



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Cameroon for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4674
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00751
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	Submission Date:	07-03-2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,575

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

<b>EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Cameroon to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD</b>					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Cameroon Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	26,000	30,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	35,000	40,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Cameroon at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Cameroon		
3. Strategy and Action Plan development (indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Cameroon commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Cameroon	57,600	30,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Cameroon BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	36,150	50,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Cameroon	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	33,000	50,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
<b>Subtotal</b>				187,750	200,000
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>2</sup></b>				18,000	30,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				205750	230000

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

#### B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	In-kind	230,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			230,000

<sup>2</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

**C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Cameroon	205,750	20,575	226,325
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				205,750	20,575	226,325

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*		<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Travel*		<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\*For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

The \$2,000 required is for office equipment such as laptops, software and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

**A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**  
 (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

**Background**

Cameroon has extremely diverse ecosystems. The country is a signatory to several international environmental conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on Desertification Control in Countries Seriously Affected by Drought and/or Desertification (1997), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (in 2004). Cameroon has been subjected to considerable pressure regarding its biodiversity and biological resources: 27.5% of forests are degraded; the deforestation rate of 0.9% per year is the highest in Africa; and the arable land area per inhabitant is continually decreasing. Cameroon has just adopted a National Desertification Control Plan underscoring the vulnerability of the coastal and semi-arid areas (Sahelian) concerning climate change. The Government also has an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan.

Cameroon became a party to the CBD on the 19<sup>th</sup> October 1994. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Cameroon has so far implemented 8 such projects. **Appendix 4** shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Cameroon. As a result of this planning process, Cameroon has to date been able to secure a total of 24 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 58,952,750 with an additional \$325,052,0978 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is held at <http://www.gefonline.org/projectListSQL.cfm>

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**  
 (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

**Justification:** Cameroon has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Cameroon. Details of what was accomplished can be found in **Appendix 4**.

Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	26-05-2000	
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	

1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	20-02-1998	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	13-06-2002	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	07-02-2006	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	11-03-2009	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>	13-06-2008	See <b>appendix 4</b> for what was accomplished
<b>National CHM</b>	continuous	Cameroon participated in an initial project to develop its CHM website.
<b>National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)</b>	August 2011	This project was undertaken by Cameroon as a priority setting tool for Cameroon and as a guide to GEF Agencies as they assist recipient countries. the detailed outcomes of the NPFE document can be access online via <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/CAMEROON_NPFD.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/CAMEROON_NPFD.pdf</a>

**a) Baseline for NBSAPs:**

Cameroon received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 1996 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were coordinated by the ministry of environment and forestry with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the Implementing Agency. The First National Report and the NBSAP were submitted to the CBD Secretariat in 1998 and 2000 respectively.

Since its submission, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Cameroon and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Cameroon to provide the necessary assistance in the

	<p>revision of the NBSAP.</p> <p><b>b) Baseline for National Reporting</b></p> <p>Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Cameroon has completed its First, Second, Third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Cameroon will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand-alone process. UNEP will ensure that Cameroon will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.</p> <p>Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.</li> <li>ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.</li> <li>iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.</li> <li>iv) Cameroon Fiscal Policies on poverty and wealth creation (<a href="http://www.imf.org/external/country/CAM/index.htm?pn=0">http://www.imf.org/external/country/CAM/index.htm?pn=0</a>) Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into any relevant fiscal policies and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</li> <li>v) Cameroon’s development challenges hinge on the “Cameroon Vision 2035” document which draws inspiration from the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. “Cameroon Vision 2035” served as a basis for the elaboration of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) in which the government of Cameroon reaffirmed its commitment towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).(<a href="http://cameroon50.info/telechargement/DSCE.pdf">http://cameroon50.info/telechargement/DSCE.pdf</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Under GESP, the government intends to implement a number of actions aimed at managing and regenerating state-owned forests in order to enhance forest and wildlife resources, protect soil fertility, conserve water resources, protect grazing land, safeguard biodiversity, etc. In addition to all this, the countries of the Congo Basin have decided to pool their resources in order to coordinate their climate policy.</p> <p>In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results</p>
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	<p>chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:</p> <p>i) <b>GEF Strategic Goal:</b> This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.</p> <p>ii) <b>Focal Area Goal:</b> Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.</p> <p>iii) <b>Focal area objective:</b> The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities</p> <p>iv) <b>Project Objective:</b> With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Cameroon to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><b>Fit with UNEP programme of Work</b>  <b><u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u></b>  <b>Expected accomplishment a:</b> The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.  Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across the United Nations System</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment b:</b> Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws  Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work  Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment d):</b> Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making  Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND</b></p>	<p><b>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:</b> This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of</p>



<p><b>INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, &amp; Priorities of the Strategy</b>  Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <p>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries; There are 20 AICHI targets which countries will be deliberating on, at national and sub national levels and mainstreaming into poverty reduction strategies and climate change plans.</p> <p><b><u>The 20 targets are :</u></b></p> <p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p> <p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p> <p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>
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Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic goal D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs

iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Cameroonian population is contains various minority peoples and communities especially those dwelling in and around the equatorial forests, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promotion of gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect

both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.

iv) Cameroon's initial NBSAP included some aspects of marine and fresh water biodiversity, over the years the pressures on these aquatic ecosystems have increased as a result of population increases, industrialization etc, The revision of the NBSAP will seek to incorporate any ecosystem changes that may have occurred on these ecosystems since the initial NBSAP was developed.

**COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development:** Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

**COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans:** Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation

**COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange:** This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures such as the National Biodiversity Unit at the Ministry of environment and forestry, strengthening of the CHM development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be constantly updated, permitting also on-line status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators.

**Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines**

(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being
- Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

Thus the process of developing the 5<sup>th</sup> national report will add to the capacities in Cameroon in (a) collection and refining data relevant for BD conservation from all contributing sectors; (b) capacity to understanding how the NBSAP and its importance as a basis for conservation/good livelihoods and how they are economic health of the country; and (d) capacity to elaborate on the status of Cameroon in connection with the 2020 targets.

**Project Execution:** Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection will be the national executing agency and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

At the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 9**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 10**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 8** and the project deliverables are given in **Appendix 7**. In 1992 the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, subsequently the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection was created shortly before the Rio Earth Summit. This creation was an indication of the political will in adopting all possible measures for the effective care of its biodiversity. Since then, the Ministry has participated in the execution of numerous GEF and other donor funded projects.

**Project Implementation by UNEP**

- i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Cameroon. This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and the SCBD and is shown in **Appendix 6**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these benchmarks are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component have been extrapolated according to Cameroon's needs.

UNEP's Comparative Advantage

- a) **UNEP's role in past BD Enabling activities:** This project is fully in line with the role of UNEP as a GEF Implementing Agency as it has in the past given support to development of 28 countries for NBSAPs, and another 28 countries for Add-on Biodiversity Enabling Activities for CHM and Capacity Assessments for various biodiversity topics. UNEP also supported 41 countries to prepare 3<sup>rd</sup> National Reports using an umbrella MSP and most recently UNEP supported 40 countries for the preparation of the Fourth National Report. UNEP has supported all the 3 Biodiversity enabling activities done in Cameroon and has therefore developed mechanisms and modalities of relating with the country from its headquarters. The previous projects were:-
- a) Preparation National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD
  - b) Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity
  - c) Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity
- b) **Development of training modules:** In 2006, UNEP worked with the SCBD to develop 7 training modules for CBD national focal points including the module for the revision of NBSAPs which will be used by countries in this project. Cameroon has participated in the regional workshop conducted by the SCBD for the training in revision of the NBSAP using these module and other training materials.
- c) **UNEP- DELC:** Through the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC) UNEP has a rich history assisting governments in obtaining environmental information for decision-making, enhancing global and regional environmental cooperation, developing and applying national and international environmental law, advancing national and regional implementation of environmental objectives, and bridging major groups and governments in policy development and implementation processes. DELC will be part of the PSC for this project.

Staff Capacity at UNEP:

This is a stand-alone project for Cameroon, meaning that it was not included in the umbrella program for similar activities as it was not an LDC or SID. However due to the fact that UNEP will be supporting upwards of 77 countries for the revision of the NBSAP and development of 5<sup>th</sup> national report, in total (57 in the umbrella programme and at least 20 stand-alone countries), UNEP has established adequate capacity at its headquarters based in Nairobi (DEPI) with several staff members dedicated to follow up this and other similar enabling activities including a task manager, an FMO for financial issues and legal instruments, and 2 support staff.

ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf>).

iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by

the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>).

iv) Through the UNEP Task manager who will provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

### **Sustainability plan**

The Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The Ministry will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Ministry will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Cameroon itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.

Through its Ministry website, the executing agency will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders”.

### **Country Capacity Building from the NBSAP and NR5 Process**

One of the main general objectives of enabling activities is to involve national staff, stakeholders to develop their own capacities for planning and strategizing for conservation. Note that capacity building is a continuous improvement exercise and with the participation of Cameroon in several enabling activities (see page 5 above,) the realization of the project outcomes and the sustainability of the project will be enhanced by the utilization of the various capacities built by this project. The capacities to be developed include

- a) Collection of BD relevant data: Capacity in biodiversity information and statistics collection and collation and storage into the CHM for future reference.
- b) Multi sectoral consultations: Capacity for National staff in planning based on wide multi sectoral considerations e.g. forestry, fisheries, wetlands, agriculture, housing, etc. was the case from the recently NPFE exercises. The process and outputs of the NPFE process from Cameroon is recorded [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/CAMEROON\\_NPFD.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/CAMEROON_NPFD.pdf)
- c) At the same time Capacity will be built in CHM issues such as CHM development, CHM hosting, CHM interlinking and CHM maintenance  
The above capacities will result in improved and enhanced status of biodiversity, give measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use at national levels, and ensure mainstreaming into relevant sectors and national development plans.

### **Collaboration with ongoing initiatives**

	<p>The GEF and other development partners have undertaken close to 20 GEF projects many of which are still on going. While many are intervention based, they have aspects of capacity building that this project will draw from. In particular the pervious enabling activities outlined under UNEP’s comparative advantage have formed structures that will be used by this project including BD steering groups and multi stakeholder consultation groups. Other initiatives which will be especially helpful to the NBSAP process are the national Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), the sustainable financing of Protected areas project, and the UNEP supported capacity building project for coastal resilience titled “Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems” (Appendix 12).</p> <p><b>STAKEHOLDERS:</b></p> <p>Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities , Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultions so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiveristy conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands Interational and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations The participating NGOs, and within the limits of country ownership, will bring a lot of resources such as: Increased network of membership, access to information, technical expertise, increased impact availability etc.</p> <p>For groups that are informal or not well represented in the general networks, the project will collect their views by making visits to representative groups. If some of them have leaders interviews will be done with them (examples could be community leaders for indigenous groups, herbal medicine-men or rural farmers).</p> <p>The wide range of stakeholders in these proposals are relevant and are taken from the recommendations made in the training manuals prepared jointly by UNEP and the SCBD <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b5-train-stakeholder-nbsap-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b5-train-stakeholder-nbsap-en.pdf</a>. The inception workshop will initially bring together all these stakeholders, normally there are some stakeholders who may be on the ground and may miss out on this initial workshop. The recommendation will be that the inception workshop will also be a platform to do a stakeholder mapping exercise so that the attending stakeholders can project and extend the network of potential stakeholders and include them in the projects implementation.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE</b></p>	<p><b>Cost effectiveness:</b></p>



<p><b>EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>This project will be building on the initiatives listed in Appendix 12, and as far as possible will not be putting together new structures. Formation of such structures such as national Biodiversity committee, multi stakeholder groups, project national steering committee, government ministry and department concerned with conservation etc. will not be repeated. Secondly this project, although not intervention based, is foundational planning for conservation, which if well implemented has great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future.</p> <p>The CBD Convention advises countries to undertake reporting during given years and periods so that the results are comparable and lesson learning between countries can be facilitated. If GEF funds are not provided these benefits will be lost. The functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected without a significant number of national reports.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</li> <li>b) A project's web-based portal '5NR Portal' (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly.</li> <li>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Cameroon's Biodiversity Unit and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</li> <li>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</li> <li>e) The M&amp;E process will be ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 8</b></li> <li>d) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 5</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Justin Nantchou Ngoko	Director, Minister's Cabinet	MINISTRY OF FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURE	05/13/2011


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	10/19/1994	
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		March 03, 2012	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

**ANNEX A**

**CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager	153	72	Overall project coordination at Ministry consolidation of substantive reports to UNEP, main project contact person
Administrative Assistant	56	72	full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local Consultant	365	104	This consultant will be hired to conduct participatory workshops, trainings and carrying out technical activities such as elaboration of development plans. He/she will work with local experts and stakeholders to identify national priorities in terms of ecosystems, protected areas, species and genetic resources conservation in connection with CBD strategic goals.
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development) International Consultant (CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity building)	1,553	13	Assisting the EA in developing indicators, targets at national and sub-national level, Assisting the EA on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM, as well as reporting according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process as well as reporting.

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

### Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

### Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)