COUNTRY:	Republic of Cameroon
PROJECT TITLE:	*Cameroon: Enabling Activities for the preparation of initial national communication related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Ratified UNFCCC on 19 October 1994
GEF Financing:	US$265,000
Government Counterpart Financing:	US$70,000 (in kind)
GEF Implementation Agency:	UNEP
Executing Agency:	The Department of the Environment (DOE), The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF)
Estimated Starting Date:	July 1997
Project Duration:	2 years

Background

1. The Republic of Cameroon is located in west-central Africa with a total land area of 474,000 km^2. It shares borders with Nigeria, Chad, Congo, the Central African Republic, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. Often described as "Africa in miniature", Cameroon has a wide natural diversity that is representative of the range of geographical and climatic zones present on the continent. It has a rich cultural diversity with approximately 200 distinct ethnic groups.

2. Cameroon is divided into four distinct topographical regions. In the south is a low coastal plain with equatorial rainforests and flat swamplands along its seaward edges. In the centre of the country is an extensive savanna-covered plateau, known as the Adamaoua Plateau, extending from the eastern to the western border with average elevation of 1,370 m. The west is an area of mountainous forests and the site of Mt. Cameroon, a volcano which has been active on four occasions in this century and its height of 4,069 m marks it as the highest peak in West Africa. Elsewhere in this region the elevations range from 1,524 m to 2,440 m. The northern part of the country consists of a rolling sub-arid savanna, sloping into a shallow inland basin.

3. The northern region is drained by the Logone and Chari River systems which empty into the inland basin of Lake Chad, flowing through a broad marshy plain. Streams rising in the southern part of the Adamaoua Plateau feed the Sanaga River, the largest and longest (920 m) river in the country, which flows into the Atlantic. Three other major rivers also flow into the Atlantic: the Wouri, the Dibamba and the Nyong. The Ngoko River marks part of the border with the Congo, while the Campo River marks part of the border with Equatorial Guinea.

4. The country exhibits a complete sequence of tropical climates, from equatorial in the south to Sahelian in north. In the southern coastal region a wet equatorial climate prevails. There is no dry season and little daily variation in temperature (average 22°C-29°C) or humidity (average 85%-90%). Average rainfall ranges from 254 cm to 401 cm. The western slopes of Mt. Cameroon are among the wettest places in the world, receiving annual rainfall from 600 cm to 900 cm.

5. East and south of Yaounde (the capital), rainfall ranges from 152 cm to 250 cm. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity are within narrower ranges, with average daily maximum temperature 27.8°C and minimum temperature 22°C. There are four seasons: the great dry season from November to March, the little rainy season from March to June, the little dry season from June to August, and the great rainy season from August to November.

6. In the transition zone of the high central plateau, elevation tends to moderate temperatures. At Ngaoundere, daily maximums range from 27.8°C in June during the rainy season to 35°C in March at the end of the dry season, while the daily average is around 15.6°C in rainy season. Annual rainfall is about 152 cm and the rainy season extends from April to October.

7. The northern plains are tropical, hot and dry with rainfall dropping to 60 cm annually toward Lake Chad. The dry season becomes longer and increasingly severe with the temperature rising to 47°C at Maroua in the extreme north. The daily variations may be as much as 10°C. Most of the rain falls during the five months from May to September, and

for the rest of the year the region is under the influence of the dry winds of the Sahara.

8. The population of Cameroon was estimated at 13.2 million in 1995, and it is expected to increase to 16 million in 2000. The population is unevenly distributed with concentrations in the west, the south-central region and the northern savanna zone, while the intervening regions are sparsely inhabited. An estimated 55% of the population live in rural areas and depend heavily on agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing. Apart from Yaounde and Douala (the commercial centre), other larger urban centres include Nkongsamba, Maroua, Garoua, Bafoussam and Bamenda.

Economy

9. Cameroon has one of the most dynamic developing African market economies. It has an estimated per capita GNP of US$990. From 1960 to 1980, Cameroon experienced significant economic growth fueled by a dynamic agricultural sector and an expansion of petroleum exports. In the first half of the 1980s, the national economy grew at approximately 7% to 8% per year. However, GDP has been falling since 1985/86 and Cameroon actually experienced a period of negative growth between 1990 and 1994. This decreasing GDP has been attributed to a number of factors, including declining international petroleum prices, an increasing public debt load, and the 50% devaluation of the Franc CFA against the French Franc.

10. Since 1994/95, there has been a slight recovery in the economy and GDP has been growing at approximately 3%. This is mainly a result of an improvement in the performance of the primary sector, a recovery of industrial and service output, and the privatization of many public enterprises.

Agriculture

11. The diversity of the country's geography and climate supports a wide range of agricultural activities. The total area exploited for agricultural production is 1,967,000 ha and the country is considered largely self-sufficient in food production. The main food crops are maize, millet, sorghum, sugar, wheat, bananas, plantains, yams and cassava. Cameroon also exports agricultural commodities such as cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, rubber, palm oil, malt and tobacco. In 1993, approximately 29% of GDP was derived from agriculture.

12. Cameroon is a significant livestock producer. The 14,300,000 ha currently classified as pastureland supports an estimated bovine, ovine, and caprine population of 5,000,000 TLU's (Tropical Livestock Units).

Industry

13. Cameroon has a growing industrial sector. In the mid-1980s, the export of produced goods contributed to more than 50% of total export earnings for the country. The largest of these exports were textiles, aluminum, iron, steel, transport equipment, machinery, electronics, fertilizers and cement. The industrial sector currently contributes approximately 25% of GDP (1995). Until the oil price crash of 1986, Cameroon was Sub-Saharan Africa's third largest producer of petroleum.

Forestry

14. Much of the southern Cameroon is still covered with tropical and evergreen forest. The country has more than 210,000 km² of forested area that is shrinking at a rate of approximately 190,000 ha per year (1980-1989). Annual roundwood production is approximately 14 million m³ (1991-1993), with approximately 11 million m³ being used for household fuel and charcoal production and the other 3 million m³ used for timber production.

15. Only about 7 million ha of Cameroon's forested area are undisturbed productive closed broad-leaved forest; the rest has either been logged-over (10 million ha), converted to agriculture (6 million ha), is inaccessible or unproductive (6 million ha), or is productive but in mixed forest-grassland tree formations (3 million ha). North of the closed forest are vast expanses of savanna woodlands and open savanna under conditions of decreasing rainfall in a gradual transition pattern to Sahelian conditions around Lake Chad.

16. Both industrial and small-scale logging practices contribute to deforestation in Cameroon, which has a national reforestation law requiring logging companies to pay a reforestation tax so that the government can replant what was cut. It is estimated that about 3,000 ha per year have been planted, though evidence suggests that many of the savanna plantations have been subsequently destroyed by fire. The IUCN estimates that the rate of reforestation is 10 to 11 times higher than that of generation.

17. Since the oil price crash in 1986 and the resulting political and economic turmoil, the policy-makers are increasingly tempted to turn to the rainforests as a means of generating much-needed foreign exchange as well as creating employment. Thus, proper management of forest resources remains an important measure for the reduction of GHG emissions, enhancement of GHG sink and for sustainable development.

Water resources

18. Most of the areas of southern Cameroon have abundant supplies of water. Overall, Cameroon has annual internal renewable water resources of approximately 268 km³, with annual withdrawal of approximately 0.4 km³ (1987). Of this, 46% is consumed for domestic purpose, 19% by industry, and 35 % by the agricultural sector.

19. Community water supplies, limited mainly to larger urban areas, serve only about 32% of the population. The majority of the rural population still depend primarily on surface water sources. In the more arid areas of northern Cameroon, regular supplies of water away from rivers are seasonal.

Energy supply and demand

20. As Cameroon continues to develop, so the rate of energy production and consumption has expanded. In 1993, commercial energy production was estimated at 270 petajoules, which represents more than a 6,000% increase over the 1973 production estimates. Of this, approximately 260 petajoules are in the form of petroleum based products, while only 10 petajoules were produced from hydro sources.

21. This enormous increase in commercial energy production is a result of the exploitation of domestic crude oil reserve, which is currently estimated at 54 million tonnes. There is an estimated reserve of 110 billion m^3 of natural gas.

22. Cameroon is the largest producer of electric power in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa. Hydroelectricity provides 95% of the country's power generation, with an exploitable potential of 115,000 MW. Its current installed capacity is only 725 MW.

23. The actual domestic consumption of commercial energy in Cameroon, in the form of liquid fuels, is approximately 36 petajoules.

24. Despite abundant oil and gas reserves, approximately 76% of all energy is derived from traditional biomass fuels. Rural populations still depend heavily on biomass sources and an estimated 92% of the biomass fuel consumed is for household energy use.

Past and on-going activities related to climate change

25. Cameroon has completed or is participating a few projects related to climate change, as follows:

(a) "*Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn Agriculture (Phases I and II)*" - Cameroon is one of the countries participating in this UNDP/GEF project which aims to expand knowledge of sustainable alternatives to slash and burn agriculture. Activities include standardizing methodologies, assessing biophysical and socio-economic characteristics, enhancing scientists' capacity, analyzing the impact of slash and burn, and increasing international awareness of alternatives. This is basically a targeted research project.

(b) "*Assessment of Policy Options and Responses to Climate Change*" - Cameroon participated in an Africa wide project implemented in collaboration with Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). This project, which was completed in 1995, focused on exploring potential policy responses to the UNFCCC. A very preliminary and limited GHG inventory based on the IPCC (1990) methodology was also undertaken as part of this project. For example, in the industrial sector, only cement production statistics were used to estimate emissions, while in agriculture, only data from animal breeding and cultivated land were available.

(c) The "*Terrestrial Initiative on Global Environment Research (TIGER)*" - In the framework of elaborating the Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP) for Cameroon, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF) and the Overseas Development Agency (ODA), undertook a study on global climate in Cameroon's tropical rainforest. Its objective was to monitor changes at the top of the forest cover and predict the potential impact of climate change on biodiversity.

(d) "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments*" - This UNEP/GEF project, which is being implemented by the Department of the Environment (DOE) of MINEF, focuses on developing a climate change impact and adaptation assessment for Cameroon based on the application of the handbook developed by UNEP. Cameroon is one of the four countries participating in the project, which began in mid-1996 and is expected to be completed in September 1997. The following sectors are being covered in the project: mangrove ecosystems, coastal infrastructure, biodiversity and human health.

National institutions dealing with climate change

26. To strengthen the institutional framework related to the management and protection of the environment, the MINEF was created in 1993. This institution was later identified as the coordinating authority for the development of a comprehensive National Environment Management Plan (NEMP) (see para. 29).

27. The development of the NEMP led to the creation of three specialized institutions intended to ensure that an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to environmental action was established. These are:

(a) Inter-Ministerial Environment Committee - This consultative body was established to develop national environment and natural resources policy and to formalize an ongoing collaboration between various government ministries.

(b) National Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Commission - This was established in 1994, and it is a formal mechanism that ensures the participation of the private sector, trade associations and NGOs in the implementation of the NEMP.

(c) Permanent Environment Secretariat - This was established within the MINEF and it is now part of the DOE. It coordinates activities related to the implementation of the NEMP. Part of its mandate includes responsibility for international and sub-regional cooperation in environmental matters, including climate change.

28. A National Climate Committee (NCC) was also formed in 1994. This includes membership from the MINEF, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research, Ministry of Mines, Water and Energy, Ministry of Social and Women Affairs, the press and the NGOs. It is the lead administrative authority charged with coordinating inter-ministerial cooperation in the area of climate change and in maintaining a collaboration with various national environmental NGOs, the press and academic institutions.

Environmental legislation

29. With the support of UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and several bilateral donors, the Government of Cameroon began development of a comprehensive National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) in 1993. This Plan has elaborated through a series of regional and sectoral studies on assessment of the state of the environment in the country and provided guidance for long term environmental and natural resources planning and management.

30. Based on these studies and with the assistance of UNEP, a national environmental management act was drafted and adopted by the national legislature in June 1996 and signed by the President of Cameroon in August 1996. The Government of Cameroon in now in the process of developing implementing regulations and sectoral legislation that will operationalize this framework law.

31. As part of this process, UNEP continues to provide direct technical assistance to the Government of Cameroon in a review of the status of the ratification and implementation of a number of multilateral environmental agreements ratified by the Government of Cameroon. These include:

(a) African Convention of Nature and Natural Resources (ratified in July 1977);

(b) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora, (acceded to in June 1981);

(c) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (ratified in September 1981);

(d) Convention on Biological Diversity (ratified in October 1994);

(e) Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (acceded to in August 1989); and

(f) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (ratified in May 1997).

Project objectives

32. The Government of Cameroon ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 19 October 1994 and has identified the DOE within the MINEF as the administrative authority for the implementation of the UNFCCC.

33. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires non-Annex 1 Parties (except those least-developed countries) to make their initial national communications "*within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources...*". The Government of Cameroon is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication two years after the approval of the "top-up" funding as requested for this project.

34. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties. The project will fill in the gaps and build on a number of past and on-going activities related to climate change.

Project description

35. This proposal follows the "*GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)*". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams

36. Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the DOE of the MINEF, in consultation with other relevant ministries and governmental departments, as well as the private sector, including NGOs. The NCC will provide advice and guidance to the PMT (see paras. 28 and 78).

37. The NST will comprise four core groups: GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each core group is composed of a number of experts drawing from the public and private sectors. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the DOE to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The Head of the DOE, together with the Project Coordinator and the leader of each core group, will form the PMT, which will be supported by a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facilities, including Internet.

Major output:

38. The major output of this proposed activity will be the establishment of the PMT and NST which will be fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

Activity 2: GHG inventory

39. Following the COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventory will mainly focus on CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

40. As mentioned in para. 25(b), Cameroon has undertaken a very preliminary and limited GHG inventory based on the 1990 IPCC methodology. However, the extensive revisions of the IPCC guidelines means that the Cameroon national study team will most likely require additional outside technical assistance for the interpretation and application of the revised sections. This is particularly the case for the sections related to forestry and industrial processes as these sections have undergone extensive revision and are major sectors for GHG inventory in Cameroon.

41. It is noted that substantial work is still needed in GHG inventory for energy, industrial and agriculture sectors, as well as in land use changes and wastes management. For example, in the energy sector, data are lacking on private generation of electricity, co-generation of heat and electricity. Also, there are no data from biodegradable industrial wastes.

42. As the first step, all existing data will be critically reviewed and the data gaps identified. An updated inventory based on the latest version of IPCC Guidelines and using the data for the year 1994 will be undertaken, taking into consideration of Decision 10/CP2 of COP2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors.

43. This activity will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from available expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

44. A data collection and management system will be set up so that both the data and the GHG inventory can be updated regularly and efficiently.

45. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts whenever and wherever possible, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) and UNDP's "*Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC*". The lessons learned from other enabling activities projects in the region, including UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of*

Greenhouse Gases" will be useful for this activity. .

46. At the end of the GHG inventory, a workshop will be held to review and present their results to national policy and decision makers.

Major outputs:

47. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A comprehensive GHG inventory based on the 1994 data, so that it can be used as a basis for the assessment of mitigation options.

(b) Identification of shortcomings and gaps in the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.

(c) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.

(d) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(e) A mechanism for regular updating and management of the inventory database.

(f) Strengthening of the inventory study team.

(g) Workshop report.

Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement

48. Based on the results of the updated GHG inventory, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential mitigation options for all sectors so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.

49. So far Cameroon has not undertaken any mitigation analysis in any sectors. Thus, the GHG abatement options and policy, based on economic and social considerations, will be elaborated. Appropriate computer models will be used to assess various mitigation options.

50. Experiences and lessons will be learned from the on-going UNEP/GEF projects "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*".

51. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available expertise from both the public and private sectors. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

52. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders (see para. 28) and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study, so as to develop a consensus approach for the options and strategy that incorporate various socio-economic and

cultural considerations.

Major outputs:

53. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification and assessment of mitigation options.

(b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.

(c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.

(d) Workshop report.

Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts

54. As mentioned in para. 25(d), Cameroon is participating in the UNEP/GEF project "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment*", which is expected to be completed by September 1997. However, only mangrove ecosystems, coastal infrastructure, biodiversity and human health are being covered in this study.

55. The results of the above study will be critically reviewed and synthesized for this project, and relevant data will be updated where necessary. For example, vulnerability/impact assessment will be extended to include the following important sectors: agriculture, forestry and water resources, which are not covered by the ongoing UNEP/GEF study.

56. Building on all past and existing work, this project will then identify and develop policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts.

57. A Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the existing expertise of the on-going project, will be formed to undertake this task. The capacity for this group to undertake this task will be further strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

58. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders (see para. 28) as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

Major outputs:

59. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Baseline data updated and extended for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/ impacts and adaptation options.

(b) A comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors based on the past and existing studies.

(c) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate

change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

(d) Workshop report.

Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies

60. Based on the results of Activity 4, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options for all major sectors so that a national strategy for viable measures to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy can be developed and formulated.

61. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and water resources, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

62. The capacity for the Vulnerability/Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

63. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders (see para. 28) and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies, as well as the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study. This workshop can be held in conjunction with that of Activity 4.

Major outputs:

64. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.

(b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.

(c) Workshop report.

Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning

65. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers. A workshop on this particular aspect will be held for relevant targeted audience.

Major outputs:

66. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

67. Workshop report.

Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc

68. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

69. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness programme so that public awareness campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that the campaigns can reach all levels in all districts of the country. Both the public and private media (television, radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating and enhancing public awareness on all aspects of climate change. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate.

70. As part of the implementation of the NEMP, building public awareness on environmental issues is seen as a priority activity by the Government. Indeed, within the Permanent Environment Secretariat, an "Environmental Education and Sensitization Unit" has been established specifically to develop public outreach programmes. Its activities are aimed at "introducing a new environmental culture and mentality into the lives of people from all walks of life". Thus, this project will work closely with this Unit to enhance public awareness on climate change issues and on sustainable development.

71. The project will also develop a national newsletter in both French and English in which national, regional, and international activities related to climate change will be reported.

Major outputs

72. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

(a) Information packages, video aids, newsletter, relevant publications, etc.

(b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all districts of the country.

Activity 8: Provision of other information

73. This project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for the calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

Activity 9: Preparation of national communication

74. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

75. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare relevant sections to be included in the draft initial national communication. Experience will be learned from other countries which have submitted their initial national communications.

76. The draft initial national communication will be reviewed by respected technical institutions. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders (see para. 28) and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Major output:

77. The major output of this proposed activity will be the initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Institutional framework, project implementation and coordination

78. As shown in the project management and coordination structure (Figure 1), MINEF will oversee the implementation of this project and the existing NCC will serve as the Project Steering Committee, which will guide the implementation of the project and to provide overall policy advice (see paras 28 and 36).

79. The Project Coordinator, who will be working full time within the DOE, will coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project, oversee the activities of the national study teams, and serve as the liaison between the participating national institutions and UNEP (see para. 37).

80. Local, regional and international consultants, as well as the local NGOs, will be invited to participate in the implementation of the project where appropriate. However, the participation of local expertise and existing national institutions will be given first priority.

81. In order to facilitate the implementation of this project and to ensure an integrated approach with other environmental issues and activities, the PMT will establish close links to the three institutions responsible for overseeing the implementation of the NEMP (see para. 27) and with the NCC (see para. 28).

82. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

83. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP will play a technical support and advisory role through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, so as to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

Proposed work schedule

84. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed later by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the DOE and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

Appropriate sequencing

85. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used.

Activity matrix

86. The national activities supported by this project are intended to complement climate related projects in Cameroon that are either ongoing or that have already been completed. The activity matrix which indicates the areas (those with a "x") needed to be covered by this project are shown in Table 2. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort between this project and the past and ongoing activities.

Training

87. All training activities, including national workshops and participation of regional and international workshops to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their ongoing enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC:TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored where appropriate.

88. Training materials from the past and ongoing activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC, UNITAR (CC:TRAIN), etc. Experiences and lessons can also be learned from other ongoing enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and donor countries.

89. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers, etc. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

National level support

90. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. It has been thoroughly reviewed, revised and finalized by the NCC and fully supported and endorsed by the Inspector General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, who is also the designated national GEF Focal Point. In addition, the project will be participated by a number of relevant ministries and institutes which are represented in the NCC (see para. 28).

91. It is expected that after the successful completion of this project, the NCC and the DOE will continue to deal with UNFCCC matters on a permanent basis.

92. The support of the UNDP field office is crucial, and it will be regularly consulted during the implementation of the project. Other support, including logistical support, by UNDP will be solicited where appropriate.

Project financing and budget

93. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the Operational Guidelines, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The requested GEF funding of US$265,000 reflects the current specific needs and concerns of the country while fulfilling its commitments for the implementation of the UNFCCC (Table 3). This budget has been realistically estimated by the Climate Change Unit of DOE, the designated executing agency of the project, and critically reviewed by UNEP. UNEP is fully convinced that the proposed budget is indeed the most appropriate one, without which the successful implementation of the project will be questionable.

94. As a country "*with arid and semi-arid areas,...and areas liable to forest decay*" (Article 4.8 (c), "*with low-lying coastal areas*" (Article 4.8 (b)), "*with areas prone to national disasters*" (Article 4.8 (d)), "*with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems*" (Article 4.8 (g), "*whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export...*" (Article 4.8 (h)), Cameroon deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.

95. The contribution of the Government of Cameroon, which will amount to US$70,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance, and others.

Rationale for GEF support

96. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Cameroon to fulfill its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

Sustainability and participation

97. The Government of Cameroon is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of Cameroon in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the DOE to execute the project would enable the country to fulfill its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

Issues and risks

Issues

98. In order to successfully implement the project, it is essential to ensure that:

(a) the DOE, the NCC and the PMT are closely coordinated;

(b) all relevant stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including NGOs and research organizations must be consulted by the DOE.

(c) the government is committed to implement policies and procedures on the UNFCCC in the country as part of the implementation of the NEMP.

(c) public awareness on the various aspects of the climate change must be enhanced.

Risks

99. The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for collection and analysis of data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Inadequate and irregular consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy and national communication.

100. Necessary actions will be undertaken to prevent all the risks mentioned above from arising.

Monitoring and evaluation

101. The Project Coordinator will provide a quarterly progress report to the DOE, which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the DOE and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

102. The NCC will meet on a monthly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCC will make recommendation to the DOE, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

103. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

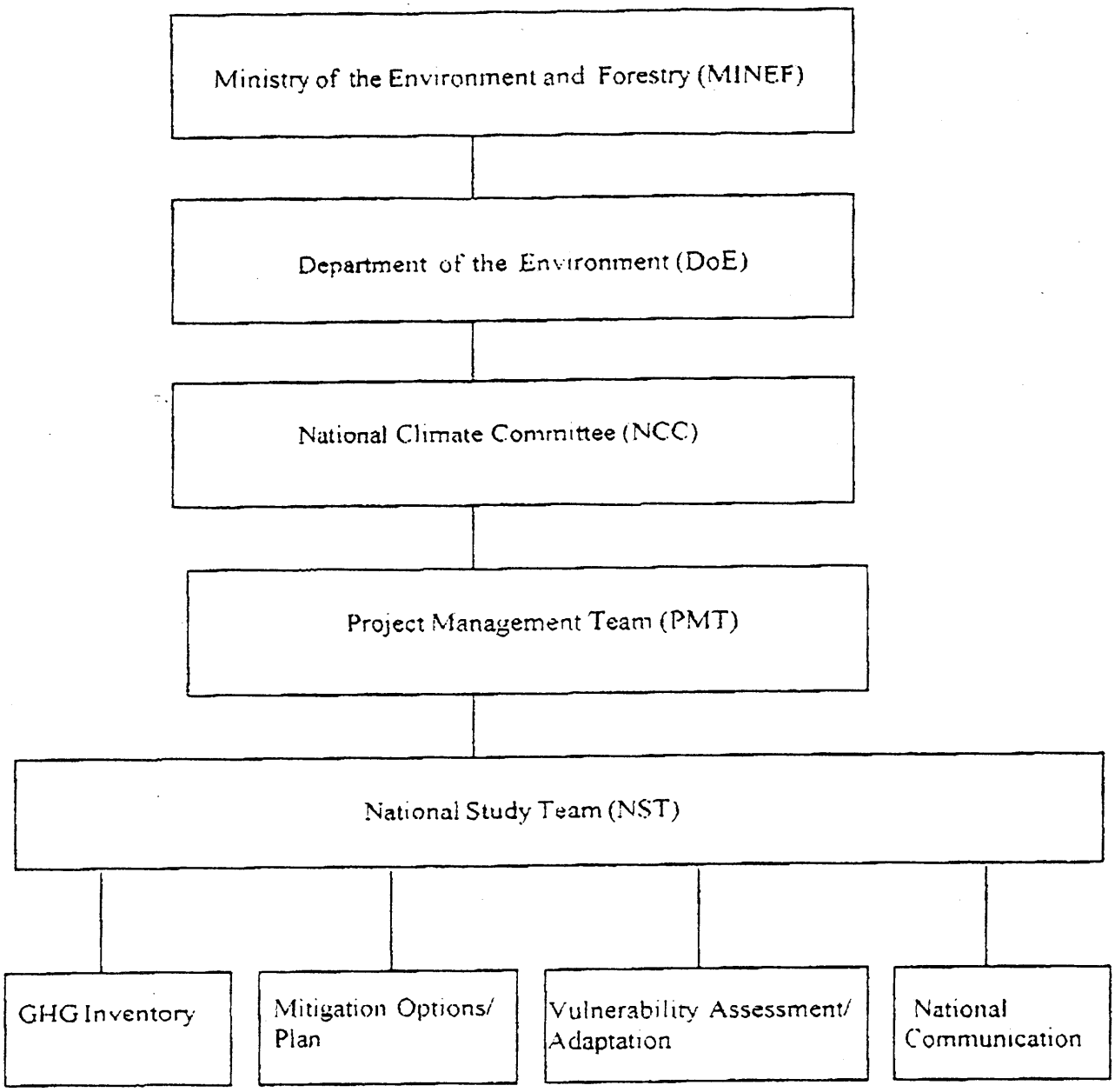

Figure 1: Project management structure for Cameroon climate change enabling activities

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
1	▓	▓				▓	▓	▓		▓	
2	▓	▓				▓	▓	▓		▓	
3		▓				▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
4		▓				▓	▓	▓		▓	
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6		▓		▓		▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
7		▓		▓		▓	▓	▓		▓	
8		▓		▓		▓	▓	▓		▓	
9		▓		▓		▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
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12			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
13			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	
14			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	
15				▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
16					▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	
17					▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	
18					▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓
19					▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	
20						▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	
21							▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
22							▓	▓	▓	▓	
23							▓	▓	▓	▓	
24							▓	▓	▓	▓	▓

TIME IN MONTHS

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

PM is Project Management.

M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

Table 2: Enabling Activities required for Initial National Communications (Cameroon)

Enabling Activity / Commitment	Planning and execution	Capacity Building: Data Gathering and Research*	Capacity Building: Institutional Strengthening	Capacity Building: Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	x	x	N/A	N/A
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	SEI/ACTS (x)	SEI/ACTS (x)	SEI/ACTS (x)	SEI/ACTS (x)
1. -All Energy Sources	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
2. -Industrial Processes	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
3. -Agricultural Processes	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
5. -Other Sources	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention				
(a) Program related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)	UNEP/GEF (x)
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	N/A	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement.	x	x	x	x
4. Other Information				
(a) Calculation of Emission Trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	x	N/A	N/A	N/A

* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

Table 3: Project Budget for Enabling Activities for Cameroon

Enabling Activity / Commitment	Planning and execution (US$)	Capacity Building				
		Data Gathering and Research (US$)	Institutional Strengthening (US$)	Training and Education (US$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US$)	Total Cost (US$)
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories		22,500	12,500	10,000	5,000	50,000
3. General Description of Steps		42,750	23,750	19,000	9,500	95,000
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.		4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000	10,000
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts		9,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	20,000
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies		6,750	3 3,750	3,000	1,500	15,000
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning		4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000	10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement		18,000	10,000	8,000	4,000	40,000
4. Other Information						10,000
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication		8,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	20,000
Project Management		27,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	60,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		4,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	10,000
Total						245,000
%Total	45%		25%	20%	10%	
UNEP Coordination (8%)						20,000
					Total	265,000