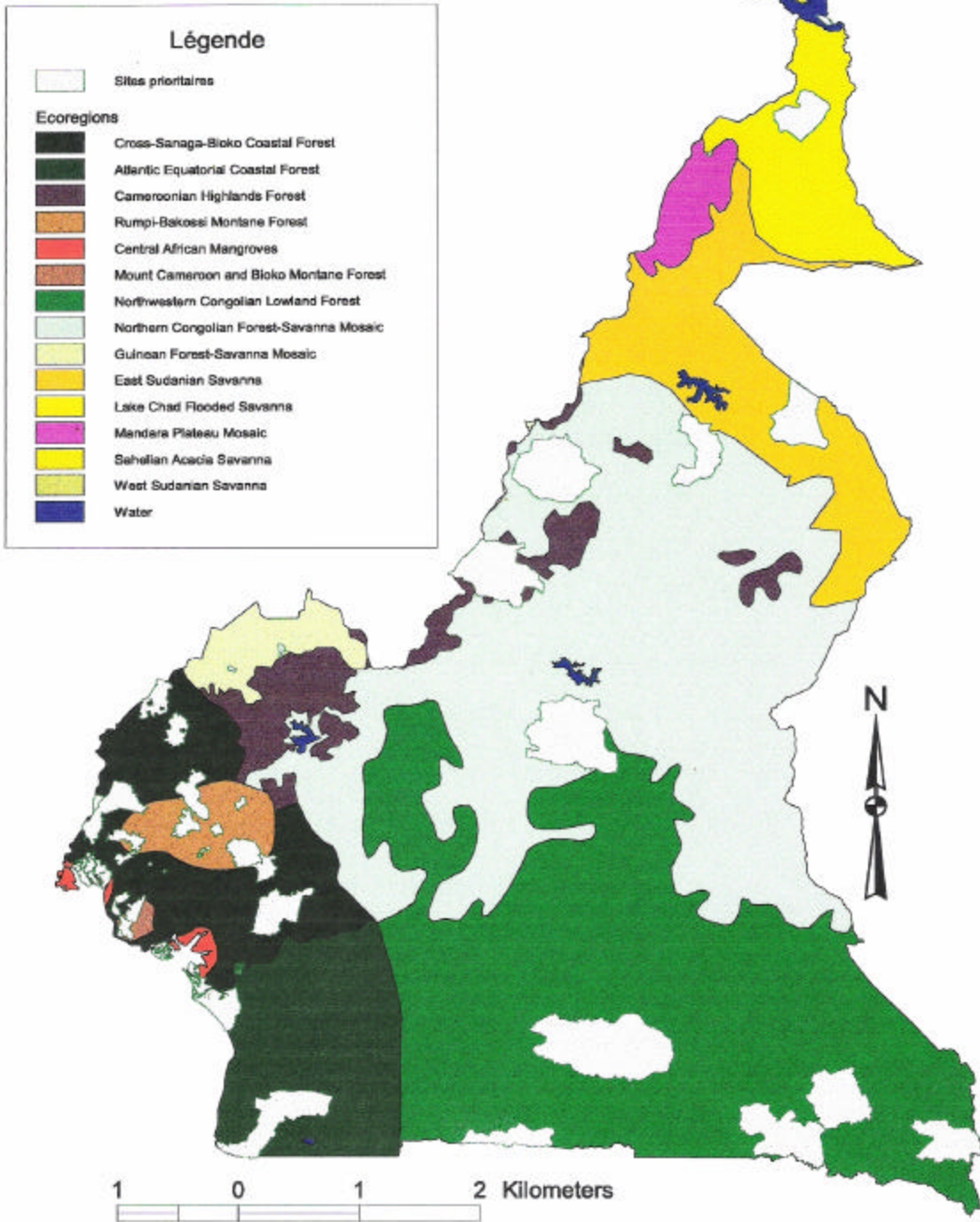
**HELE Pierre**

## Location of Cameroon



# Major Ecosystems of Cameroon

## Sites Prioritaires et les Ecorégions



# Map of Protected Areas of Cameroon





## Forest reserves (production forersts)

Nom de la réserve	Principales fonctions	Superficie en hectare	Date de création	Situation actuelle
Réserve forestière de Takamanda	Forêt de production	67 599	1934	N.C.
Réserve forestière de la Bambuko	Forêt de production	26 677	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Bayang-Mbo	Forêt de production	38 500	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière du Sud Bakundu	Forêt de production	19 425	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière du Mungo	Forêt de production	4 622	N.C.	Habitée à 80%
Réserve forestière du bois des singes	Forêt de récréation	25	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière Bakossi	Forêt de production	5 517	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière d'Ejagham	Forêt de production	74 851	1934	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Manehas	Forêt de production	600	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Nta-Ali	Forêt de production	31 400	N.C.	N.C.
Réserve forestière de la Rivière Mawne	Forêt de production	44 900	1956	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Mokoko	Forêt de production	9 100	1952	N.C.
Parc national de Korup	Parc national	85 675	1937	N.C.
Réserve du lac Barombi Mbo	Forêt de production	885	N.C.	N.C.
Buea fuel plantation	Forêt de production	30 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière d'Edéa-Ngambé	Forêt de production	60 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Bonépoupa	Forêt de production	20 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Mangombé	Forêt de production	20000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Loum chantiers	Forêt de production	1 000	Indisponible	Habitée à 100%
Réserve forestière de Loum	Forêt de production	893	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Melong	Forêt de production	2 000	Indisponible	Habitée à 100%
Réserve forestière de Muyuka	Habitée à 30%	5 000	Indisponible	Habitée à 30%
Réserve forestière d'Eko	Forêt de production	100	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Dibombe-Njongo	Forêt de production	2 000	Indisponible	Habitée à 100%
Réserve forestière de Bakaka	Forêt de production	13 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Letia	Forêt de production	45 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Dibamba	Forêt de production	14 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière de Kompina	Forêt de production	2 000	Indisponible	N.C.
Réserve forestière Douala-Edéa	Réserve faunique	160 000	1932	N.C.
Réserve faunique du Lac Ossa	En majorité détruite	4 000	1968	N.C.

\* N.C. = Non connu

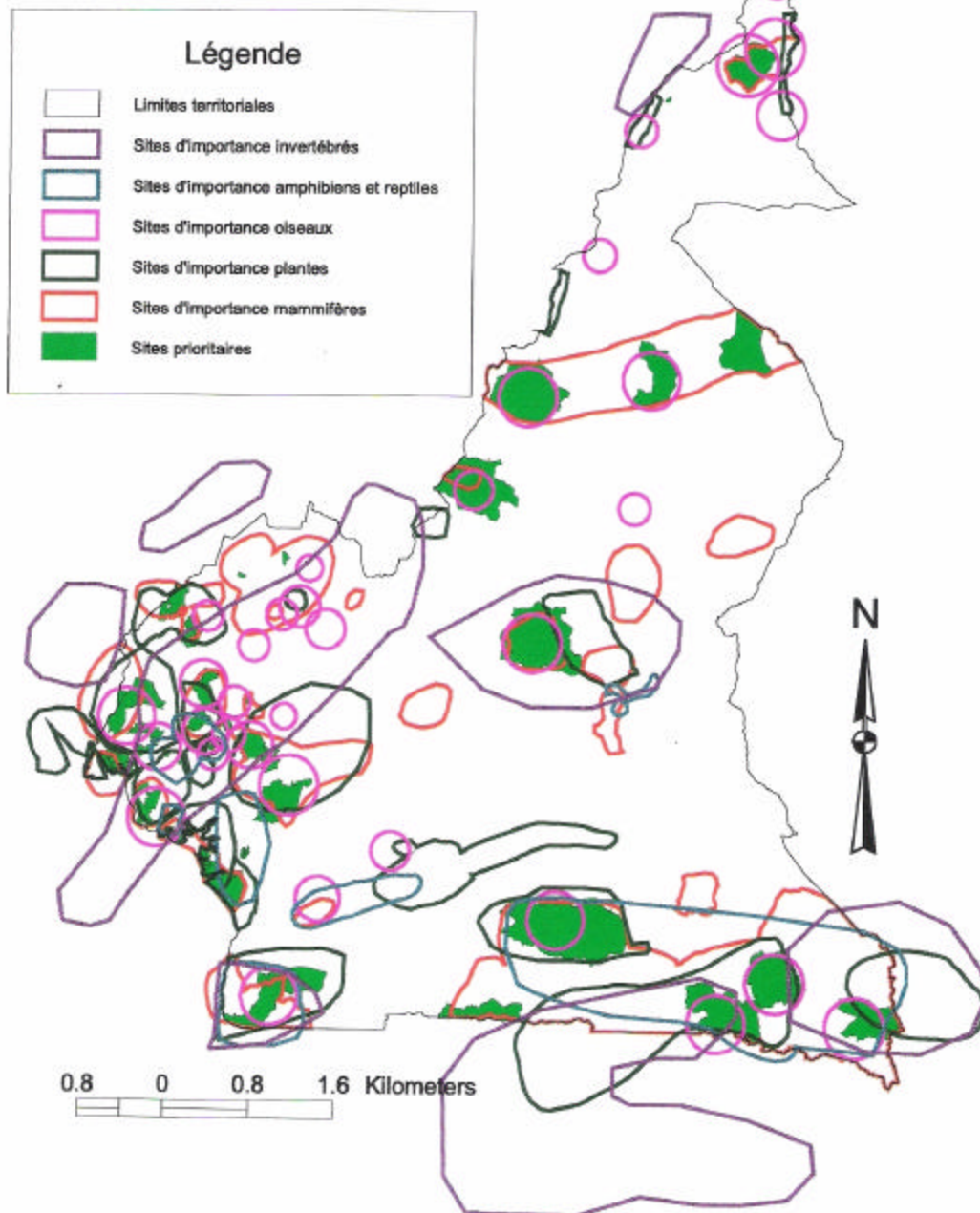
**Source :** MINEF/DF, 1996 b; World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993.

**N.B.** *Today the management of Production Forest sis limited to irregular visits by Forest Guards.*

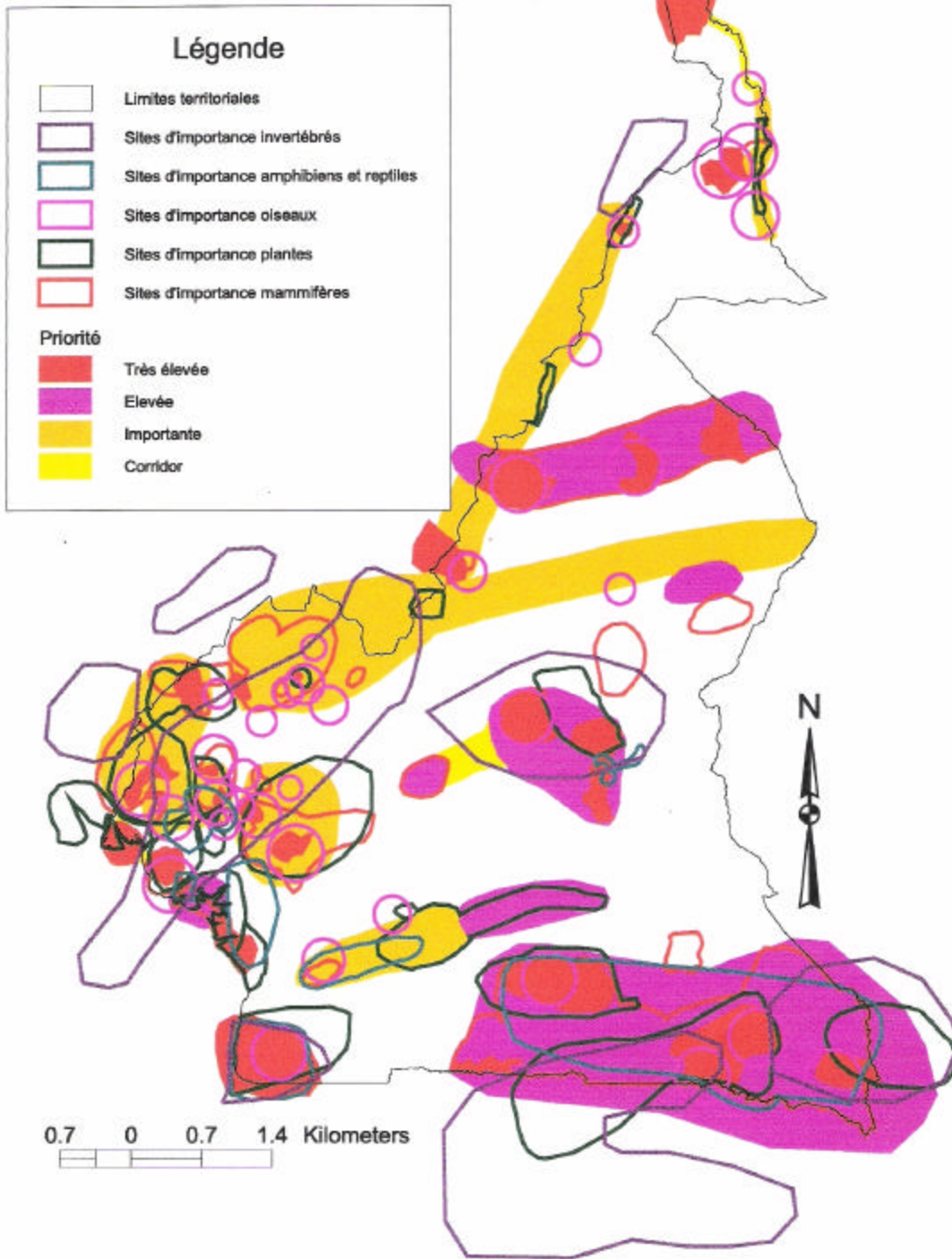
## Major National Parks and Wildlife Reserves of Cameroon

N°	Nom de l'aire protégée	Superficie en ha	Date de création		
			Réserve	Parc	Lieu
1	Parc National de Waza	170 000	1932	1968	Waza, Prov. EN.
2	Parc National de Kalamaloue	4 500	1932	1968	Kousseri, Prov. EN.
3	Parc National de Mozogo-Gokoro	1 400	1932	1968	Mogozo, Prov. EN.
4	Parc National de Benoue	180 000	1932	1968	Benoue, Prov. du Nord
5	Parc National de Faro	330 000	1948	1980	Poli, Prov. du Nord
6	Parc National de Bouba-Ndjidda	220 000	1932	1968	Tchollire, Prov. du Nord
7	Parc National de Korup	125 900	1961	1986	Mundemba, Prov. S-O
8	Parc National de Campo-Ma'an	264 064	1932	2000	Campo, Prov. Sud.
9	Parc National de Mbam et Djerem	416 512		2000	Yoko, Prov. Centre
10	Parc National de Lobeke	217 854		2001	Mouloundou, Prov. Est
11	Sanctuaire de Mbanyang-Mbo	66 000		1996	Nguti, Prov. S-O
12	Réserve faunique de Douala-Edea	160 000	1932		Mouanko, Prov. Littoral
13	Réserve faunique de Dja	526 000	1950		Somalomo, Prov. Est
14	Réserve faunique de Santchou	7 000	1964		Santchou, Prov. Ouest
15	Réserve faunique de Kimbi	5 625	1964		Kimbi, Prov. N-O
16	Réserve faunique du lac Ossa	4 000	1968		Dizangue, Prov. Littoral
17	Réserve de Mbi Crater	370	1964		Bui, Prov. N-O
18	Jardin zoologique de Yaounde	2.07	1951		Yaounde, Prov. Centre
19	Jardin zoologique de Limbe	0.5	1885		Limbe, Prov. S-O
20	Jardin zoologique de Garoua	1.5	1966		Garoua, Prov. Nord
21	(28) Zones d'intérêt cynégétique du Nord et de l'Adamaoua	2 305 736	1968-1998		Provs. Nord et Adamaoua
22	(9) Zones d'intérêt cynégétique de l'Est.	1 138 400	2000-2002		Mouloundou, Prov. Est
23	(01) Zones d'intérêt cynégétique du Centre.	75 000	2002		Yoko, Prov. Centre
24	(14) Zones d'intérêt cynégétique de gestion communautaire	993 454	2000-2002		Mouloundou, Prov. Est
25	Parc National de Boumba Beck	238 255	Dossier trans. au PM		Mouloundou Prov. Est
26	Parc National de Nki	309 362	Dossier trans. au PM		Ngoila, Prov. Est
27	Sanctuaire à gorilles de Mengame	122 368	Dossier trans. au PM		Mengame, Prov. Sud
28	Parc National de Mefou	1 044	En phase finale		Mfou, Prov. Centre
29	Parc National de Mpem et Djim	100 000	En phase finale		Linte, Prov. Centre
30	Parc National de Lom et Panghar	177 480	En phase finale		Betare Oya, Prov. Est
31	Parc National de la vallée de Mbere	77 760	En phase finale		Djohong, Prov. Adamaoua

## Détermination des Sites Prioritaires



## Détermination des zones prioritaires



## Major threatened plant species in the tropical humid forest ecosystem

Nom Scientifiques	Non Usuel	Utilisation	Observation
<i>Afraegle asso</i>		L'écorce est utilisée dans la médecine traditionnelle	V
<i>Afrostryax lepidophyllus</i>	Olom	L'écorce et le fruit sont des condiments	M
<i>Araliopsis soyauxi</i>	Tanda	L'écorce est utilisée dans la médecine traditionnelle	R
<i>Brachystegia laurentii</i>	Ekop leke		V
<i>Dacryodes buttneri</i>	Asia		R
<i>Daniella klainei</i>	Nsou mez		R
<i>Fagara xanthoxyloides</i>	Bongo, Ngatchou	L'écorce est utilisée dans la médecine traditionnelle	V
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	Oveng nkol	Bois	V
<i>Hua gabonii</i>	Olom-Bikwe	L'écorce est un condiment	M
<i>Kantou guereensis</i>	Mbele	Bois	R
<i>Olfieldia africana</i>	Alen ele		R
<i>Pausynistalia yohimbe</i>		L'écorce est utilisée dans la médecine traditionnelle et moderne	M
<i>Piptadenia griffoniana</i>	Ekop F		R
<i>Podococcus barteri</i>		Le bois est utilisé dans les travaux de construction	R
<i>Scorodophleus zenkeri</i>	Olom	L'écorce est un condiment	M
<i>Stemonocaulus micranthus</i>	Ekop A		R
<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i>	Iboga	Aphrodisiaque, aurait des pouvoirs mystiques	R
<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	Izombe		R

\* M = Menacée, R = Rare V = Vulnérable

**Source:** Satabie (1997)

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