

RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

3rd Version

NBSAP III



MAY 2026

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- Mr. Declan CHONGWA AMBE, Biosecurity Expert;
- Mrs. MENDO Murielle Stéphane, Member of the CBD Technical Team, MINEPDED;

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President of Republic of Cameroon



Joseph Dion NGUTE
Prime Minister,
Head of Government of the Republic of Cameroon



HELE Pierre
Minister,
Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and
Sustainable Development



Dr. NANA Aboubakar Djalloh
Minister Delegate,
Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and
Sustainable Development

Table OF Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	08
LIST OF FIGURES	10
LISTE OF TABLES	11
PREFACE	12
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	14
INTRODUCTION	16
 CHAPTER I	 19
POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON	
 CHAPTER II	 41
CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY	
 CHAPTER III	 92
STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK BY 2030	
 CHAPTER IV	 125
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING MECHANISMS	
 CHAPTER V	 258
RESOURCES MOBILISATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP III	
 REFERENCES	 264



Acknowledgements

The development of the third version of Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) is the result of a participatory and inclusive process conducted under the watchful supervision of the Minister of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, H.E. HELE Pierre, assisted by the Minister Delegate in the said Ministry, H.E. NANA ABOUBAKAR DJALLOH and under the technical coordination of Mrs. BEYALA Epse ELOUNDOU Joséphine Thérèse Babette, Inspector General at MINEPDED and National Focal Point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This process was carried out with the support of the Global Biodiversity Framework - Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) project and GEF 8's 'Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and 7th National Report'.

Sector administrations, regional and local authorities, research institutions, universities, the private sector, civil society organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), women, young people, as well as technical and financial partners, were all significantly involved in the process.

The Government of Cameroon is deeply grateful to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all partners who provided technical and financial support for this process.

These thanks also go to the members of the National Biodiversity Standing Committee (CNPB), the Ad Hoc Expert Group responsible for technical coordination, national experts, consultants, facilitators and focal points of the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), who contributed to the conduct of the work through national and sub-national consultations, technical analyses, alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework, and the development of strategic and operational guidelines for NBSAP III.

The Government of Cameroon is deeply grateful to all of you, experts, resource persons, and individuals from all backgrounds, who, through your commitment, contributions, or technical support, contributed to the development of the NBSAP III.

List of abbreviations and acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing
ABS-CH	Access and Benefit Sharing Clearing House
API	Policy and Institutional Analysis
aTK	Associated Traditional Knowledge
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
B2B	Business to Business
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BER	Biodiversity Expenditure Review
BES	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CE	Critically Endangered
CNPB	National Biodiversity Standing Committee
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CWCS	Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society
DaRT	Data Reporting Tool
DB	Database
DFAP	Department of Wildlife and Protected Area
EN	Endangered
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FNA	Funding Needs Assessment
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBF-EAS	Global Biodiversity Framework – Early Action Support
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGW	Great Green Wall
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GL	Guidelines
GR	Genetic resource
ha	Hectare
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IMET	Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IRAD	Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAT	Mutually Agreed Terms
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINDEF	Ministry of Defence
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries





MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NAPCC	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
NBFP	National Biodiversity Finance Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIS	National Institute for Statistics
NSD30	National Development Strategy 2020–2030
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECM	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
OFAC	Observatory of Central African Forests
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PIB	Public Investment Budget
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PNAT	National Land Use Plan
PPP	Public-private partnership
PV	Minutes
RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management
RDP	Regional Development Plan
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, Forest Conservation and Carbon Stock Enhancement
RESILAC	Lake Chad Inclusive Economic and Social Recovery Project
RIS	Ramsar Information Sheet
RLAs	Regional and Local Authorities
SAMGe	Management Analysis and Monitoring System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPM	Prime Minister's Office
TNS	Sangha Tri-National
TRIDOM	Tri-National Dja–Odzala–Minkébé
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VU	Vulnerable
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

Liste of Figures

- Figure 1 :** Cameroon's location map
- Figure 2 :** Map of Cameroon's river basins
- Figure 3 :** Map of Cameroon's natural ecosystems
- Figure 4 :** Fish production in Cameroon
- Figure 5 :** Map of Cameroon's marine and coastal ecosystem
- Figure 6 :** Map of Cameroon's tropical humid dense forest ecosystem
- Figure 7 :** Map of Cameroon's montane ecosystem
- Figure 8 :** Map of Cameroon's tropical wooded savannah ecosystem
- Figure 9 :** Map of Cameroon's freshwater ecosystem
- Figure 10 :** Map of Cameroon's semi-arid ecosystem
- Figure 11 :** Map of Cameroon's protected areas



Liste of Tables



Table 1 :	Laws and implementing decrees per development sector
Table 2 :	Sector administrations and regional and local authorities with a strong involvement in biodiversity management
Table 3 :	Major conservation and restoration initiatives for the marine and coastal ecosystem
Table 4 :	Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of tropical humid dense forests in Cameroon
Table 5 :	Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of montane ecosystems in Cameroon
Table 6 :	Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of tropical wooded savannahs
Table 7 :	Conservation and restoration initiatives of freshwater ecosystems in Cameroon
Table 8 :	Major initiatives for the conservation, management and restoration of semi-arid areas
Table 9 :	Principles of the Strategic and Operational Biodiversity Framework by 2030
Table 10 :	Strategic Priorities and National Biodiversity Targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
Table 11 :	Matrix of the NBSAP III Action Plan
Table 12 :	National monitoring and surveillance framework of the implementation of the NBSAP III



PREFACE

Since the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Montreal in December 2022, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has been adopted as the international reference framework for biodiversity action towards 2030 and for the ambitious 2050 vision of “*living in harmony with nature*”.

In November 2023, Cameroon launched the revision process of the second version of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, reaffirming its commitment to contributing to the global effort in a context marked by an unprecedented acceleration in biodiversity loss, the multiplication and intensification of climate change impacts, the increase in degraded land areas, and growing pressure on floral and faunal natural resources.

This document, recognized as the third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III), is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS30), considered as Cameroon’s principal framework for economic, social, and environmental development. Its preparation process was conducted through a participatory, inclusive, whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach, under the supervision of an Ad Hoc Group of Experts established by the Minister of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. As such, NBSAP III constitutes the roadmap and guiding framework for the sustainable management of our country’s rich biodiversity until 2030.

The Government of Cameroon expresses its gratitude to its various partners, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), for their substantial technical and financial contributions.

By adopting this National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Cameroon renews its determination to build a future founded on a harmonious balance between nature conservation and sustainable development.

The success of NBSAP III will depend on the collective commitment of all stakeholders: public administrations, decentralized territorial authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, technical and financial partners, researchers, local communities, and citizens.

Together, we must work to preserve our biodiversity so that it continues to support the well-being of present and future generations.



HELE Pierre
Minister of Environment,
Protection of Nature and
Sustainable Development

NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY

3^E VERSION

NBSAP III





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third version of Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) builds on the national efforts undertaken over the past two decades to ensure the sustainable management of biodiversity. This new version marks a decisive step, as it incorporates the environmental, economic, and social transformations of the past ten years, with a national vision aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the 2030 National Development Strategy (NDS30).

Indeed, despite significant progress made in the creation and management of protected areas, awareness-raising and institutional reform, Cameroon's biodiversity remains under increasing pressure. These pressures are illustrated by habitat destruction such as deforestation, uncontrolled urbanisation, etc., the overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, the proliferation of invasive alien species, and the adverse effects of climate change. They result in a decrease in the supply of ecosystem services essential for food security, human health, and the well-being of populations. The sixth national report, prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) with technical and financial support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), highlighted the limitations of the implementation of the second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP II), including weak inter-sector integration, the absence of sustainable financing mechanisms, insufficient scientific data, and poor coordination among stakeholders. Furthermore, Cameroon conducted its national assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services in 2022. This assessment provides a comprehensive overview of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the national level. It offered a detailed picture of the state of ecosystems and their services, identified the drivers and trends



of biodiversity loss, and highlighted gaps in knowledge and the availability of biodiversity information and data. Similarly, an analysis of governance and the impact of strategic development policies on biodiversity was conducted to envision effective and sustainable management of Cameroon's rich biodiversity. Based on these findings, Cameroon has transformed its biodiversity management challenges into opportunities for action. This approach was implemented through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society strategy aimed at preserving the balance of ecosystems through sector integration, in line with the decentralisation process implemented by the Government in 2019. In this context, NBSAP III is structured around five strategic pillars, namely:

- reducing threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services,
- restoring degraded ecosystems and improving ecosystem services,
- developing and leveraging information and knowledge on biodiversity,



- governing biodiversity and ecosystem services, and
- mobilising resources for biodiversity financing.

Specifically, this involves intensifying efforts to combat deforestation, control pollution, and the spread of invasive alien species. It also emphasizes restoring the ecological health of degraded ecosystems and promoting the production and application of scientific knowledge, traditional knowledge, and know-how. This data and information are compiled through the National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). This strategy recognises the central role of regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), as well as women and young people, in the implementation and monitoring of actions. The aim is to create a conducive environment where consultation, transparency and accountability are operational principles, with clearly defined implementation mechanisms

emphasising the need for diversified financial mobilisation. To this end, the national financing plan for the strategy aims, in addition to the allocated public resources, to promote innovative mechanisms such as Payments for Environmental Services (PES), biodiversity credits, debt-for-nature swaps, public-private partnerships, green bonds and carbon finance. These instruments will complement multilateral funding, notably from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Implementation Fund (GBFF). At the institutional level, the coordination of NBSAP III is based on a multi-level architecture. MINEPDED, the competent national authority, assumes strategic responsibility, whilst sector administrations ensure technical implementation. The private and financial sectors, for their part, contribute to economic development and the mobilisation of resources for biodiversity. At the operational level, in addition to institutional actors, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), NGOs, women and young people, as well as religious groups, ensure that interventions are sustainably owned by the community.

A monitoring and surveillance plan, constituting the key element of the monitoring and evaluation system, has been developed. It combines operational monitoring by all stakeholders, sector monitoring by the administrations concerned, and strategic monitoring by MINEPDED. The indicators selected reflect the threefold ecological, economic and social dimensions of biodiversity. The efforts required will mark a strategic turning point for Cameroon and contribute to the building of a green and inclusive economy, where biodiversity will no longer be merely a natural heritage but a true pillar of development, by combining strengthened governance, sustainable financing mechanisms, active community participation and the cross-cutting integration of biodiversity into sector policies. Cameroon will thus accelerate its structural transformation towards an ecologically resilient, socially equitable and economically viable future.



INTRODUCTION

Biological diversity or biodiversity means “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems” (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD, 1992). Biodiversity is the basis of human well-being, one of the pillars of economic development and an indicator of ecological resilience. Its components, namely genes, species and ecosystems, ensure the provision of essential ecosystem goods and services such as: food production, climate regulation, water purification, pollination, soil fertilisation and carbon sequestration. In this context, it is worth noting that Cameroon, regarded as ‘Africa in miniature’, is home to around 92% of Africa’s ecosystem types (MINEPDED, 2022). Its biogeographical position, varied climatic conditions and diverse topography account for a remarkable biological richness comprising: (i) more than 9,000 species of vascular plants (including approximately 1,600 endemic species) and (ii) 297 mammal species, 900 bird species, 400 reptile and amphibian species, and dense marine and coastal flora, including coastal mangroves (MINEPDED, 2024; IUCN 2024). This diversity is found in forest, savannah, montane, semi-arid, marine and freshwater ecosystems, which provide important goods and services estimated at several billion CFA francs per year (MINEPDED, 2024).

Cameroon’s biological and genetic resources form the basis for the development of many sectors of the national economy. Agricultural biodiversity contributes to food security, nutrition and the resilience of production systems in the face of climate change (NAPCC, 2023). The tropical rainforests of the South and East regions represent nearly 42% of the national territory. They provide numerous services, ensure carbon storage and water regulation, and constitute significant sources of income for the national economy (FAO-FRA, 2020; MINEPDED, 2024). Similarly, freshwater and marine ecosystems provide livelihoods for over 150,000 households (MINEPIA, 2023), whilst the diversity of landscapes and iconic wildlife, such as gorillas, elephants and endemic birds, offer remarkable

potential for ecotourism. Furthermore, traditional knowledge and skills in medicine and cosmetics constitute an important link in community values from a sociocultural and scientific perspective.

In this context, Cameroon, which is a Party to the main Multilateral Environmental Agreements, is committed to contributing to the global response aimed at reversing the trend of biodiversity degradation and the decline in ecosystem services. To this end, the country ratified and adopted a number of international instruments, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (1994), the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2003), the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (2014), and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (COP15, 2022). It also acceded to other major instruments such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 1981), the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS, 1983), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1994), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 1997), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (2006). To ensure better national coordination on biodiversity, Cameroon also established a National Biodiversity Standing Committee and a National Science-Policy Interface Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. These commitments reflect the political will to place biodiversity sustainable management at the heart of national development issues. In this context, the third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2030 is consistent with the 2035 vision, the 2020-2030 National Development Strategy (NDS30), and the 2050 vision of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CMB-KM), in order to enable more effective protection and greater use of biodiversity.

These international commitments also justify the need to revisit and update the NBSAP adopted in 2012. Indeed, the CBD emphasises the pivotal role of national strategies as instruments for implementing its three fundamental objectives, namely: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of components of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. In compliance with Article 6 of the CBD, each Contracting Party shall develop or update its national strategy and integrate biological diversity into relevant sectoral policies and plans. Cameroon thus developed its first strategy in 1999 (validated in 2000) and revised it in 2012, in order to implement national commitments to combat biodiversity loss, enhance the value of biological resources, strengthen environmental governance, and plan for development.

However, more than a decade after its adoption, NBSAP II is revealing limitations in light of national and global developments. Analyses of the sector footprint on biodiversity in Cameroon (2022) and the second phase of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BESNet II, 2024) highlight, amongst other things, weak institutional synergy, poor sector integration, an inability to address emerging challenges, a weak monitoring and evaluation system, and the absence of a sustainable financing mechanism. These findings highlight the need to review the strategic framework for biodiversity management in order to adapt it to new environmental, socio-economic and geopolitical challenges.

This update is all the more justified given that new commitments have been introduced since 2012. At the national level, the NDS30 views the sustainable management of natural resources as a driver of growth and resilience; the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAPCC) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) incorporate measures aimed at reducing

climate-related pressures; the National Land Use Plan (PNAT) provides for explicit consideration of ecological corridors; and the ABS Law legally enshrines the obligations of the Nagoya Protocol. At the international level, the global effort undertaken through the CMB-KM, whose 2050 vision of 'Living in harmony with nature' is broken down into four goals and twenty-three targets by 2030, calls on every State to redefine its national priorities. Thus, the revision of Cameroon's NBSAP II, aligned with the CMB-KM targets, forms part of the global drive to reverse trends in biodiversity loss. It aims to provide the country with an updated, coherent, operational and forward-looking instrument. This process also aims to strengthen cross-sectoral coherence, promote inclusive governance involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) with a focus on gender, effectively integrate biodiversity into production sectors, develop sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms, and so on.

Finally, it should be noted that this document constitutes Cameroon's third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2030). It builds on previous versions whilst incorporating new environmental, economic and institutional contexts. Its purpose is to serve as a strategic and operational tool for implementing Cameroon's commitments under the KMGBF, the SDGs and national policies. It covers all components of biodiversity (genes, species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services), highlighting their interactions with economic development, food security, health, climate and poverty reduction, in line with Cameroon's vision for 2035 and the guidelines of the NDS30. It thus identifies trends, threats and root causes of biodiversity loss, defines strategic goals and targets for 2030 and 2035, and serves as a cross-cutting framework for sustainable sector and territorial planning, including the preparation of complementary plans for capacity building, communication and awareness-raising, gender, resource mobilisation, monitoring and surveillance. This strategy is therefore part of an approach



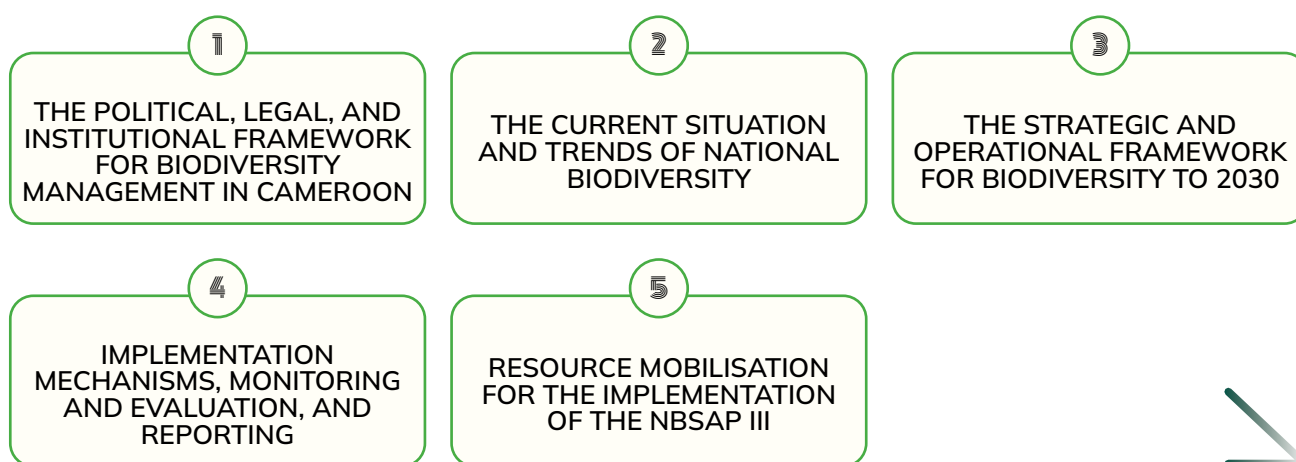
aimed at creating synergies between international conventions, thereby strengthening the coherence of public policies and the mobilisation of funding.

In line with these guidelines, the development of this third version of the NBSAP was based on an inclusive, participatory and scientific methodological approach, in accordance with the requirements of the CBD and the guidelines of the KMGBF. This process, launched in November 2023 as part of the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) project and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) with support from GEF and UNEP, ran until December 2025 in four successive phases, consistent with the project's components: (i) the rapid review of the NBSAP, (ii) the assessment of monitoring and surveillance systems, (iii) policy and institutional alignment, and (iv) the review of biodiversity financing. It involved the

National Biodiversity Standing Committee (CNPB), responsible for inter-ministerial coordination, the Ad Hoc Technical Committee, responsible for technical coordination, as well as expert groups and national consultants. Key stages focused on aligning national goals with the KMGBF and the NDS30, defining five strategic priorities and twenty-eight national goals, organising sub-national consultation workshops, incorporating the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, and defining operational actions and activities. The process also drew on capacity-building initiatives, notably through the dissemination of the GBF monitoring framework, training on the DaRT tool, and efforts to engage the private sector, particularly the financial sector. This approach thus provides Cameroon with a robust, coherent implementation framework aligned with the requirements of the KMGBF.



This strategy is structured into five (5) chapters, namely:





Chapter I

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON

The national policy on the environment and sustainable development with regard to biodiversity aims to ensure a sustainable balance between economic development and ecosystem preservation through:

01

the promotion of integrated ecosystem management and the in situ and ex situ conservation of biodiversity

02

the integration of biodiversity into sector policies (agriculture, forestry, mining, energy, urban planning, etc.

03

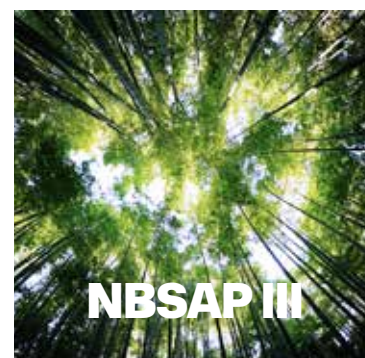
the preservation of essential ecological functions and the fight against climate change, land degradation, and desertification

04

the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for biodiversity management

05

the inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the management and sustainable use of natural resources



7

I.1. National policy framework for the environment and sustainable development

National policy is underpinned by the following key planning instruments: the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30, 2020), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC, 2015), the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD, 2016), the National Strategy for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Mangroves (SNPGM, 2017), the 2020–2030 Harmonised Plan for the Restoration of Degraded Forests and Landscapes in 2021, the National Strategy to Combat Plastic Pollution (SNLPP, 2022), Cameroon's National Climate Plan (PNC, 2025), and CDN 3.0, all of which express Cameroon's commitment to green, inclusive and resilient

development, in line with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (COP15/4, 2022). It incorporates several sector policies and programmes, notably the Forestry and Wildlife Sub-sector Strategy, the National Land Use Plan, the National REDD+ Strategy and the National Reforestation and Restoration Programme, each of which, in its own field, contributes to reducing pressures on biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems and promoting a green economy, in line with the national priorities set out in the NBSAP and the NDS30 (MINEPDED, 2022).

I.1.1. National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30)

NDS30 makes biodiversity protection a major pillar of Cameroon's sustainable development by emphasising the preservation and restoration of ecosystems, particularly forests, wetlands, mangroves, and protected areas. In response to deforestation, unplanned agricultural expansion and illegal logging, it strengthens the management of sensitive areas and encourages the sustainable use of biological resources (forestry, wildlife, flora and fisheries).

This approach relies on control, certification, and regulatory mechanisms, while integrating the management of genetic resources according to the principles of access and benefit-sharing. The strategy also emphasises environmental governance by modernising the legal framework, improving institutional capacities and monitoring tools, and supporting community-based conservation through the expansion of ecological corridors and support for local initiatives. Furthermore, the NDS30

aims to systematically integrate biodiversity into productive sectors, notably agriculture, mining, energy and infrastructure, by strengthening environmental and social assessments and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.

It supports the development of the green and blue economy through ecotourism, responsible fishing, aquaculture and the promotion of non-timber forest products, in order to reconcile economic growth with ecological resilience.

Finally, the strategy places a central emphasis on awareness-raising, environmental education and the development of scientific research, by providing training programmes, appropriate ecological monitoring tools and up-to-date databases to support informed decision-making and encourage public engagement with biodiversity issues.

I.1.2. National Strategy to Combat Plastic Pollution

The National Strategy to Combat Plastic Pollution (SNLPP, 2022) aims to provide a coherent and effective response to plastic pollution in Cameroon. The objective is to strengthen governance, reduce plastic use, promote plastic substitution, improve environmental information,

and ensure an effective implementation and monitoring and evaluation system, in line with national and international commitments by 2030.



I.1.3. National Strategy for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Mangroves

Cameroon's 2017 National Strategy for the Protection of Mangroves aims to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of mangrove ecosystems, which cover approximately 234,000 ha along the Cameroonian coastline and constitute the largest in Central Africa.

These ecosystems provide vital services, including coastal protection, blue carbon sequestration, support for fisheries, and essential livelihoods for nearly 30% of coastal populations. The strategy promotes integrated and participatory mangrove management actions, based on five complementary approaches: ecosystem-

based, integrated, landscape-based, holistic and participatory, placing coastal communities at the heart of conservation and restoration efforts. It also emphasises improving scientific knowledge, strengthening governance, and integrating mangrove issues into coastal development, climate and biodiversity policies.

This strategy is one of the key operational levers for achieving national objectives relating to the conservation of coastal ecosystems, the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the promotion of blue carbon.



I.1.4. National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS, 2016) is a cross-cutting policy framework aimed at coherently integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of Cameroon's development. It guides public policies and investments towards a balanced development model, based on the sustainability of natural resources, social equity and long-term economic performance.

The NSDS recognises biodiversity and ecosystems as pillars of sustainable development. It emphasises the preservation of natural capital, the sustainable management of biological resources and the reduction of pressures on ecosystems, in connection with food security, climate resilience and

improved livelihoods. The strategy promotes the systematic integration of biodiversity and the environment into key development sectors, including agriculture, forestry, energy, mining, infrastructure and urban planning. It encourages sustainable production and consumption patterns, the use of nature-based solutions, and the strengthening of environmental governance, spatial planning and monitoring mechanisms.

The NSDS ensures that national biodiversity conservation objectives are aligned with Cameroon's economic and social priorities. It strengthens coherence between sector strategies and the country's international commitments.

I.1.5. 2020 Strategy for the Forestry and Wildlife Sub-sector

The 2020 Strategy for the Forestry and Wildlife Sub-sector is a strategy with a 2020 timeframe, developed in 2012. It makes the protection of biodiversity a central focus, centred on sustainable forest management, the conservation of wildlife resources and the safeguarding of protected areas. It emphasises forest management, ecosystem restoration and reforestation, in accordance with forestry and environmental laws. These actions aim to preserve the essential ecological functions of forests and limit their degradation. The strategy also strengthens the fight against poaching and the monitoring of habitats through specialised measures, in order to protect endangered species and sensitive ecosystems.

At the same time, it emphasises the involvement of IPLCs in the community-based management of resources, forests and hunting areas, as well as in ecotourism, to reconcile conservation with local development. It also highlights the importance of respecting Cameroon's international commitments to CBD, CITES and COMIFAC Convergence Plan.

Thus, biodiversity protection rests on four complementary pillars: sustainable land use planning, conservation, community participation and alignment with international standards, in order to ensure the sustainable preservation of Cameroon's genes, species and ecosystems.

I.1.6. National Strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, forest conservation and carbon stock enhancement (REDD+)

Cameroon's National REDD+ Strategy, developed in 2018, places forest protection and ecosystem conservation at the heart of its approach to reducing emissions, emphasising that forests are both a major reservoir of biodiversity and an essential element of climate regulation. This approach involves analysing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, highlighting the growing pressures on natural habitats due to agricultural expansion, timber harvesting and infrastructure development. By precisely describing these drivers in each agro-ecological zone, REDD+ demonstrates how the loss of forest cover threatens biological diversity and ecosystem services, thereby justifying the need for integrated conservation and restoration approaches.

The strategy articulates its options by focusing on sustainable forest management, the conservation of carbon stocks and landscape restoration as direct means of protecting ecosystems. The proposed intervention programmes all incorporate actions explicitly

aimed at protecting biodiversity. These initiatives include reducing pressure on forests in the South, restoring landscapes in the North, and implementing integrated watershed management in the West. Whether through reforestation, ecological zoning, the promotion of climate-smart agriculture or the sustainable management of wood energy, each component helps to reduce habitat fragmentation, maintain ecological corridors and preserve vulnerable species. In parallel, environmental and social safeguards, strengthened governance, the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and environmental monitoring ensure that REDD+ interventions sustainably support biodiversity conservation.

Thus, the strategy offers an approach in which emissions reduction and the preservation of natural heritage are inextricably linked.

I.1.7. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan

The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) incorporates ecosystem protection as a cross-cutting aspect of adaptation, emphasising the need for sustainable management of natural resources to reduce pressures on forests, watercourses, soils and protected areas.

The Plan also emphasises the conservation of biodiversity through sector and territorial actions. The recommendations for the forestry and wildlife sub-sector include, amongst other things, reducing the vulnerability of forests to climate change, improving silvicultural practices,

restoring degraded areas, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms to combat deforestation and poaching, as well as developing community-level adaptation measures. This action supports the harnessing of local knowledge to protect ecosystems and the integration of climate risk analysis into land-use planning.



I.1.8. Harmonised Action Plan for the Restoration of Degraded Land and Forest Landscapes

The Harmonised Action Plan for the Restoration of Degraded Land and Forest Landscapes (PRTPFD, 2021) aims to reverse the trend of land degradation, combat desertification and restore degraded forest landscapes, in line with Cameroon's international commitments. Its main objective is to bring together all the ideas and efforts of stakeholders involved in combating landscape and land degradation in Cameroon.

As such, the plan serves as one of the key operational frameworks and contributes to the achievement of national objectives relating to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience and the improvement of people's well-being.

I.1.9. Nationally Determined Contribution

Cameroon's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) forms part of a drive to strengthen climate commitments through clear targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is based on an approach combining conditional and unconditional commitments, applied across the entire national territory.

NDC 3.0, which covers the period from 2026 to 2035, encompasses a wide range of greenhouse gases: notably carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆), with priority given to the first three due to their significant contribution to global warming.

As part of its implementation, Cameroon is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 41% by 2035, corresponding to an estimated volume of 63,320 Gg CO₂ equivalent. This effort is being rolled out progressively, with an interim target of a 38% reduction by 2030, split between 25% conditional commitments and 13% unconditional commitments. By 2035, the overall target of 41% is broken down into 27% conditional and 14% unconditional, in compliance with the guidelines of the NDS30 and relevant international decisions, notably Decision 6/CMA.1 (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement).

Furthermore, the implementation of this NDC relies on targeted interventions in key priority sectors. The AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses) sector plays a central role, with actions such as reforestation, agroforestry, combating deforestation, and promoting climate-smart practices, including low-emission livestock farming and sustainable irrigation. The energy sector is also strategic, with a focus on developing renewable energy, improving energy efficiency and promoting clean cooking solutions. Finally, the waste sector contributes to this effort through waste recovery, the development of ecotourism, local processing and green innovation.



With regard to methodological parameters, the NDC adopts Global Warming Potential (GWP) metrics in accordance with the guidelines of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The values used include, in particular: CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265 and HFCs up to 12,400 depending on the compound. Emissions estimates are based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, supplemented by the 2013 good practice guides and their updates. Implementing all these measures requires a total investment estimated at USD 16.8 billion, or approximately CFA francs 9,497 billion, reflecting the scale of the efforts needed to achieve the set targets.

The NDC 3.0 therefore represents much more than a simple climate policy tool: it is a unique opportunity to align emissions reduction ambitions with the preservation of natural capital, provided that biodiversity is integrated as a central variable in the implementation and monitoring of sector policies.

I.1.10. National Reforestation and Restoration Programme



The National Reforestation and Restoration Programme places biodiversity preservation at the heart of its intervention strategy. It emphasises the need to restore forests across different ecological zones, prioritising appropriate silvicultural practices in order to maintain species diversity, restore natural habitats and ensure the sustainable regeneration of stands. In areas of dense forest in particular, the strategy prioritises the targeted reforestation of threatened or overexploited tree species, the enrichment of degraded stands and support for the domestication of forest species of high ecological value, in order to support both forest productivity and the conservation of resources. Furthermore, the programme promotes the involvement of IPLCs and local authorities in landscape restoration and the protection of natural resources. Community forests, village nurseries, private plantations and reforestation areas are presented as key drivers for

restoring ecosystems whilst improving people's livelihoods. This approach is complemented by initiatives in wet and dry savannah areas, where the restoration of vegetation cover aims to combat desertification, preserve soils, reduce erosion and protect watersheds. The programme also encourages the introduction of agroforestry trees to enhance the resilience of landscapes and diversify the species of benefit to communities.

Through these guidelines, reforestation is presented not only as a response to resource degradation, but also as an essential tool for maintaining biodiversity, stabilising ecosystems and promoting sustainable development.

I.1.11. National Land Use Plan (PNAT)

The 2021 National Land Use Plan is a strategic tool within the national policy framework aimed at organising the use of national land in a

coherent and forward-looking manner. It guides the allocation of land between different uses, aims to prevent potential conflicts, secure

investments and preserve natural capital. The plan is based on an integrated approach to spatial planning, grounded in an analysis of the biophysical, ecological and socio-economic potential of the land. In particular, it incorporates national land-use mapping, spatial planning and consideration of environmental, climate and sustainable development issues.

PNAT is a key driver for the cross-cutting

integration of biodiversity into sector and territorial policies. It contributes to the conservation of natural ecosystems and ecological corridors, to limiting the conversion of critical habitats, and to promoting spatial planning that supports biodiversity.

I.1.12. Cameroon's National Climate Plan



Aware of the impacts of climate change, Cameroon signed the UNFCCC in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. To reaffirm its commitment to combating climate change, in 2015 it set out its ambition to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035. This target was revised in 2021 and increased to 35% by 2030. To be more ambitious, in 2025 the level of commitment was revised in the NDC 3.0, which is currently being implemented, and raised to 41%, comprising 27% conditional and 14% unconditional, further demonstrating the country's determination to address climate change issues.

These climate commitments were translated into concrete actions in the National Climate Plan (NCP), a strategic document designed

to guide climate policies and actions through an integrated, participatory and multi-sector approach. It also illustrates the country's commitment to adopting a green budgetary approach through the principle of Climate-Sensitive Budgeting (CSB), taking climate impacts into account in public spending.

Furthermore, the NCP serves as a key tool for jointly identifying priority responses tailored to climate vulnerabilities, by utilising all relevant levers to strengthen the country's overall resilience, cross-sector coordination and the integration of all levels of decision-making in line with local and regional vulnerabilities.

I.2. Legal and institutional framework

The Constitution of Cameroon, adopted on 18 January 1996, constitutes the legal foundation for environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources. Indeed, its Preamble enshrines, amongst human rights, the right to a healthy environment and stipulates that “Every person shall have a right to a healthy environment. The protection of the environment

shall be the duty of every citizen. The State shall ensure the protection and improvement of the environment”. This principle, thus affirmed, confers upon the preservation of the natural heritage the status of a constitutional norm guiding public action in the field of environmental governance.

I.2.1. Legal framework

Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 relating to environmental management is one of the founding texts of Cameroon’s environmental policy. It sets out the general principles for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment, whilst providing a framework for the sustainable management of natural resources. As such, it establishes the fundamental principles of nature conservation, pollution control and the rational management of resources, and enshrines environmental assessment as a mandatory tool for planning and monitoring the sustainability of development projects. Article 65 stipulates that the exploitation of biological and genetic resources must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of

the Convention on Biological Diversity.

It also establishes the National Environmental and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD), intended to finance activities relating to environmental protection, restoration and awareness-raising, and enshrines the precautionary principle and the polluter-pays principle, which form the pillars of environmental taxation.

Furthermore, the Law recognises the participation of the public and local communities in the decision-making process, and establishes a framework for cross-sector coordination under the authority of the administration in charge of the environment.

THE FRAMEWORK LAW REMAINS THE LEGAL BASIS FOR MOST OF THE SPECIFIC LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ITS VARIOUS PROTOCOLS, SUCH AS:

LAW NO. 2003/006 OF 21 APRIL 2003

To lay down regulations governing modern biotechnology in Cameroon, as well as appropriate measures for the transboundary movement, development and/or commercialisation of LMOs and their derived products.

The implementing provisions of the said Law are governed by Decree No. 2007/0737/PM of 31 May 2007 to lay down the implementing provisions of Law No. 2003/006 of 21 April 2003 to lay down regulations governing modern biotechnology in Cameroon, and Order No. 039/ CAB/PM of 30 January 2012 on the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Biosafety Committee.

LAW NO. 2021/014 OF 9 JULY 2021



To govern access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

It implements the Nagoya Protocol and establishes the mechanism and procedures for Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The implementing provisions of the said Law are governed by Decree No. 2023/07526/PM of 6 October 2023 to govern access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, Order No. 111/PM of 6 October 2023 to lay down the organisation and functioning of the National Access and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of Genetic Resources Committee, Order No. 00016/ MINEPDED of 18 October 2023 to specify the tasks of the National Focal Point on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources; and Order No. 00017/MINEPDED of 18 October 2023 to specify the tasks of the National Clearing-House on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

LAW NO. 2025/006 OF 25 APRIL 2025

Governing biosecurity in Cameroon.

It brings national legislation into line with the Cartagena Protocol and introduces the principles of state responsibility, prevention, precaution, participation and collaboration for biosafety in Cameroon.



In addition to the Framework Law and its specific provisions, other sector-specific legislation regulates various aspects of biodiversity management. The table below sets out the main legislative and regulatory texts by key development sector, highlighting the objectives of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, as well as the consideration of related environmental issues in public policies in Cameroon.



Table 1 : Laws and implementing decrees per development sector



ECONOMY AND SPATIAL PLANNING

LAW NO.2011/008 OF 6 MAY 2011

to lay down orientations for regional development and sustainable development in Cameroon, which sets out the national policy on spatial planning and sustainable development



It aims to achieve balanced development across the country, combining social progress, economic efficiency and environmental protection.

Pursuant to the law, the National Land Use Plan (PZTN) was developed in 2024, resulting in an indicative land-use plan which is due to be approved by the National Council for Spatial Planning.

DECREEN.O.2025/01081 OF 17 JUNE 2025

to lay down the Rules Governing the Process of Maturation of Public Investment Projects and Programmes



It requires project promoters, as part of environmental compliance, to carry out studies demonstrating the project or programme's ability to prevent biodiversity loss through a dedicated Management Plan.



INDUSTRY

LAW NO.98/015 OF 14 JULY 1998

relating to establishments classified as dangerous, unhealthy or obnoxious



The law distinguishes between two types of classified establishment (first- and second-class establishments) based on the hazards and the severity of the nuisances inherent in their operation. It prescribes, prior to the opening of such establishments, measures such as a hazard assessment, an emergency plan, and self-monitoring of solid, liquid or gaseous pollution. Classified establishments are subject to a pollution tax and may benefit from incentives: (i) a reduction in customs duties for equipment designed to eliminate greenhouse gases or reduce pollution; (ii) a deduction from taxable profit for operators undertaking environmental protection measures.



AGRICULTURE

LAW NO.2001/014 OF 23 JULY 2001

Relating to seed production and marketing



It establishes the legal framework for the production, certification, marketing and control of seeds and plants, with a view to guaranteeing their quality, preserving plant genetic resources and safeguarding agricultural production systems.

LAW NO.2003/003 OF 21 APRIL 2003

Relating to phytosanitary protection



It lays down rules for the prevention, monitoring and control of organisms harmful to plants and plant products, with the aim of protecting crops, public health and ecosystems.

LAW NO.2003/007 OF 10 JULY 2003

To regulate activities of the fertilizer sub-sector in Cameroon



It regulates the manufacture, import, packaging, distribution and use of fertilisers, in order to ensure sustainable soil fertility, environmental protection and user safety.

LAW NO. 2025/013 OF 17 DECEMBER 2025

to lay down the rules and regulations governing organic farming in Cameroon

The purpose of this law is to define the legal framework for organic production in Cameroon, with a view to promoting its sustainable development, guaranteeing the quality and traceability of products, regulating the use of the term 'organic product', protecting stakeholders and consumers, and organising control and certification mechanisms.

DECREE NO. 2005/0772/ PM OF 6 APRIL 2005

to lay down terms and conditions for registration and control of plant protection products

It sets out the procedures for the registration, control, import and use of plant protection products, with a view to minimising risks to human health, the environment and biodiversity.

DECREE NO. 2005/153 OF 4 MAY 2005

on the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Council for Seeds and Plant Varieties

It establishes an advisory body responsible for guiding national policy on seeds, plant varieties and certification, and for contributing to the protection of plant genetic resources.

DECREE NO. 2011/2584/ PM OF 23 AUGUST 2011

to lay down conditions for the protection of soils and the sub-soil

It lays down the regime for the protection of soil and subsoil.



ENERGY

LAW NO. 98/005 OF 14 APRIL 1998

to lay down regulations governing water resources

Its purpose is to establish, in accordance with the principles of environmental protection and public health, the general legal framework for the management, protection and sustainable use of water resources in Cameroon.

LAW NO. 2011/0022 OF 14 DECEMBER 2011

governing the electricity sector in Cameroon

It regulates, amongst other things, the construction of electrical infrastructure within protected natural areas. Furthermore, it stipulates that the Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency (ARSEL) shall ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory provisions relating to environmental protection.

DECREE NO. 2001/165/ PM OF 8 MAY 2001

to lay down the terms and conditions for protecting surface water and groundwater against pollution

It lays down the terms and conditions for protecting surface water and groundwater against pollution.

DECREEN O. 2012/2806/ PM OF 24 SEPTEMBER 2012

implementing certain provisions of Law No. 2011/022 of 14 December 2011 governing the electricity sector in Cameroon

It sets out the selection criteria for the granting of concessions, licences and authorisations, including environmental protection standards, land use, site selection, etc.

Source : Ministère de l'eau et de l'Energie 2023 :
La Centrale Solaire Photovoltaïque de Guider





MINING

**LAW NO. 2003/014
OF 19 DEC 2023**
relating to the mining code



It establishes Mining Site and Quarry Restoration, Rehabilitation and Closure Fund, intended to finance activities implementing the programme for the preservation and rehabilitation of the environment affected by mining projects, in particular abandoned mining sites.

**DECREE NO.
2024/05062/PM
OF 18 NOV 2024**



to lay down the terms and conditions for conducting mining operations

It requires applicants for operating licences or amendments to provide, amongst other supporting documents: a certificate of environmental compliance, an up-to-date plan for mine closure, restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites, as well as a financing plan for the works.

It also defines the scope of administrative supervision and technical inspection, the purpose of which is to ensure, amongst other things, the protection and rational use of water resources, groundwater and the environment.

FORESTRY



**LAW NO. 2024/008
OF 24 JULY 2024**



to lay down forestry and wildlife regulations

It covers all the rules governing the conservation, protection, management, monitoring of forest cover, restoration of forest landscapes, development and renewal of forest and wildlife resources within forest areas, the fight against deforestation and forest degradation, the security of forest areas, legality, and the traceability of forest and wildlife products, and incorporates the customary rights and usage rights of local communities.

**DECREE NO. 95/466/
PM OF 20 JULY 1995**



to lay down the conditions for the implementation of wildlife regulations

It defines, amongst other things, the conditions for obtaining and renewing hunting permits or licences, as well as the conditions for practising the profession of hunting guide.

**DECREE NO. 95/531/PM
OF 23 AUGUST 1995**



to determine the conditions of implementation of forestry regulations

It sets out the procedures for the planning, exploitation and sustainable management of timber resources within the national forest estate. It provides, amongst other things, for specific provisions for the protection of nature and biodiversity, as well as for the participation of local communities in the sustainable management of forest resources in general and biodiversity in particular.

LIVESTOCK FARMING



**LAW NO. 2000/017
OF 19 DEC 2000**



to regulate veterinary health inspection

It establishes veterinary health inspections to ensure the protection of consumers and operators of establishments against zoonoses, food poisoning and any infection of animal origin, in compliance with the legislation governing public health. It also contributes to the protection of the environment.



FISHERIES

LAW NO. 2024/019 OF 23 DEC 2024

to lay down the rules and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture in Cameroon

It seeks to:

- lay down the rules and regulations governing fisheries, aquaculture and related activities, with a view to achieving the general objectives of the fisheries and aquaculture policy;
- promote integrated, responsible, participative and transparent management of the fisheries and aquaculture sub sector;
- ensure the sustained and sustainable preservation, protection and use of fishery resources and their ecosystems;

DECREE NO. 95/413/ PM OF 20 JUNE 1995

to lay down implementing rules, requiring licences/permits, and regulating industrial, semi-industrial, small-scale and underwater fishing, as well as processing establishments

They establish strict procedures for obtaining licences and permits for all forms of fishing (industrial, semi-industrial, artisanal and underwater), thereby regulating the exploitation of fishery resources, including for processing establishments, and strengthening the sustainable management of this vital sector.

DECREE NO. 2001/546/ PM OF 30 JULY 2001

to amend and supplement some provisions of [DECREE NO. 95/413/ PM OF 20 JUNE 1995](#) to lay down implementing rules for fishery regulations



TOURISM

LAW NO. 2016/006 OF 18 APRIL 2016

to govern tourism and leisure activities in Cameroon

It aims, amongst other things, to contribute to the promotion of national culture, and to the protection and preservation of national tourism and cultural values as well as the environment.

DECREE NO. 99/443/ PM OF 25 MARCH 1999

to lay down conditions for tourism activities

It sets out the conditions for the development and operation of tourist sites, particularly in areas designated for deferred tourism development, which are primarily intended for ecotourism, the development of public parks and gardens, and the creation of land reserves; no development likely to damage the environment is permitted.

Taken as a whole, these texts reflect a gradual shift towards a more integrated and stringent legal framework, aimed at strengthening biodiversity governance, preventing environmental impacts and aligning sector development with the principles of sustainability.



I.2.2. Institutional framework

Biodiversity governance structures are based on a multi-sector institutional framework that operates through platforms and committees serving as bodies for coordination and collaboration to ensure synergy between stakeholders.

I.2.2.1. Key public institutions

➤ Sector administrations and regional and local authorities

As biodiversity is a cross-sector issue, several administrations contribute directly to its management:

TABLE 2 : SECTOR ADMINISTRATIONS AND REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH A STRONG INVOLVEMENT IN BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Ministry	Biodiversity-related mandate
MINEPDED	As the Competent National Authority, it oversees the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by coordinating the development and implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). It hosts the majority of national focal points for Multilateral Environmental Agreements relating to biodiversity.
MINFOF	Sustainable management of forests and wildlife through the management of protected areas, the regulation of forest concessions and community forestry; implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC).
MINADER	Integration of biodiversity into agricultural policies; promotion of sustainable production systems and the conservation of agricultural biodiversity through the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).
MINEPIA	Sustainable management of fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture resources; integration of biodiversity considerations into livestock farming, fishing and aquaculture. It is a key player in the 'One Health National Platform'.
MINEE	Sustainable management of water resources: protection of water quality, integrated water resources management, preservation of the balance of aquatic ecosystems in water and energy projects.

MINMIDT	Regulation of extractive operations to minimise their environmental impacts, whilst ensuring the restoration of mining sites to mitigate environmental degradation and encourage more sustainable biodiversity management.
MINTP	Integration of biodiversity into infrastructure projects through Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) derived from impact assessments, in collaboration with MINEPDED, to mitigate the negative impacts of roads on local ecosystems (forests, mangroves, lakes and watercourses, ...) and to ensure that construction complies with environmental standards, whilst promoting the integration of biodiversity into the country's development.
MINRESI	Research and innovation conducted by its affiliated institutes (IRAD, IMPM, and IRGM) which study natural resources, develop sustainable agricultural solutions, map ecosystems, and work towards a pharmaceutical industry based on Cameroonian traditional medicine, thus supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.
MINEPAT	Integration of environmental aspects into economic policies and major development projects, in collaboration with MINEPDED, which defines environmental policies, plans, coordinates, and monitors conservation actions, including the assessment and protection of protected areas and the development of NBSAP.
MINTOUL	Promotion of ecotourism and sustainable tourism, thereby enhancing natural heritage, creating economic opportunities for local communities, and working in synergy with other ministries (MINEPDED and MINFOF) to integrate conservation into tourism development, particularly through co-management initiatives for protected areas to achieve a sustainable balance between the economy and nature.
MINFI	Mobilize the budgetary resources allocated to environmental financing.

MINDDEVEL	➤ Support to Decentralized Territorial Collectivities in the implementation of transferred environmental competencies.
RLA	RLAs exercise the following powers in the field of the environment and natural resource management (Section 268 of Law No. 2019/024 of 24 December 2019 Bill to institute the General Code of Regional and Local Authorities): ➤ Managing, protecting and maintaining protected areas and natural sites falling under the jurisdiction of the region; ➤ Preserving and implementing other local measures to protect nature; ➤ Managing regional interest water; ➤ Creating woodlands, forests and protected areas of regional interest following a plan duly approved by the representative of the state; ➤ Creating firewalls and early firing as part of the fight against bush fires; ➤ Managing regional natural parks; ➤ Formulating, implementing and monitoring regional environmental action plans; ➤ Formulating and implementing specific risk prevention and emergency response regional plans.

This mechanism reflects the shift from an isolated sector approach to an integrated one, where each ministry contributes to reducing pressures and restoring or sustainably enhancing biodiversity.

I.2.2.2. Consultation and coordination frameworks

a. National Biodiversity Standing Committee (CNPB) Established by Order No. 001/CAB/MINEPDED of 11 October 2023, the National Biodiversity Standing Committee (CNPB) is the supervisory body responsible for:	➤ coordinating and developing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in accordance with the current global strategic framework; ➤ monitoring and overseeing the implementation of NBSAPs and the preparation of national CBD reports; ➤ ensuring that the participation of all stakeholders is taken into account; ➤ approving communication and outreach plans for NBSAPs and global strategic frameworks, as well as mechanisms for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of NBSAPs; ➤ ensuring the periodic review of progress in the implementation of NBSAPs; ➤ approving national implementation reports on NBSAPs; ➤ consulting the National Science-Policy Interface Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (NP-SPBES) to obtain the necessary scientific knowledge on issues of concern and emerging themes, with a view to informed decision-making;
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- supporting the Government in coordinating the implementation of multilateral environmental conventions and agreements relating to biodiversity;
- receiving and incorporating the commitments of non-state actors regarding biodiversity conservation into NBSAPs;
- approving capacity-building strategies for biodiversity management;
- approving and coordinating the implementation of NBSAP financing plan;
- preparing Cameroon's official positions for international meetings under CBD.

It is chaired by MINEPDED and co-chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance and the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development. It comprises fifteen statutory members, including one representative from the Prime Minister's Office, eleven (11) representatives from sector administrations and three (3) representatives from specialised public institutions, namely the National Institute of Statistics, the National

Observatory on Climate Change and the National Agency for Forestry Development Support.

The Technical Secretariat is coordinated by the CBD Focal Point, assisted by fifteen (15) members who are Focal Points for biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). This mechanism ensures coherence, collaboration and synergy between these Conventions and MEAs.

b. Science–Policy Interface Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PN SPBES)

Established by Decision No. 00184/D/MINEPDED/NBASAP of 9 November 2017, the National Platform – SPBES operates under the authority of MINEPDED. It is a national advisory body responsible for overseeing all assessments carried out on biodiversity and ecosystem services. In this respect, it shall be specifically responsible for:



- ensuring the reliability of the data sources and data used for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- approving the analytical methods proposed for the assessment;
- ensuring the involvement of key stakeholders in all national assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services data through the participation of key institutions and experts in conducting the assessments;
- ensuring that the results of the assessment are used in the production of various reports relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- validating all national assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services, which shall include, amongst other things:
 - the scoping report for all assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - reports on relevant national assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared for submission to the various conventions and protocols relating to biodiversity;
 - thematic assessment reports on biodiversity and ecosystem services produced by research institutions or organisations;
 - policy briefs and other information tools developed for key decision-makers and biodiversity managers in the public and private sectors;
- approving the team of experts identified to carry out the assessment.

c. National Biosecurity Committee

Established by Order No. 035/CAB/PM of 30 January 2012, the Committee operates under the authority of MINEPDED, the Competent National Authority. This advisory body is responsible for issuing opinions on matters relating to biosafety and shall be responsible for:

- ensuring compliance with and implementation of international conventions ratified by Cameroon relating to biosafety;
- developing and disseminating all information relating to the prevention of risks associated with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and their derivatives;
- promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation regarding safety in the movement, handling and use of GMOs, LMOs or their derivatives;
- developing, adopting, conducting practical exercises and implementing emergency response strategies in the event of the accidental release of GMOs, LMOs or their derivatives into the environment;
- defining the packaging, labelling and marketing standards to be complied with by producers and consignors of products containing GMOs, LMOs and their derivatives placed on the market within the national territory;
- defining general safety measures, such as good laboratory practice, good manufacturing practice and good production practice, to be observed by users of GMOs, LMOs and their derivatives, and to review them every two (2) years;
- defining the measures to be observed for the transport of GMOs, LMOs or their derivatives within the national territory;
- processing applications for prior informed agreement or prior informed consent for the import or export of genetically modified organisms;
- processing applications for the testing and use of GMOs, LMO and their derivatives in the open environment;
- processing applications for the testing and use of GMOs, LMO and their derivatives in contained environment;
- preparing and submitting to the competent national authority the risk assessment report on the potential risks posed by GMOs, LMOs or their derivatives to human, animal and plant health, as well as to the protection of biodiversity and the environment, taking into account the precautionary principle, expert opinions and guidelines developed by the relevant international organisations;
- issuing an opinion to the Competent National Authority on management methods and safety measures for trials in contained or open environments;
- issuing an opinion to the Competent National Authority on risk assessment reports;
- issuing an opinion on the approval, conditional approval, rejection or revocation of an agreement, in relation to the various applications submitted to the Competent National Authority for Biosafety;
- designating and certifying experts and laboratories or reference centres for quality control testing, and for the review of applications for environmental risk assessments submitted by qualified institutions or expert groups;
- participating in post-release monitoring with a view to eliminating or minimising latent risks, even after approval of environmental release;



- issuing an opinion on the nature and level of compensation or redress for damage caused by or resulting from the use of GMOs or LMO's that are prohibited or introduced in breach of the legislation and regulations in force;
- proposing to the Competent National Authority any appropriate measures, in particular the withdrawal of approval or authorisation, and the destruction of GMOs or LMO, with a view to preventing or managing all risks posed by such organisms or their derivatives.



d. National ABS Committee

Established by Order No. 111/PM of 6 October 2023, the National ABS Committee operates under the authority of MINEPDED, the Competent National Authority. This advisory body shall be responsible for:

- issuing opinions on issues or problems relating to access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization;
- making proposals or recommendations that could contribute to biodiversity management and conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
- promoting connections with specialised international ABS systems such as the Nagoya Protocol, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- ensuring the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in the various stages of the ABS Process;
- encouraging research that contributes to biodiversity enhancement, conservation and sustainable use;
- ensuring the maintenance of an up-to-date information system on activities related to the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in different sectors;
- providing technical assistance and monitoring the negotiation process of Mutually Agreed Terms, in accordance with Prior Informed Consent;
- examining and issuing a technical opinion on the files submitted by the Competent National Authority;
- examining and approving the annual work plan and the report on activities implementing the Nagoya Protocol in Cameroon.



e. Steering Committee of the Clearing House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Established by Order No. 00005/MINEPDED of 21 September 2021, the Steering Committee of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the Convention on Biological Diversity shall be responsible for:

- mobilising and making available to the CHM the resources necessary for institutional capacity-building;
- defining roles and responsibilities in the collection, updating and dissemination of information;
- managing the website content and other various activities;
- identifying, at national level, the main sources of information on biodiversity in order to promote them through the CHM;
- using the CHM as a tool for dialogue with civil society and key groups and stakeholders.

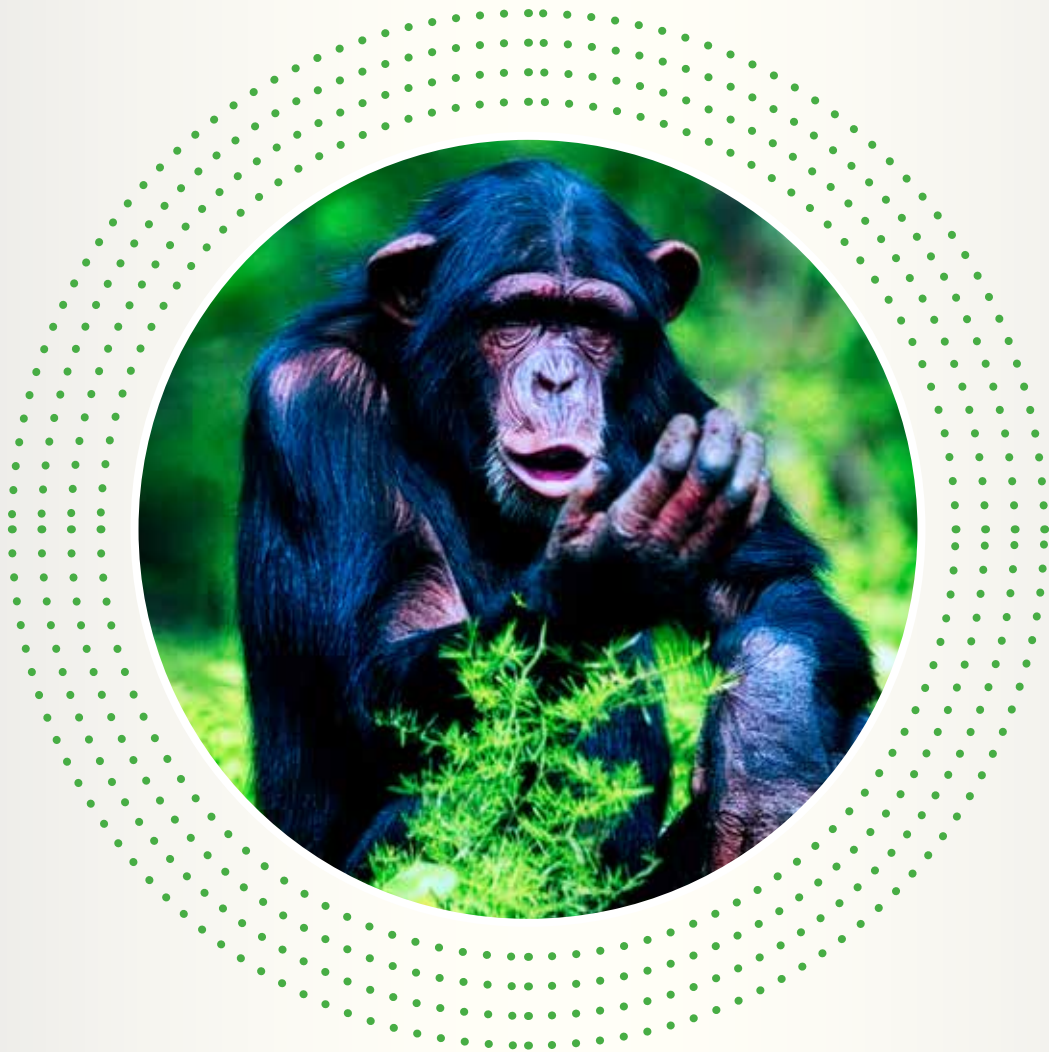


f. National One Health Platform

The One Health approach in Cameroon is structured around a 'National One Health Platform', steered at the highest government level by the Prime Minister's Office, Head of Government, and supported by the National One Health Action Plan, which aims to strengthen inter-sector collaboration (human, animal and environment) through strategic pillars such as the institutional framework, training, research and surveillance. It involves national and international partners such as CIRAD, IRD, ANRS MIE, and civil society, to better manage zoonotic and emerging risks.

In addition to these national coordination and consultation committees and platforms, there are coordination and consultation frameworks at the deconcentrated and decentralised levels. These include, inter alia, divisional committees for monitoring environmental and social management plans (ESMPs), protected area management committees, community forest management committees, and local management committees such as the Participatory Riparian Management Committee (CRGP) for fisheries monitoring.





Chapter II

CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY



Cameroon, located in the heart of the Gulf of Guinea, lies between latitudes 2° and 13° north and longitudes 8° and 16° east. It shares a border of over 5,000 km with Nigeria, Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. It occupies a pivotal position in Central Africa, giving it a natural role as a geographical, cultural and economic crossroads between West Africa, Central Africa and the African Atlantic coast.

Cameroon, known as 'Africa in miniature', is distinguished by the diversity and richness of its ecosystems, ranging from the dense rainforests of the Congo Basin in the south to the wooded savannahs in the north, via the mountainous regions of the country's volcanic range and the marine and coastal zones along the coastline. This biogeographical diversity is the result of a complex interaction between climatic, geological, topographical, hydrological and anthropogenic factors (MINEPDED & UNDP, 2024). Cameroon thus lies at the crossroads of Africa's ecological challenges:

- i. it represents a hub of biological diversity within the Congo Basin;
- ii. it plays a strategic role in the continent's ecological connectivity, as it forms a link between West Africa and Equatorial Africa;

it serves as a natural laboratory for climate resilience and ecosystem management. Nevertheless, Cameroon's biodiversity is not immune to the global threats that are leading to its gradual loss.

Accordingly, the national conservation priorities set out in this document aim to reverse the trend of biodiversity loss by 2030 and to make Cameroon a model country in the sustainable management of biodiversity.

Cameroon's highly varied terrain comprises five major geomorphological regions:

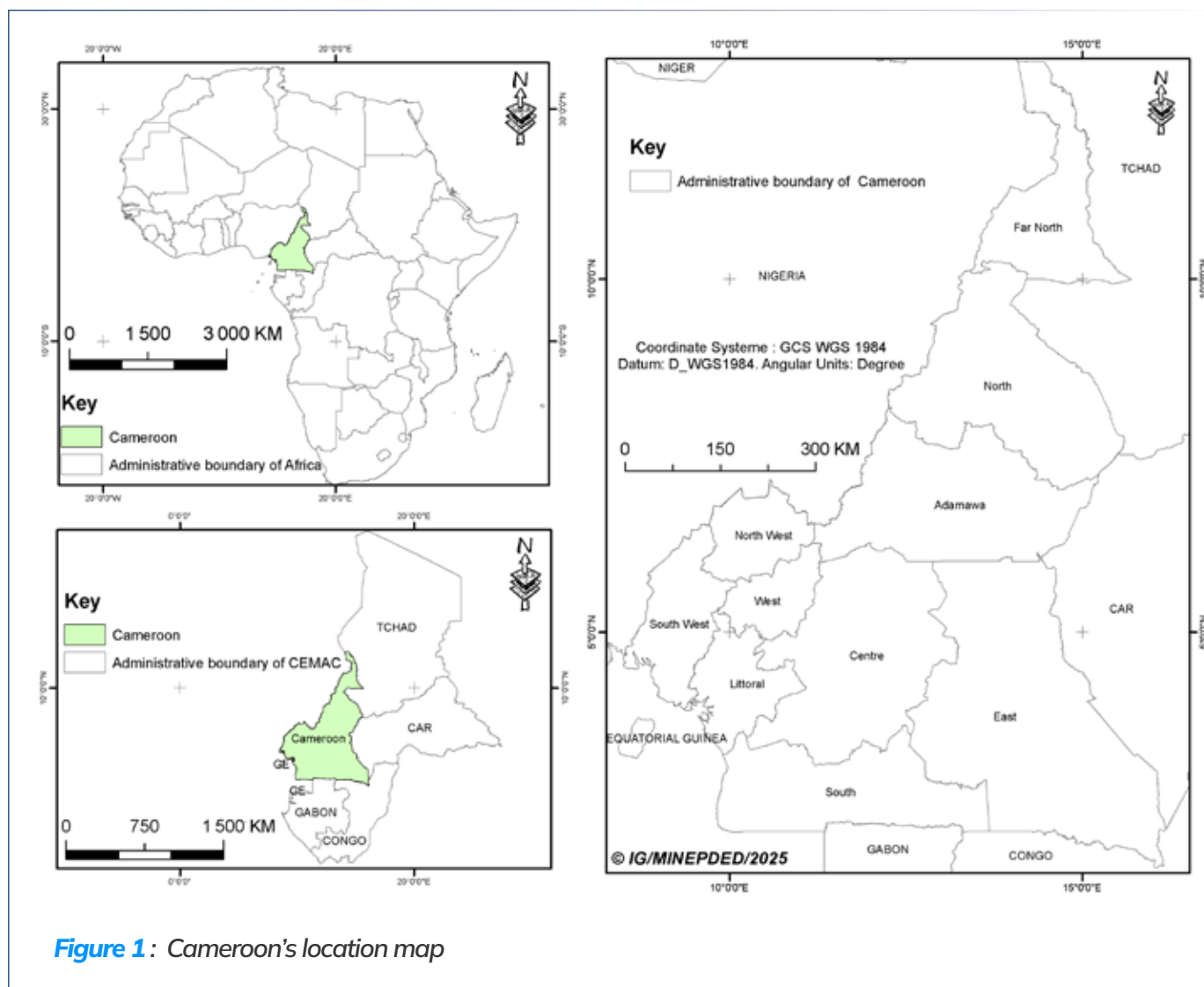
- i. the coastal plains and lowlands of the south, dominated by equatorial forests and high rainfall;
- ii. the Central and Eastern plateaus, a key part of the Congo Basin, covered in semi-deciduous forests;
- iii. the volcanic highlands of the West and Adamawa regions, forming the Cameroonian ridge, with an average altitude ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 m;
- iv. the Sudano-Sahelian plains of the North and Far North regions, characterised by steppe and savannah vegetation;
- v. the 402 km-long Atlantic coastline, comprising estuaries, mangroves and lagoons.

The country is characterised by three major climatic regimes (PNACC, 2020; INS, 2023): (i) the humid equatorial climate of the South and Littoral regions: annual rainfall of 1,500 to 10,000 mm, stable temperatures around 25°C, and two rainy seasons; (ii) the humid tropical climate of the Adamawa region, a transitional zone, with temperatures of 22 to 26°C and rainfall of 1,000–1,500 mm; (iii) The Sudanian-Sahelian climate of the North region, characterized by rainfall of less than 1,000 mm and a dry season of 6 to 9 months.

Cameroon's hydrographic network is among the densest in Africa, with a considerable total national resource estimated at 610,800

million m³. One of the major characteristics is the predominance of groundwater, estimated at 378,300 million m³, which constitutes a strategic reserve, compared to surface water of approximately 232,500 million m³. This resource is, however, unevenly distributed.

Cameroon's geology is dominated by: precambrian crystalline formations in the South and East regions; volcanic formations along the ridge; and sedimentary layers in the northern plains.



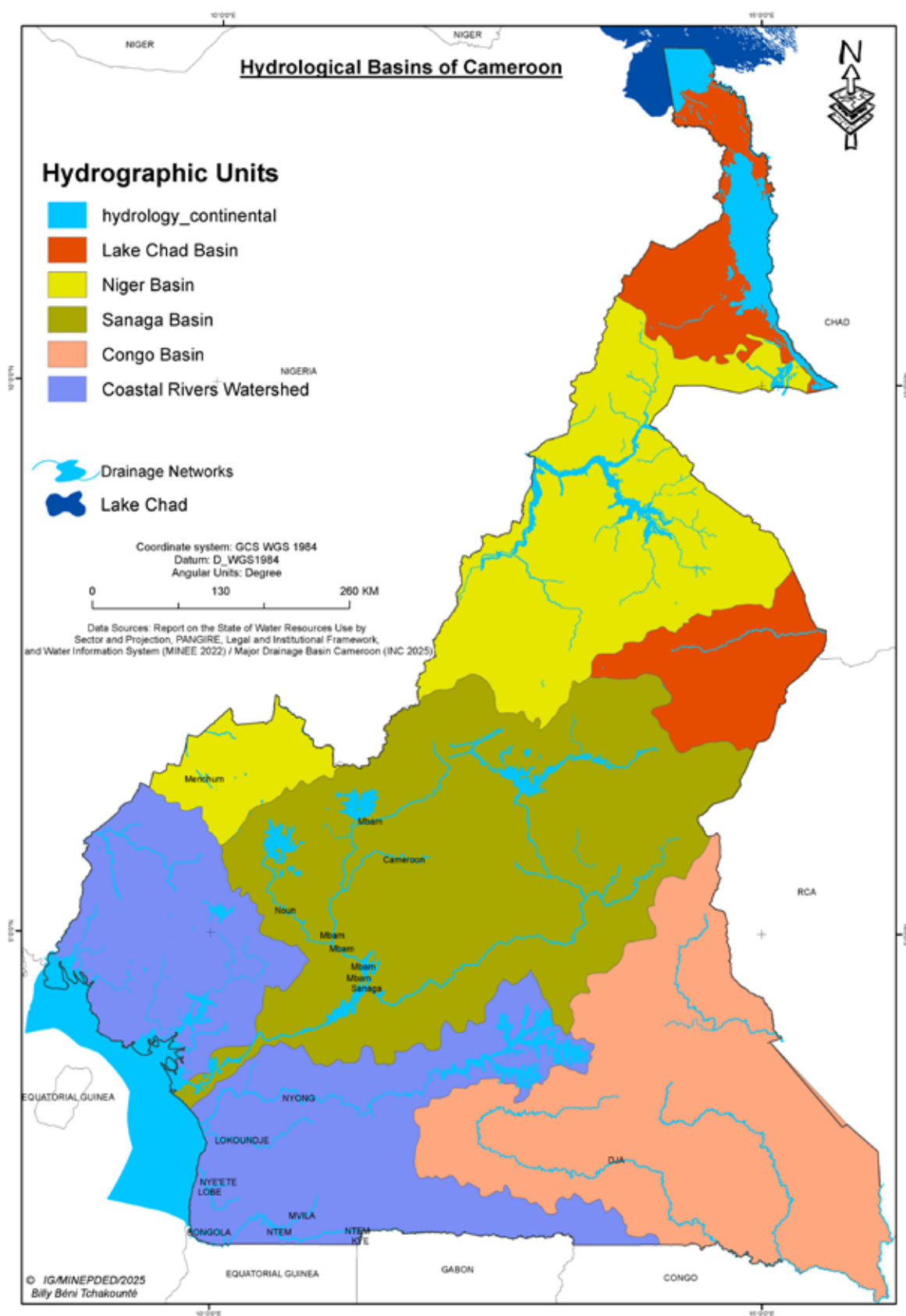


Figure 2: Map of Cameroon's river basins



II.1. Current situation of biodiversity in Cameroon

The current situation of biodiversity in Cameroon presents a situational analysis that assesses the richness (species, habitats, ecosystems), conservation status, and ecosystem services provided by nature. It is based on credible and

reliable data and analyses to measure changes in living organisms (genetic diversity, species, ecosystems) in the face of human activities, by identifying endangered species and habitats.

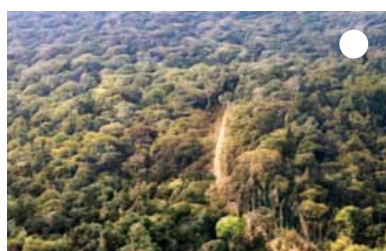
II.1.1. Typology and current situation of Cameroon's ecosystems

Cameroon's biogeographical diversity is reflected in a mosaic of ecosystems representing the full range of African ecological formations. These ecosystems perform key ecological functions (climate, hydrological and soil regulation), essential socio-economic functions (food production, timber, non-timber forest

products, tourism), and cultural functions deeply rooted in local ways of life. In line with the CBD's ecosystem approach and NBSAP guidelines, six major ecosystem groups are recognised:



Marine and coastal ecosystems



Tropical humid dense forest ecosystems



Montane ecosystems



Tropical wooded savannah ecosystems



Freshwater ecosystems



Semi-arid ecosystems

Each ecosystem type is the subject of a detailed assessment based on the analysis of current documentary sources, namely the national assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the work of other sector ministries (MINFOF, MINEPIA, MINADER, INS, MINTP,

MINEE, MINRESI, MINMIDT, MINEPAT and MINTOUL), partners (UNDP, UNEP, WWF), as well as other non-state actors. The following map shows the distribution of Cameroon's natural ecosystems.

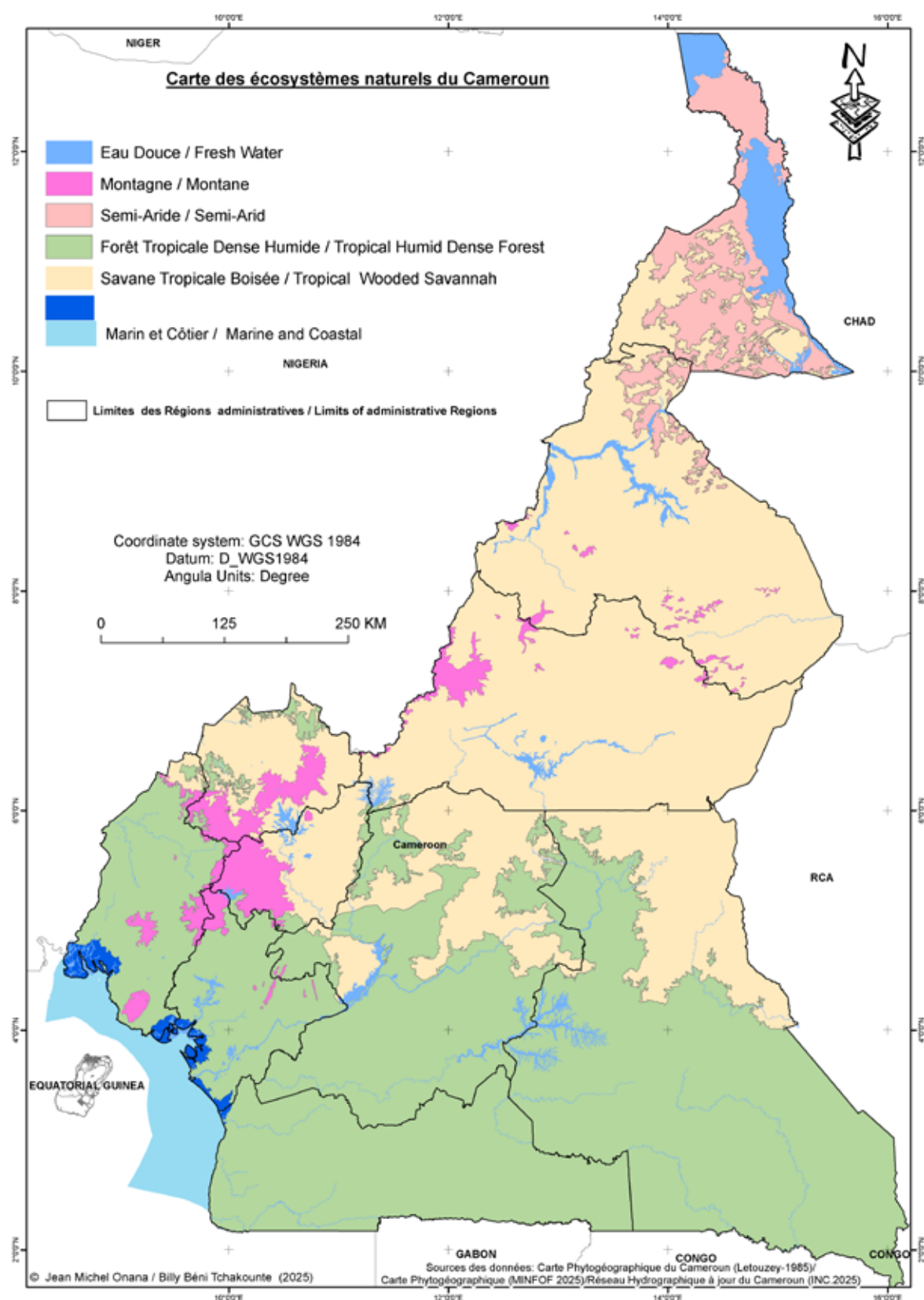


Figure 3 : Map of Cameroon's natural ecosystems

II.1.1.1. Marine and coastal ecosystems

EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Cameroon's coastline stretches for 402 km, from the Rio Del Rey on the Nigerian border to the Rio Ntem on the border with Equatorial Guinea. It covers approximately 9,670 km² of marine and coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, estuaries, lagoons, beaches, seagrass beds and upwelling zones in the Gulf of Guinea. These units form a dynamic mosaic where marine processes (currents, upwelling, tides) interact with continental inputs (river discharge, sedimentation) to produce very marked

gradients in salinity, turbidity and primary productivity. Mangroves dominate the estuarine areas (Wouri, Sanaga, Ntem, Rio Del Rey) and play a critical role in stabilising riverbanks and protecting against coastal erosion. Upwelling zones, although localised, provide nutrient upwelling that promotes high fish productivity, which supports artisanal and industrial fisheries along the coastline.

a. Richness and importance

Cameroon's coastal and marine ecosystem, the second largest in Central Africa, boasts rich and varied biodiversity. It comprises approximately 200,000 ha of mangroves, over 500 recorded fish species and more than a hundred species of migratory and resident waterbirds. Coastal habitats also shelter marine mammals (manatees, dolphins) and sea turtles, as well as seagrass beds and substrate banks essential for the reproduction of many commercial species.

As regards plant species, *Rhizophora racemosa*, *Avicennia germinans*, *Laguncularia racemosa* and *Conocarpus erectus* constitute the dominant flora of the mangrove, which ensures nutrient filtration and sediment dynamics.

In socio-cultural terms and in terms of local knowledge, coastal communities have practices relating to fishing, salt farming, gathering, processing and conservation that are adapted to natural cycles such as spawning seasons, nurseries and feeding grounds.

They possess expertise in mangrove replanting and traditional erosion mitigation techniques such as light riprap and natural hedges... This knowledge, passed down through the generations, is being harnessed in several pilot projects involving community reforestation and mangrove forests managed by cooperatives, etc. It serves as a key driver for co-management and local resilience.

The main hotspots identified in this ecosystem are: the Wouri–Douala–Edea estuary, the Ntem mangroves and lagoons, the Campo-Ma'an area forming the mangrove–coastal forest interface, and the productive shoals of the Gulf of Guinea (MINEPDED, 2025). These areas, of high biological and socio-economic value, are priorities for conservation, restoration and spatial planning.



b. Ecosystem services

Cameroon's marine and coastal ecosystem provides a range of essential ecosystem services.

▮ Provisioning services

In 2021, 233,420 tonnes of fish were recorded, comprising 12,693 tonnes from industrial fishing, 23,613 tonnes from inland fishing, 179,322 tonnes from small-scale marine fishing and 8,192 tonnes from aquaculture. According to MINEPIA

statistical yearbook, it is generally apparent that overall fish production in Cameroon is on the rise, and significant measures have been taken to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (MINEPIA, 2021).

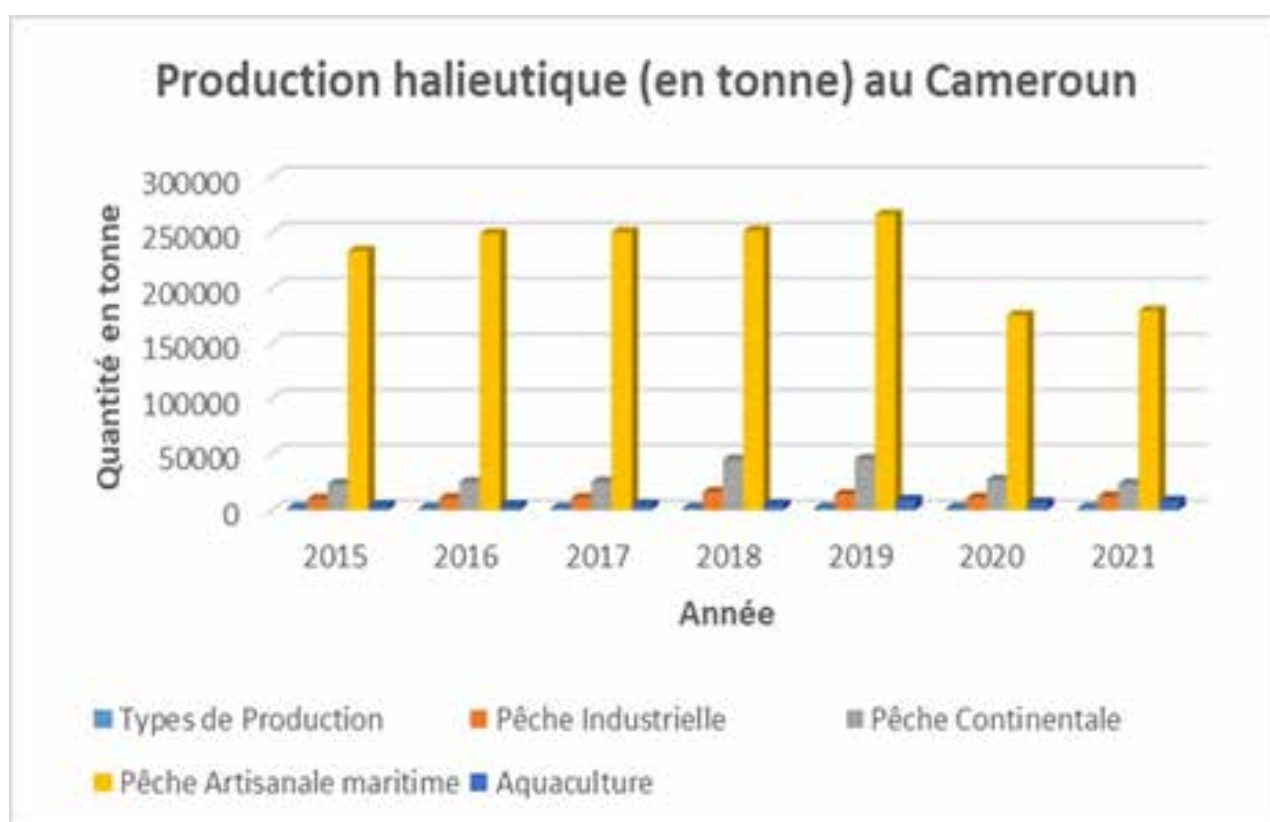


Figure 4 : Fish production in Cameroon (MINEPIA, 2021)

▮ Regulatory services

Cameroon's mangroves, covering a total area of 395,183 hectares, are exceptional carbon sinks (MINEPDED-RCM, 2017). They constitute

a significant store of blue carbon sequestered in their soils and biomass, far exceeding that of terrestrial forests. They represent a major asset

¹ MINEPDED, 2025. Literature review on the assessment of ecosystem area and trends in threatened species (IUCN Red List) in Cameroon. 374p.

coastal wetlands. However, these mangroves are vulnerable to degradation caused by uncontrolled urbanisation and industrialisation, as well as unregulated exploitation.

Cultural services

Cameroon's coastal and marine ecosystem contributes to the development of numerous cultural values and aspects of identity. These include the rituals of NGONDO (listed as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage), MAYI, MBOG-LIAA, the rituals of the Ebodje fishing villages, dances accompanied by specific dress codes, and ceremonial songs performed with traditional musical instruments.

Traditional skills in Cameroon's coastal areas, particularly in Kribi and Limbe, encompass traditional fishing using canoes and local techniques, culinary arts featuring fresh seafood, Ndole, Ebandjea, dishes cooked in parchment paper such as Ndomba, crafts made with wood and shells, and canoe trips to the Lobe Falls.

Traditional knowledge is also used for:



-  The management and conservation of resources through the creation of temporary customary reserves and the designation of permanent no-fishing zones governed by specific rules, to allow fish stocks to replenish. This is also achieved through an understanding of marine cycles, using the tides to concentrate fish in channels and facilitate fishing, as well as birdwatching to identify feeding grounds.
-  Observing signs is also a means of detecting changes in fish sizes or algal blooms, enabling practices to be adapted and climate change to be understood.

-  Health through the use of ancestral ecological and medicinal knowledge, based on an understanding of the therapeutic properties of certain marine plants and animals.



Support services

These include maintaining the life cycle of fish, providing nursery areas for juvenile fish, the high primary production of seagrass beds

and mangroves, and the biogeochemical cycles essential to the functioning of coastal ecosystems.

c. Conservation and restoration initiatives

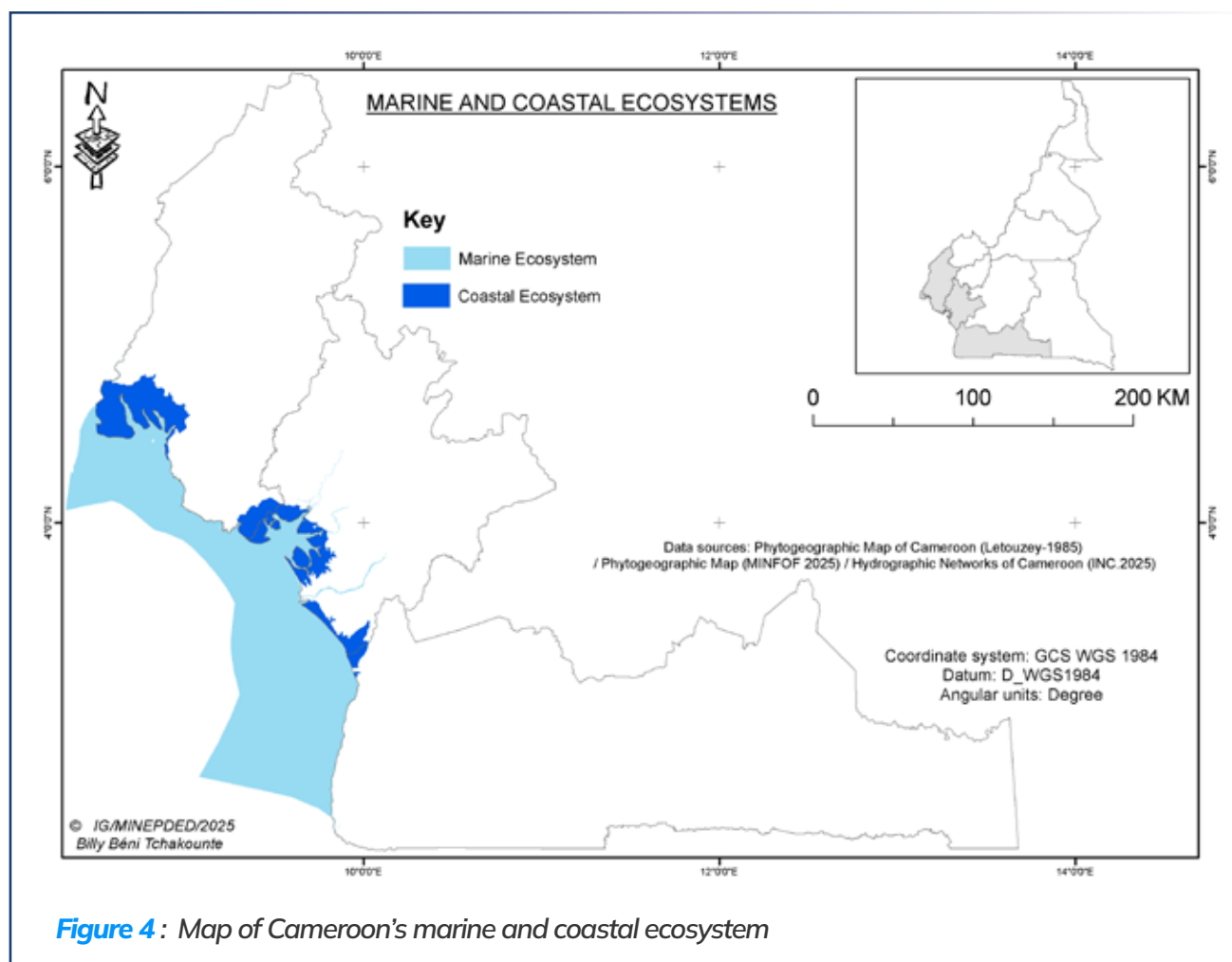
Cameroon is leading several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of the coastal and marine ecosystem through various projects and

programmes. These initiatives are set out in table 3.

Table 3 : Major conservation and restoration initiatives for the marine and coastal ecosystem

Project/programme	Objectives	Area of intervention	Institutions/ partners
National Mangrove Restoration Programme	Community reforestation, blue carbon sequestration, reduction of illegal logging	Wouri, Sanaga, Ntem	MINEPDED, WWF, FAO, UNEP
TRI (The Restoration Initiative)	Restoration of degraded ecosystems through innovative techniques and the use of bamboo, providing cost-effective alternatives and stabilising soils	Douala-Edea mangrove area	MINEPDED, INBAR
Cameroon Blue Carbon Project (2023–2028),	Quantification and valuation of blue carbon, establishment of PES mechanisms and adaptation actions	Wouri and Ntem estuaries	MINEPDED, GEF, FAO
“Zero Marine Plastic” Programme	Reduction and recovery of plastic waste, awareness-raising and development of local recycling networks	Douala, Kribi, Limbe	MINEPDED, UN-Habitat, AFD
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project,	Maritime spatial planning, local governance, climate adaptation measures.	Kribi, Campo-Ma'an, Limbe	MINEPDED, IOC-UNESCO, European Union
Douala-Edea Marine Protected Area	Habitat conservation, participatory monitoring, support for community-based ecotourism.	Wouri estuary	MINFOF, WCS, GIZ
“Blue Belt Africa – Cameroon” regional initiative	Regional cooperation on sustainable management, maritime safety and the exchange of scientific information.	Gulf of Guinea	African Union, UNDP, maritime institutions
Cameroon Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration & Resilience (CAMERR)	Restoration of 1,000 hectares of mangroves, protection of biodiversity and generation of income for local communities	Wouri estuary	Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society(CWCS)

Coastal Forests (SAWA) Programme	Maintenance of functional coastal ecosystems with flagship species.	Wouri estuary	WWF
Community-led conservation and restoration of coastal areas through mangrove management in Campo Ma'an National Park (CORESZOM):	Community-led conservation and restoration of mangroves in the Campo Ma'an	National Park	UNDP
Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plans for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems (PINESMAP-BPCE)	To ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and improved management of Bakassi ecosystems through integrated ecosystem management plans including ecosystem valuation	Bakassi area in five (5) sub-divisions (Isangele, Kombo Abedimo, Kombo Itindi, Bamusso and Idabato) of Ndian Division, South-West Region.	GEF/UNEP



II.1.1.2. tropical humid Dense forest ecosystems

i. EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Cameroon's tropical humid dense forests, which form an essential part of the Congo Basin, constitute an ecological zone of great importance. They mainly cover the South, East, Centre, Littoral and South-West regions, extending into the West and North-West regions, covering an estimated area of over 21 million hectares, or approximately 42% of the national territory (MINFOF/WRI, Forest Atlas of Cameroon, 2025). These forest formations are characterised by a closed canopy, complex vegetation stratification and very high biological diversity.

They comprise three major ecological groups:

- ((i) the evergreen Guineo-Congolese forests of the South and East regions, the biological and productive heart of the national forest range, rich in major species such as *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (ayous), *Entandrophragma cylindricum* (sapelli), *Lophira alata* (azobe) and *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (padauk) (MINFOF, Forest Atlas);
- ((ii) the submontane forests situated between 800 and 2,000 m in altitude in the highlands of the West, North-West and Adamawa regions, characterised by a mosaic of high-altitude wooded formations, grasslands and agricultural areas, as well as a high rate of endemism (FAO-FRA 2020);
- ((iii) the swamp and estuarine forests of

the Littoral, the Sanaga, Ntem and Rio del Rey basins, located in flooded, peaty or floodplain areas and dominated by *Raphia* spp. and *Pandanus* spp. palms (MINFOF/WRI, Forest Atlas, 2025).

This forest matrix comprises production areas, community forests, protected areas and strict conservation areas (MINFOF/WRI, Forest Atlas, 2025). It is characterised by the presence of vast, relatively intact contiguous forest blocks, such as the TRIDOM complex, the Dja forest range, Campo-Ma'an National Park and transboundary forest landscapes, but also by peripheral areas subject to increasing human pressures linked to logging, agriculture, infrastructure and urbanisation (FAO 2020; MINFOF, 2024).

Due to their extent, ecological connectivity and the diversity of habitats they harbour, these tropical rainforests play a decisive role in carbon sequestration, hydrological regulation, soil stabilisation, the conservation of iconic species, and the provision of ecosystem goods and services essential to the well-being of local populations and the national economy (FAO-FRA 2020; COMIFAC, 2023).

II. RICHNESS AND IMPORTANCE

Cameroon's tropical humid dense forests are home to a biodiversity of exceptional significance. They are home to an estimated 9,000 plant species, including nearly 800 endemic species, reflecting a high level of biological uniqueness. They also provide essential habitats for a rich and varied fauna, including iconic and endangered species such as the lowland gorilla,

the chimpanzee, the forest elephant, the bongo, and several species of primates unique to the forests of Central Africa. These forests also host a remarkable diversity of birdlife, with over 900 recorded bird species, as well as a large number of other vertebrates and biological groups contributing to overall ecological functioning (MINEPDED, 2018; FAO, 2020; MINFOF, 2023).

These forests constitute important reservoirs of genetic diversity and play a decisive role in the stability and functioning of ecosystems. They harbour populations of species prioritised for conservation and ensure the continuity of habitats through networks of ecological

connectivity at national and sub-regional levels. They thus contribute to the maintenance of long-term biological processes and the viability of wildlife and plant populations (FAO, 2020; MINEPDED, 2018; NBESA, 2022).

iii. Ecosystem services

Cameroon's tropical humid dense forest ecosystem provides a range of essential ecosystem services.

▾ Provisioning services

Humid dense forests are a major source of goods that are essential to people's livelihoods. They provide timber and fuelwood, as well as a wide variety of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), including wild fruits, honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants, raffia, bark, fibres and various food and craft products.

These resources contribute significantly to food security, health and the incomes of local communities, whilst supporting both traditional and contemporary economic practices. It is estimated that around eight million people in Cameroon depend directly on forest resources for their daily livelihood and household economy (MINFOF, 2023).



use of NTFPs, traditional medicine, ecotourism, as well as climate and biodiversity-related financial mechanisms, notably REDD+ initiatives, carbon markets and payments for ecosystem services (COMIFAC, 2022).

▾ Regulatory services

Tropical dense rainforests play a fundamental role in regulating the national and sub-regional climate. They constitute one of the country's main carbon sinks, with stocks estimated at around three billion tonnes of carbon stored in above-ground and below-ground biomass and forest soils, thereby making a decisive contribution to mitigating greenhouse gas

emissions and strengthening national climate resilience (Baccini et al., 2017; FAO, 2020; IPCC, 2022).

They also contribute to hydrological regulation in Cameroon's major river basins, such as the Sanaga, Nyong, Ntem and Dja. Forests also contribute to soil protection and stabilisation and limit water erosion (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020).

▾ Cultural services

Tropical dense rainforests represent important cultural, spiritual and identity spaces for indigenous peoples and local communities. This

cultural dimension is evident across Cameroon's various cultural regions, such as the Fang–Beti–Bulu cultural area (Centre, South, East regions),

where the forest is perceived as a social, spiritual, symbolic and sacred space (MINEPDED, 2018; IPBES, 2019). These forests thus harbour sacred sites and spaces for the initiation of community members into life and social responsibility (Diaw & Oyono, 1998 ; NBESA, 2022).

Traditional musical instruments, crafted from the

abundant resources found in these forests, serve as a means of transmitting the cultural values of forest peoples. Thus, the Mvet exemplifies this cultural dimension of the Fang–Beti–Bulu area. It was recently inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO, 2025).

Support services

Tropical dense rainforests perform essential ecological functions that are vital for sustaining life and the functioning of natural systems. They ensure high biological productivity, support the natural reproduction of species, contribute to the maintenance of genetic diversity, and ensure the continuity of habitats through ecological

connectivity between forest landscapes. They provide critical habitats for many species, including endangered ones, and support essential biogeochemical cycles such as the carbon, water and nutrient cycles (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020; COMIFAC, 2022).

d. Initiatives for the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of tropical humid dense forests

Cameroon is leading several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of tropical humid dense forest ecosystems through projects and programmes. These initiatives are set out in the table below.

Table 4 : Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of tropical humid dense forests in Cameroon

Project/programme	Objectives	Area of intervention	Institutions / partners
National REDD+ Strategy	Reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, forest conservation and increased carbon stocks	Centre, South and East regions	MINEPDED, MINFOF, World Bank, GEF
AFR100 Programme (Restoration of 100 million hectares of forest landscapes in Africa by 2030)	Restoration of 12 million hectares of forest areas and degraded land by 2030	Priority forest areas in the South, East, Littoral and South-West regions	MINEPDED, African Union, WRI, technical partners

Community forestry	Participatory resource management; community conservation; improved livelihoods	Over 300 community forests (~1.1 million ha)	MINFOF, MINEPDED, national and international NGOs
National programme for the development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	Sector structuring; traceability; improved incomes whilst reducing pressure on ecosystems	Rainforests of the Centre, South and East regions	MINFOF, MINEPDED, FAO, COMIFAC
BIODEV 2030 project	Integration of biodiversity into sectors, particularly agriculture; reduction of pressures on forests	Strategic forest areas of the country (TRIDOM)	MINEPDED, EU, Expertise France, WWF
BES-Net Initiative	Capacity building; scientific support for decision-making; knowledge capitalisation	National – implementation in forest landscapes	MINEPDED, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP-WCMC
Ecological restoration programmes in protected areas	Restoration of degraded habitats; strengthening of ecological corridors; protection of threatened species	Dja, Lobéké, Nki, Boumba Bek, Campo Ma'an, etc.	MINFOF, WCS, WWF, GIZ, partners
Forest carbon initiatives and PES	Development of carbon finance; payment for ecosystem services; incentive-based conservation	Priority forest landscapes in the South and East regions	MINEPDED, technical and financial partners
The Impact Programme for the Sustainable Management of Cameroon's Forest Landscapes in the Congo Basin	To strengthen the integrated management of Cameroon's globally important forest landscapes in the Congo Basin to secure its biological integrity and increase and livelihood opportunities for forest dependent people	Around Campo Ma'an Park	MINEPDED, partenaires techniques et financiers
Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin	Resilience of populations through the improvement of agro-pastoral production systems, protection of ecosystems and integrated and shared management of natural resources and biodiversity	National	AfDB / GFC

Sustainable farming and critical habitat conservation to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming and protected areas management effectiveness in western Cameroon	Renforcer la gestion intégrée des paysages forestiers d'importance mondiale du Cameroun dans le bassin du Congo afin de garantir son intégrité biologique et d'accroître les opportunités économiques et les moyens de subsistance des populations dépendantes de la forêt	Autour du Parc de Campo Ma'an	MINEPDED, MINFOF, Banque Mondiale, FEM
Removing Barriers to Biodiversity Conservation, Land Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management through Community-based Landscape Management – COBALAM	To restore degraded landscapes and preserve biodiversity in the Western Highlands and South Region of Cameroon	South Region	MINEPDED, UNEP, MINEPAT, GIZ, CIFOR-ICRAF
Building smart seed systems for biodiversity, livelihoods and resilient restoration	To provide high-quality data on genetically diverse and climate-resilient native tree species in order to make landscape restoration efforts more effective, sustainable, climate-adapted and economically beneficial for the people of Cameroon	Far North, North, Centre, East, South and West regions	CIAT / MINEPDED
Restoration Challenge Grant Platform for Smallholders and Communities, with Blockchain-Enabled Crowdfunding	To facilitate, support, and mobilise investment in smallholder and community-led restoration of critical landscapes to provide global environmental benefits and enhanced resilient economic development and livelihoods	Far North, West and Centre regions	UNEP / MINEPDED
Implementation and institutionalization of a national monitoring and management frameworks for living modified organisms and invasive alien species	Restaurer les paysages dégradés et préserver la biodiversité dans les hautes terres occidentales et la région Sud du Cameroun	Région du Sud	MINEPDED, UNEP, MINEPAT, GIZ, CIFOR-ICRAF

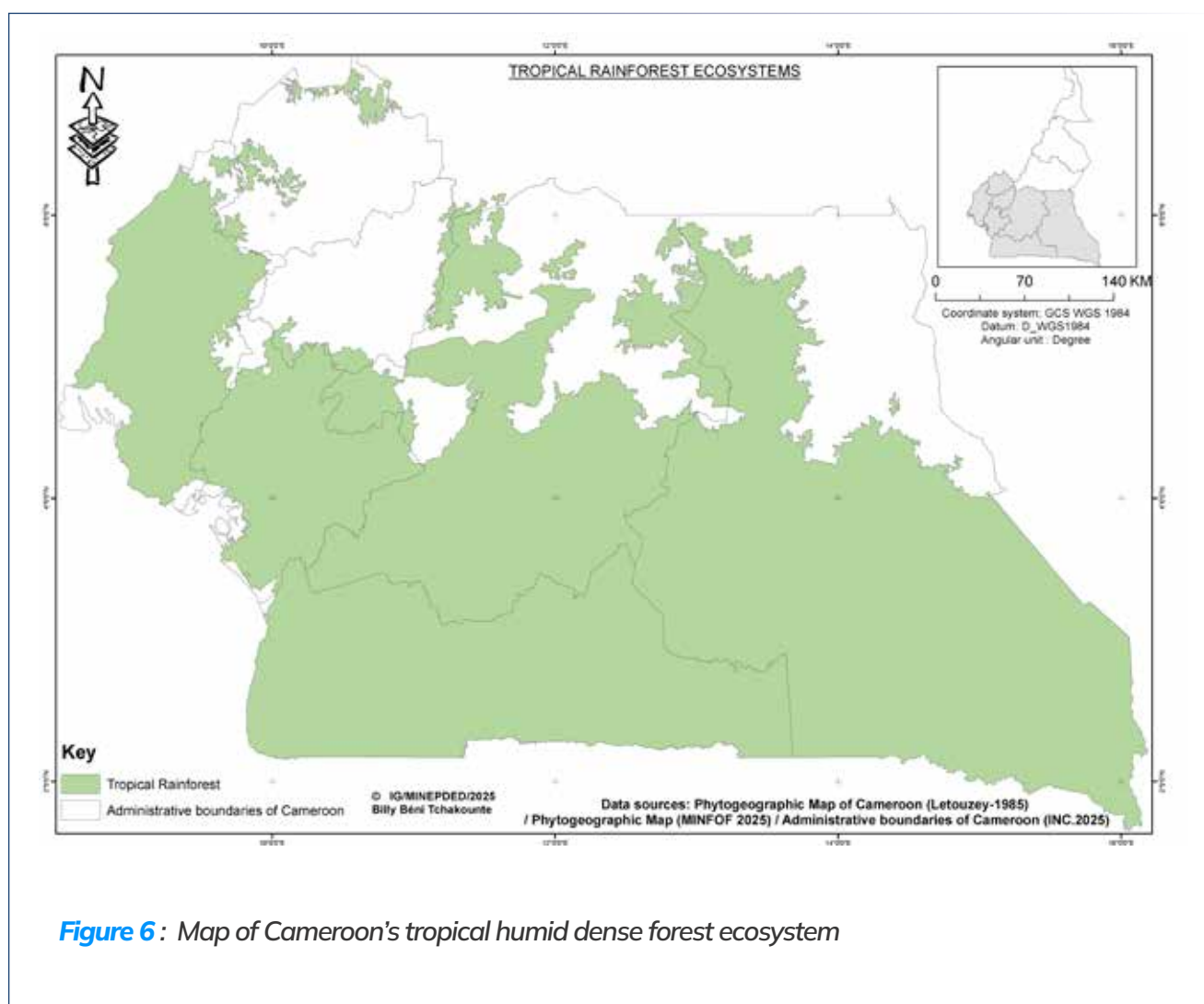


Figure 6 : Map of Cameroon's tropical humid dense forest ecosystem

II.1.1.3. Montane ecosystems

EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Cameroon's montane ecosystems extend along the Cameroon Ridge, forming a volcanic chain linking Mount Cameroon (4,095 m) to the Mandara Mountains (1,494 m). They cover approximately 55,000 km², representing nearly 12% of the national territory, and form a complex altitudinal mosaic ranging from submontane forests at altitudes between 800 and 1800 m, to cloud and mist forests at altitudes of 1800 to 2500 m, and then to Afro-alpine grasslands at altitudes above 2500 m. The resulting altitudinal gradients generate contrasting

microclimates and varied edaphic conditions that promote speciation and the formation of restricted ecological niches, characteristic of tropical mountains (Payton, 1993; Messerli & Ives, 1997; IPBES, 2019). The main mountain ranges, namely Mounts Cameroon, Bamboutos, Manengouba, Oku, Mandara, Gotel, and the Adamawa Plateau, play a crucial role in national and regional ecological connectivity and constitute important reservoirs of water and biodiversity (FAO, 2020; COMIFAC, 2022; MINEPDED, 2022).

RICHNESS AND IMPORTANCE

The Cameroonian mountain ranges exhibit exceptionally high levels of biodiversity and endemism. They are home to more than 2,500 plant species, including nearly 400 endemic to Mount Cameroon and approximately 180 endemic to Mount Oku, as confirmed by several botanical studies and biodiversity assessments (Cable & Cheek, 1998; Cheek, Onana & Pollard, 2000; Maisels, Cheek & Wild, 2001). The characteristic flora of these mountains includes ecologically and economically important species such as *Prunus africana*, *Podocarpus milanjianus*, *Schefflera abyssinica*, *Albizia gummifera*, *Polyscias fulva*, and *Hagenia abyssinica*, as well as Afro-alpine formations dominated by *Erica*, *Helichrysum*, and *Lobelia* (Cable & Cheek, 1998; BirdLife International, 1998).

As for the montane fauna, it comprises a significant proportion of species with restricted ranges, including endemic birds such as Bannerman's Turaco (*Tauraco bannermani*), as well as several species of amphibians and small mammals found only in certain mountain ranges (Stuart, Adams & Jenkins, 1990; BirdLife International, 1998). These factors confer high heritage, scientific and strategic value upon the mountains, making these areas unique hubs of

ecological resilience for Cameroon (IPBES, 2019; NBESA, 2022).

Recent assessments nevertheless indicate a mixed picture. Approximately 20% of mountain areas retain dense, relatively intact forest cover. Nearly 35% show moderate degradation, while about 45% are considered severely degraded, due to agricultural pressures, unsustainable logging, and bushfires (MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022). The mountain ranges of the West and North-West, notably Bamboutos, Manengouba, Oku and Gotel, constitute both priority centres of endemism and national priority areas for conservation and restoration (BirdLife International, 1998; Maisels et al., 2001;



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Montane ecosystems in Cameroon provide a range of essential ecosystem services.

▮ Provisioning services

Montane ecosystems ensure the provision of essential goods for local populations and the national economy. They are important sources of forest products, including timber and fuelwood, as well as non-timber resources such as medicinal plants, spices, wild fruits, natural fibres, mountain honey and various products used in traditional medicine (BirdLife International, 1998; Seignobos, 2000; Tchotsoua, 2011). Species of economic and

medicinal interest, such as *Prunus africana*, are among the most highly valued resources, particularly on Mount Oku and other mountain ranges in Western Cameroon (Cheek, Onana & Pollard, 2000; Maisels, Cheek & Wild, 2001).

These resources contribute directly to food security, rural livelihoods, community health and the diversification of local economic activities, whilst supporting sectors within the green economy (FAO, 2020; MINEPDED, 2022).

REGULATORY SERVICES

Mountain ranges play a crucial role in regulating biophysical processes. They are major areas for water catchment and redistribution. Cloud forests and Afro-alpine grasslands intercept atmospheric moisture, promote groundwater recharge, stabilise river flows and reduce the risks of flooding and drought, helping to supply watersheds that are essential for irrigation, hydropower and drinking water (UNEP, 2012; IPBES, 2019; NBESA, 2022).

Montane ecosystems also contribute to local and regional climate regulation. Several submontane formations have carbon stocks per hectare that exceed the national average, reinforcing their role in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions (FAO, 2020; IPCC, 2022; MINEPDED, 2022). Furthermore, these ecosystems contribute to soil stabilisation and the reduction of water erosion (COMIFAC, 2022).

CULTURAL SERVICES

Montane ecosystems have a strong cultural and symbolic dimension. They are home to sacred landscapes, forests and peaks associated with beliefs, rituals and social practices deeply rooted in local traditions. Many mountain ranges serve as spaces for community identity and initiation into spiritual and cultural values (BirdLife International, 1998; Seignobos, 2000). These mountains also serve as areas for

promoting natural heritage, fostering scientific and recreational ecotourism, academic research and environmental education. They thus offer significant non-material benefits, contributing to the strengthening of the bond between humans and nature, to local development and to the recognition of the national natural heritage (UNEP, 2012; IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

SUPPORT SERVICES

Montane ecosystems play a fundamental role in maintaining the ecological processes that underpin the functioning of natural systems. They ensure primary biological production, promote the natural regeneration of species, support genetic diversity and contribute to the maintenance of biological corridors that guarantee ecological connectivity between different landscapes (BirdLife International,

1998; IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

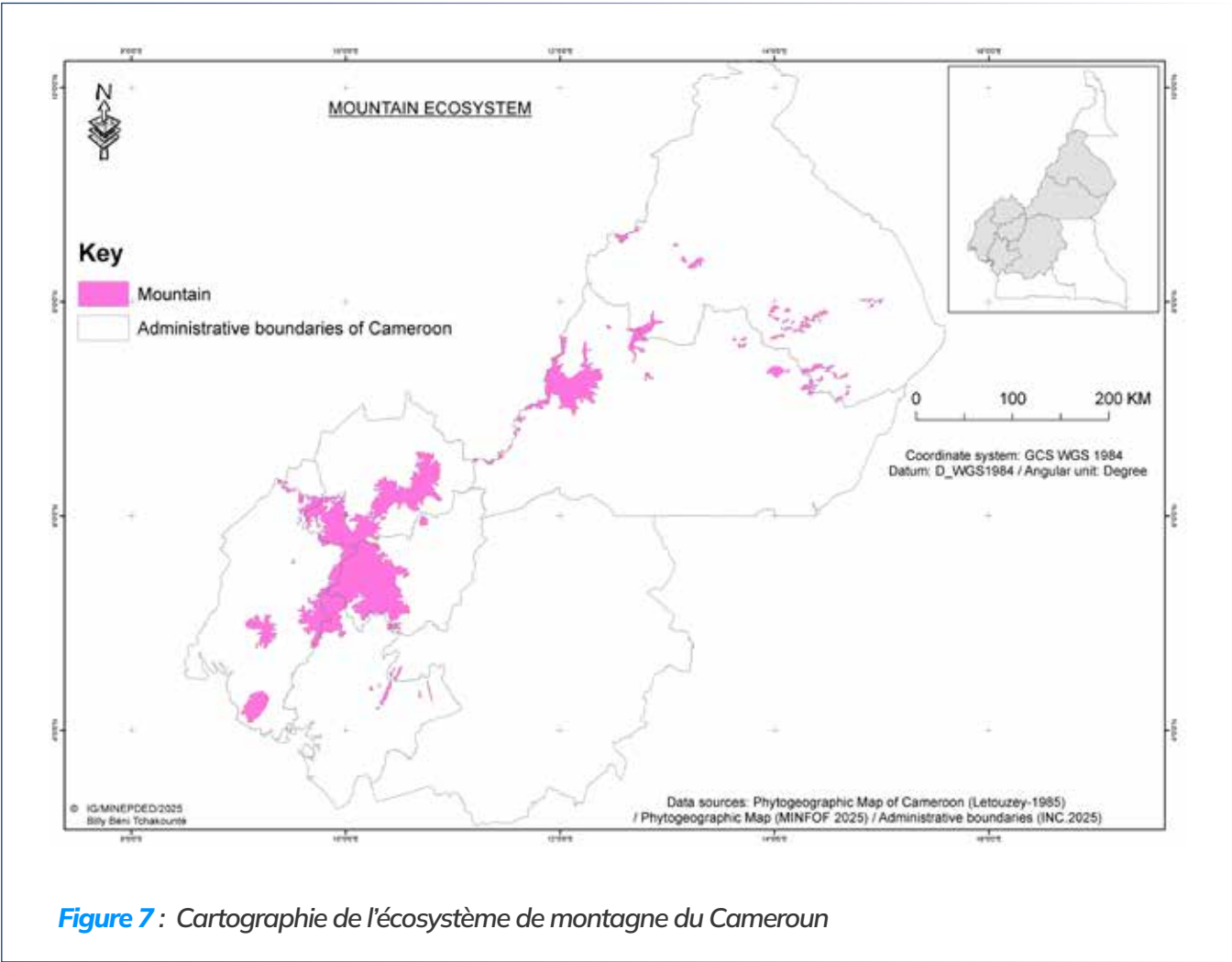
They also constitute critical habitats for numerous endemic and threatened species, providing breeding, feeding and refuge areas essential to the survival of fauna and flora with restricted ranges, thereby strengthening the overall resilience of Cameroon's ecological system (Cheek et al., 2000; Maisels et al., 2001; COMIFAC, 2022).

Conservation and restoration initiatives

Cameroon is leading several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of montane ecosystems through various projects and programmes. These initiatives are set out in the table below.

Table 5 : Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of montane ecosystems in Cameroon

Project/programme	Main objectives	Area of intervention	Institutions / partners
Mount Bamboutos Initiative	Reforestation of degraded areas, landscape restoration, promotion of agroecology, strengthening of local governance	Mount Bamboutos (West / North-West regions)	MINEPDED, MINFOF, regional and local authorities, GIZ, local NGOs
Mount Cameroon National Park	Protection of the volcanic mountain range, participatory management, pressure control, promotion of sustainable ecotourism	Mount Cameroon (South-West region)	MINFOF, UNDP, GIZ, technical partners
Kilum-Ijim Programme (Mount Oku)	Conservation of <i>Prunus africana</i> , protection of montane forests, promotion of income-generating activities (beekeeping)	Mount Oku (North-West region)	MINFOF, BirdLife International, local communities
Complementary Mounts Manengouba & Bamboutos initiatives	Slope stabilisation, protection of water sources, habitat restoration and support for sustainable agricultural practices	Western Highlands	MINEPDED, national and international NGOs, academic projects
Mount Mandara Programme	Erosion control, sustainable land management, strengthening of sustainable pastoral practices, restoration of degraded soils	Far North region (Mounts Mandara)	MINEPDED, MINFOF, FAO, UNDP, local institutions
Central African Mountains Initiative (COMIFAC)	Regional cooperation, harmonisation of conservation approaches, mobilisation of knowledge and investment	All mountain ranges in Central Africa, including Cameroon	COMIFAC, Member States, technical and financial partners
Recent cross-cutting actions	Formalisation of agro-ecological zones, establishment of community nurseries, slope restoration, consolidation of co-management models	Priority mountain ranges	MINEPDED, MINFOF, local authorities, NGOs, international partners



II.1.1.4. Tropical wooded savannah ecosystems



EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Tropical wooded savannahs constitute one of Cameroon's major ecological complexes. They extend mainly across the Sudano-Guinean and Sudanese zones, covering much of the Adamawa, North and Far North regions, with significant extensions into the East and parts of the West regions. They provide a gradual ecological transition between the dense tropical forests of the South region and the Sahelian landscapes of the North region, whilst playing a decisive functional role in the national and sub-regional biogeographical organisation (6th National Report, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022).

These savannahs exhibit significant ecological heterogeneity, allowing for the distinction of three main groups. (i) The Guineo-Sudanese savannahs, characterised by relatively dense tree cover, dominated by species of genera such as *Isoberlinia*, *Terminalia* and *Lophira*; (ii) Sudanese savannahs, which are more open, marked by shrub and tree formations associated

with the genera *Combretum*, *Acacia* and *Daniellia*, supported by a continuous herbaceous layer resistant to contrasting climatic conditions; (iii) Anthropogenised or degraded wooded savannahs, structured as agro-pastoral mosaics resulting from the interaction between natural dynamics, human pressures and land-use practices.

These typologies reflect complex climatic, edaphic and anthropogenic gradients, reflecting both the variability of environmental conditions and the diversity of land-use and management practices. They form a landscape framework essential for ecological connectivity, facilitate the movement of wildlife and contribute to the maintenance of ecological processes and resilience functions at national and regional levels (6th National Report of Cameroon, 2018, MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022)

RICHNESS AND IMPORTANCE

Cameroon's tropical savannahs are home to significant biological diversity. The woody flora includes, amongst other species, *Isoberrlinia doka*, *Anogeissus leiocarpa*, *Terminalia laxiflora*, *Azelia africana*, *Combretum molle*, as well as *Vitellaria paradoxa* (shea), a species of major socio-economic importance.

The herbaceous layer is dominated by grasses tolerant of harsh climatic conditions, such as *Hyparrhenia rufa*, *Andropogon gayanus* and *Imperata cylindrica*, which are essential for the maintenance of pastoral systems (COMIFAC, 2022; MINEPDED, 2022).

These savannahs also constitute key habitats for iconic wildlife, including the savannah elephant, the Kordofan giraffe, the lion, the leopard, the cheetah, various species of antelope and gazelle, as well as a birdlife estimated at over 350 species, including numerous Palaearctic migrants. The Waza, Benoue, Bouba Ndjidda and Faro National Parks represent areas of conservation importance, recognised as priority landscapes at the regional level (COMIFAC, 2022; WWF, 2022; MINFOF, 2023).



These ecosystems contribute to climate stabilisation and the hydrological regulation of intermediate basins, and serve as reservoirs of essential plant and animal genetic resources. They also support Cameroon's economy through their contribution to the development of livestock farming and agriculture, the supply of NTFPs such as shea and gum arabic, and the growth of ecotourism in certain protected areas. Savannah ecosystems play a crucial role in combating food insecurity and conserving biodiversity (MINEPDED, 2018; IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Cameroon's wooded tropical savannahs provide a range of essential ecosystem services.

Provisioning services

Tropical wooded savannahs are a source of vital resources for local communities. They provide fuelwood and timber, as well as natural pastures conducive to the development of pastoral and agro-pastoral systems, which make a decisive contribution to the economies of the Adamawa, North and Far North regions (MINEPDED, 2022; MINEPIA, 2023). They also support significant

production of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*). A remarkable range of medicinal plants thrives in these ecosystems. Savannah honey and various wild fruits are found there, providing important sources of income and food resources for local communities (IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022).

Regulatory services

Tropical wooded savannahs perform regulatory functions in watershed hydrology, soil protection and the local climate, and limit erosion and siltation when vegetation cover is maintained (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020). They also contribute to carbon sequestration, albeit to a lesser extent than dense forests, but significantly so at the

scale of open landscapes (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020). Furthermore, they provide critical habitats for savannah wildlife, notably the savannah elephant, the lion, the giraffe, various species of antelope and a rich avifauna including numerous migratory birds (WWF, 2022; MINFOF, 2023).

Cultural services

Cameroon's tropical wooded savannahs also constitute spaces of culture and identity. They shape the ways of life and social systems of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, notably among the Fulbe, Kotoko, Massa, Toupouri and other local groups, for whom the savannah represents a space for livelihood, identity and cultural transmission (IPBES, 2019; NBESA, 2022). These landscapes are home to sacred spaces, venues for traditional rituals and

places of initiation into life and the community values of society.

Wooded tropical savannahs are also the setting for the development of traditional knowledge associated with activities such as the establishment of pastoral calendars, the management of pastures and water points, and the use of medicinal plants. (IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022).

Support services

Tropical wooded savannahs perform fundamental ecological functions that ensure the continuity of biological processes. They support biological diversity by providing suitable habitats for animal and plant species in dry environments, maintain genetic diversity and ensure ecological connectivity between large

protected areas such as Waza, Benoue, Bouba Ndjidda and Faro (MINEPDED, 2018; COMIFAC, 2022; MINFOF, 2023). They also play a role in maintaining biological and ecological cycles, particularly the natural regeneration cycles of vegetation and animal population dynamics (IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

Conservation and restoration initiatives

Cameroon is leading several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of the tropical wooded savannah ecosystem through various projects and programmes. These initiatives are presented in the table below.

Table 6 : Major initiatives for the conservation and restoration of tropical wooded savannahs

Programme / project	Main objectives	Areas of intervention	Institutions / partners
Great Green Wall (GMV) Initiative	Restoration of degraded land, combating desertification, reforestation, soil stabilisation	Cameroon's Sahelo-Sudanian Corridor (North & Far North regions)	African Union, UNCCD, MINEPDED, FAO, technical partners
"Operation Green Sahel" project	Reforestation, land restoration, participatory management, improvement of vegetation cover	North, Far North, Adamawa regions	MINEPDED, local authorities, technical partners
African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) – Cameroon's commitment	Restoration of forest and savannah landscapes, strengthening of national restoration policies	Priority savannah areas	African Union, MINEPDED, international partners
National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation (PAN-LCD / PNLDT)	Land degradation neutrality, sustainable management, advanced prevention of desertification	All Sahelian and Sudanese regions of Cameroon	MINEPDED, UNCCD
Restoration Challenge Grant Platform for Smallholders and Communities, with Blockchain-Enabled Crowdfunding	To facilitate, support, and mobilise investment in smallholder and community-led restoration of critical landscapes to provide global environmental benefits and enhanced resilient economic development and livelihoods	Far North, West and Centre regions	MINEPDED
Waza – Benoue – Bouba Ndjidda Wildlife complexes	Wildlife conservation, savannah habitat management, anti-poaching measures, participatory governance	Waza, Benoue, Faro and Bouba Ndjidda Parks	MINFOF, WWF, WCS, GIZ, PTF
The Restoration Initiative (TRI) – Cameroon component	Restoration of degraded ecosystems, institutional strengthening, nature-based solutions	Areas of degraded landscapes including savannahs	IUCN, GEF, MINEPDED, partners

Increasing Local Communities' Resilience to Climate Change through Youth Entrepreneurship and Integrated Natural Resources	Restauration des écosystèmes dégradés, institutionnel, solutions basées sur la nature	Zones de paysages dégradés incluant des savanes	IUCN, GEF, MINEPDED, partenaires
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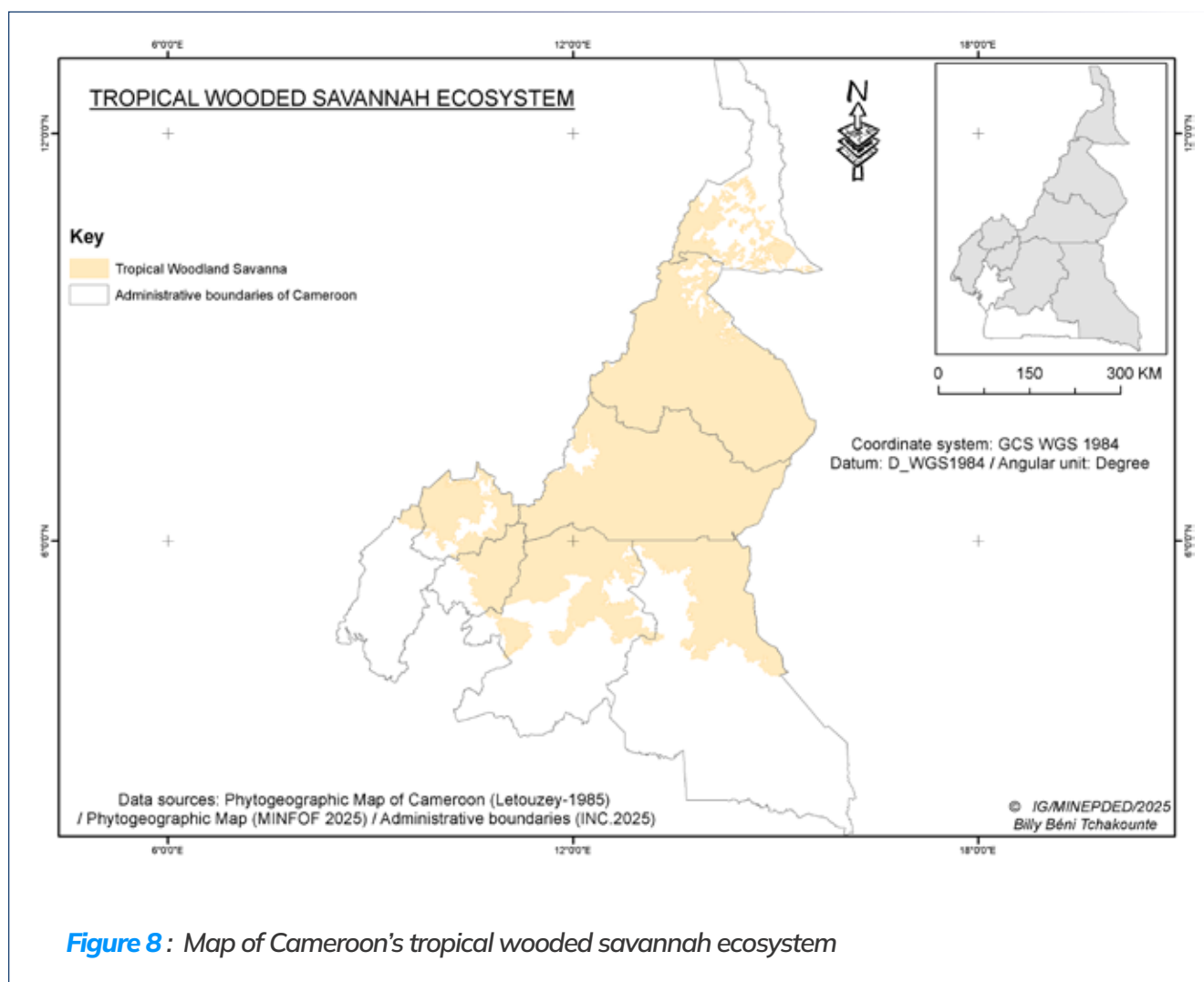
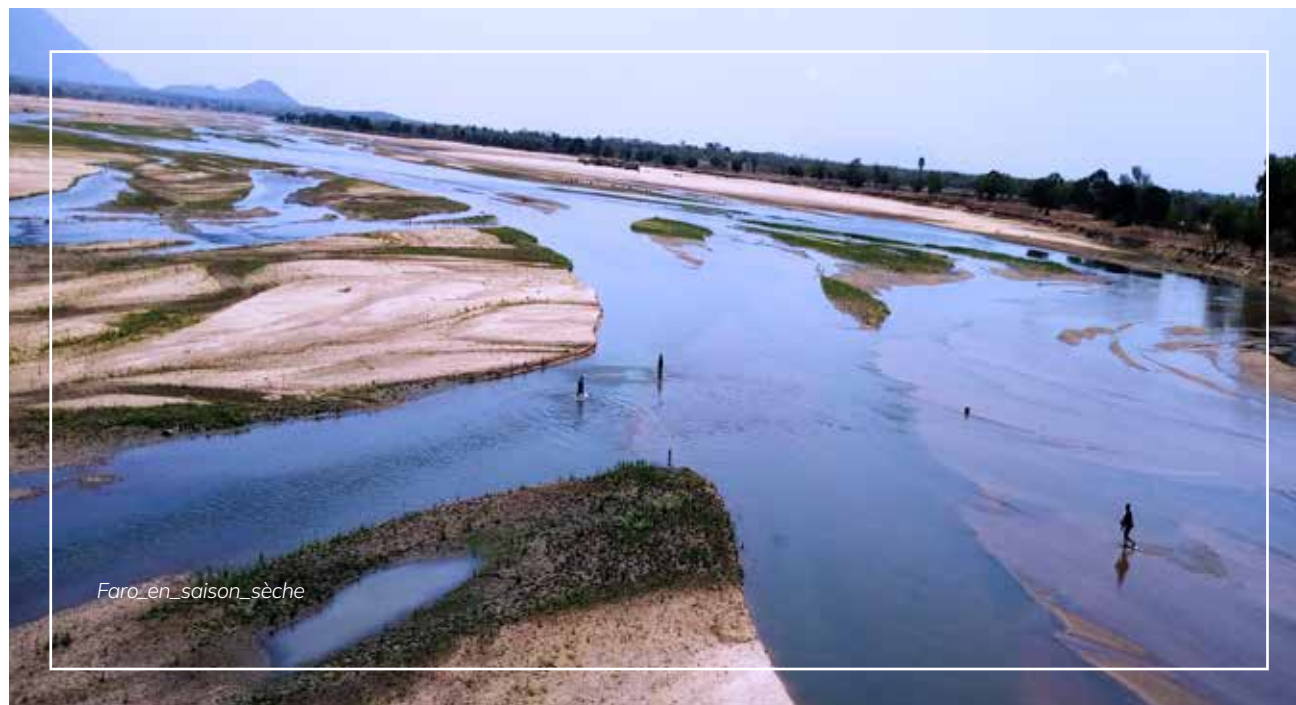


Figure 8: Map of Cameroon's tropical wooded savannah ecosystem

II.1.1.5. Freshwater ecosystems



EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Cameroon has one of the densest and most diverse river networks in Central Africa. This network comprises six major river basins: Sanaga, Nyong, Ntem, Benoue, Logone–Chari and Wouri. These basins provide essential hydrological continuity between the heavily rainfall-receiving equatorial zones in the south and the drier Sudano-Sahelian regions in the north (6th National Report of Cameroon, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022).

The national analysis of water resources shows that Cameroon has a generally high water potential, estimated at over 610,000 million m³, dominated by groundwater, which constitutes a strategic reserve greater than that of surface water. The Sanaga River basin appears to be the country's water mainstay, accounting for the largest share of water availability on its own, followed by the Congo and Coastal Rivers basins, which also represent key reservoirs. Conversely, the Lake Chad basin remains the least well-endowed and highly vulnerable to climate variability, whilst the Niger River basin

relies largely on a major underground aquifer system (FAO, 2016; MINEE, 2015–2020; MINEPDED, 2022). These contrasts necessitate a differentiated approach to the management and conservation of water resources across different basins.

Cameroon's freshwater ecosystems comprise a mosaic of aquatic habitats, including permanent and seasonal watercourses, wetlands, floodplains and the Yaérés of the Far North, as well as natural and volcanic lakes of unique ecological value, such as Barombi Mbo, Ossa, Nyos, Oku and Dissoni. In addition to these natural systems, there are major artificial reservoirs, notably Lagdo, Maga, Bamendjing, Mape, Mbakaou, and Lom Pangar, which play a significant role in hydrological regulation, hydroelectric power generation, agricultural irrigation and drinking water supply (Thieme et al., 2005; Lévêque & Paugy, 2006; FAO, 2016; AfDB, 2020).

These systems support remarkable aquatic biodiversity and provide essential services, including fisheries, irrigated agriculture, hydroelectric power, navigation, ecotourism, climate regulation and the preservation of cultural and spiritual values associated with aquatic environments. However, they face

growing pressures, including deforestation, sedimentation, domestic and industrial pollution, as well as the adverse effects of climate change, which affect water quality and the ecological resilience of aquatic environments (CBD, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022; Ramsar, 2022).

RICHNESS AND IMPORTANCE

Cameroon's freshwater ecosystems are home to a unique biodiversity and harbour plant and animal species of national and global importance. Inventories indicate the presence of several hundred species of freshwater fish, including many endemic lineages, particularly in volcanic lakes and certain sections of river basins. Added to this is a rich aquatic avifauna comprising resident and migratory waterbirds, a significant diversity of amphibians associated with wetlands, as well as aquatic and marsh flora comprising rooted, floating and submerged plants that support primary production and habitat structuring (Thieme et al., 2005; Lévêque & Paugy, 2006; 6th National Report of Cameroon, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022).

The volcanic lakes in western Cameroon, notably Barombi Mbo, Dissoni and Oku, are hotspots of endemism and major natural laboratories for the evolution and diversification of species, particularly cichlids, and are internationally recognised for their scientific and heritage value. Similarly, the Waza–Logone and Yaérés floodplains are critical areas for freshwater birdlife, particularly Palaearctic migratory species, and serve as seasonal breeding, feeding and resting grounds for numerous species (Thieme et al., 2005; Wetlands International, 2017; Ramsar, 2022).

The knowledge and practices of riparian communities play an essential role in the

conservation and management of these environments. Small-scale fishermen, managers of pastoral ponds, irrigated farmers and communities dependent on wetlands have, over generations, developed detailed empirical knowledge of hydrological cycles, fish breeding seasons, nursery areas and the natural dynamics of inland waters. This knowledge is reflected in practices such as fishing rotations, traditional arrangements for temporary reservoirs, and community-based systems for regulating access to resources, contributing to ecological and social resilience (6th National Report of Cameroon, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022).

However, an assessment of the current state of freshwater ecosystems reveals a mixed picture. Whilst some basins, lakes and floodplains still retain good ecological integrity, others are subject to increasing pressures linked to domestic and industrial pollution, sedimentation resulting from deforestation, eutrophication, invasive alien species and the impacts of climate change, which are altering water quality, ecological connectivity and biological productivity.

These dynamics require differentiated, targeted and watershed-based interventions to maintain the ecological functionality and services provided by these ecosystems (6th National Report, Cameroon, 2018; Ramsar, 2022; COMIFAC, 2022; MINEPDED, 2022 ;).

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Cameroon's freshwater ecosystems provide a range of essential ecosystem services.

Provisioning services

Freshwater environments are the main source of drinking water for the Cameroonian population, through urban networks, boreholes, wells and community water points. They also support agricultural irrigation, particularly in lowland rice farming systems, irrigated areas and market gardening, contributing significantly to food security and livelihoods (FAO, 2016; 6th National Report, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022).

Inland fisheries and inland fish stocks represent a vital source of animal protein and income for thousands of households living along waterways. Volcanic lakes, rivers, floodplains and the Yaérés are important areas for fish production, supporting local and regional economies (Thieme et al., 2005; Lévêque & Paugy, 2006; Ramsar, 2022).

Furthermore, these ecosystems provide aquatic plant and animal products such as medicinal plants and wetland-related pastoral resources that contribute to traditional and contemporary practices of biological resource use (Wetlands International, 2017; MINEPDED, 2022).



Regulatory services

Freshwater ecosystems play a central role in hydrological regulation by mitigating floods, recharging groundwater, stabilising seasonal flows and regulating runoff, particularly in the Logone–Chari, Benoue and Sanaga rivers basins. The Waza–Logone floodplains are a prime example of this, performing functions of water regulation, natural fertilisation and the maintenance of ecological productivity (Loth, 2004; Wetlands International, 2017; Ramsar, 2022).

These ecosystems also act as natural filters and purifiers, helping to reduce pollutants, retain sediment and improve water quality, whilst contributing to the regulation of water-borne

vectors and public health (6th National Report, 2018; MINEPDED, 2022).

Wetlands and floodplains also contribute significantly to carbon and nutrient cycles, supporting essential biogeochemical processes and contributing to climate resilience through carbon sequestration and the stabilisation of ecological processes (Thieme et al., 2005; Wetlands International, 2017; COMIFAC, 2022). It has been demonstrated that papyrus swamps (MCP) store 411.02 tC/ha, significantly more than other swamps due to their high organic matter content and clayey texture (Ambombo Onguéné, 2020).

Cultural services

Freshwater ecosystems lie at the heart of the identities, cultural, spiritual and symbolic practices of many Cameroonian communities. Certain lakes, rivers and floodplains constitute sacred spaces, places for rituals, social mediation and community cohesion. One example is the

Tso'o, a powerful ritual of purification and healing in the Centre and South regions, often associated with violent deaths such as drowning, accidents or hanging. It aims to liberate souls and restore collective harmony by banishing impurities and negative spirits.

Freshwater ecosystems also support traditional practices of fishing, irrigated agriculture and community-based management of biological resources, passed down from generation to generation (Cameroon's 6th National Report, 2018; Ramsar, 2022; MINEPDED, 2022).

Furthermore, volcanic lakes and certain wetlands possess significant recreational and tourist

value, particularly for birdwatching, scientific research, ecotourism and recreational activities linked to aquatic landscapes, reinforcing their socio-economic and heritage importance (Thieme et al., 2005; Ramsar, 2022). This is the case of the Petpenoun Ecological Park in western Cameroon, which is a lake preserved for ecotourism and biodiversity conservation.

Support services

Freshwater ecosystems provide fundamental ecological functions that are essential for sustaining life and the functioning of other ecosystem services. They provide critical habitats for fish, waterbirds, amphibians and aquatic plants, and support reproductive cycles, nursery areas, feeding grounds and refuges for numerous species, many of which are endemic and threatened. They also support primary biological production and maintain ecological connectivity between catchment areas and wetlands (Thieme et al., 2005; Lévêque & Paugy, 2006; MINEPDED, 2022).

Cameroon's wetlands are home to a rich avifauna. There are around 302 bird species, including iconic species such as the Black-necked Grebe, the Helmeted Duck, the Glossy

Ibis, the African Spoonbill, the African Cormorant, and herons including the White-faced Egret. Certain bat species, such as *Nycteris major* and *Hipposiderus curtus*, are endemic to Cameroon and inhabit these habitats (Ramsar, 2025). Migratory birds are also found here, including ducks (spotted duck, shoveler), waders, and rails (moorhens), as well as rarer species such as the Egyptian plover.

They are also home to several endemic species, notably the giant frog (*Conraua goliath*), found only in the mangroves of the Rio Del Rey, specific orchids such as *Polystachya lejolyana*, and the freshwater sponge *Corvospongilla thysi* from Lake Barombi Mbo, with a particularly rich diversity of amphibians and flora (CITES, 2016).



Conservation and restoration initiatives

Cameroon is undertaking several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of freshwater ecosystems through various projects and programmes. These initiatives are set out in the table below.

Table 7 : Conservation and restoration initiatives of freshwater ecosystems in Cameroon

Programme / project	Strategic objectives	Area of intervention	Lead and partner organisations
VIVA Logone (the Valorization of Investments in the Valley of the Logone)	- improving agricultural productivity; - improving water management; - hydrological restoration of the Waza–Logone floodplain; - improving fisheries, agricultural and pastoral productivity; - restoration of wetlands and biodiversity; - strengthening the resilience of local communities to flooding.	Logone Plain and Waza–Logone complex (Far North region)	MINEPDED, MINFOF, Collectivités territoriales décentralisées, GIZ, ONG locales
VIVA Benue (the Valorization of Investments in the Valley of the Benue)	- improving agricultural productivity; - improving water management; - reducing environmental and socio-economic risks; - ecological restoration of the valley and associated wetlands; - supporting sustainable activities and ecotourism; - strengthening local governance.	Benue Valley and surrounding areas (North region)	MINEPAT, MINADER, MINEE, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA; World Bank; local authorities and technical partners.
National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (PANGIRE / GIRE)	- establishing integrated governance at the catchment level; - multi-sector coordination; - securing water resources and maintaining ecological functions.	Nationwide	MINEE; technical partners; support from the World Bank and other donors.
AMMCO initiatives, conservation of aquatic mammals	- restoring the ecological health of Lake Ossa; - protecting the African manatee and other aquatic species; - community awareness-raising and ecological monitoring.	Sanaga River basin and associated wetlands	AMMCO, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA, scientific partners

BOX 1:

Cameroon currently has seven Ramsar sites, covering more than 1.2 million hectares, including:

- ↗ the Waza-Logone complex (Far North region);
- ↗ Lake Barombi Mbo (South-West region);
- ↗ the Cameroonian section of the Sangha River (East region);
- ↗ the Cameroonian section of Lake Chad (Far North region);
- ↗ the Rio del Rey Estuary (South-West region);
- ↗ the Cameroonian section of the Ntem River (South region);
- ↗ Ebogo Wetland (Centre region).



Beyond their recognition as wetlands of international importance, some natural areas in Cameroon also benefit from UNESCO World Heritage status, attesting to their exceptional ecological value. This is the case for the Dja Faunal Reserve and the Sangha Trinational Park (which includes Lobéké National Park on the

Cameroonian side). Lake Barombi Mbo, although currently listed on the National Tentative List, is also recognised for its ecological and scientific importance. These lacustrine ecosystems illustrate both the biological richness and the fragility of these remarkable environments.

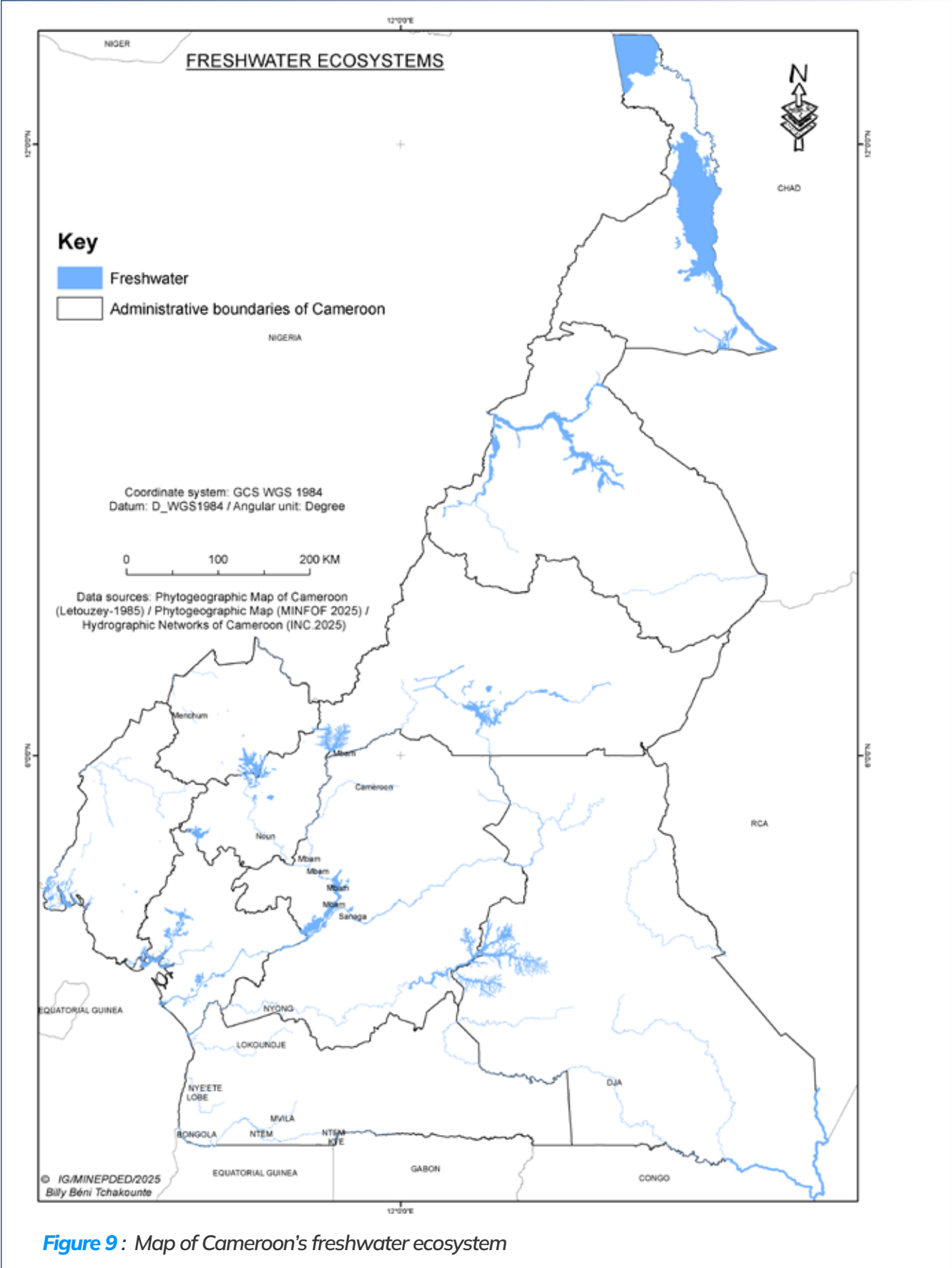


Figure 9 : Map of Cameroon's freshwater ecosystem

II.1.1.6. Semi-arid ecosystems



EXTENT AND GENERAL FEATURES

Cameroon's semi-arid ecosystems cover approximately 95,000 km², representing nearly 20% of the national territory, and extend mainly across the North and Far North regions. They correspond to the country's Sahel-Sudanian fringe, characterised by a long and pronounced dry season, and form an ecological transition zone between the Sudanese savannahs of the south and the Sahel proper. This gradient results in a gradual reduction in vegetation cover, giving way to shrubby steppes, alluvial plains, seasonal watercourses and vast Yaérés associated with the Logone basin, which are key elements shaping regional ecological and socio-economic dynamics (Lake Chad Basin Commission, 2020; MINEPDED, 2022; Ramsar, 2022). Semi-arid

ecosystems are among Cameroon's ecologically fragile areas, yet they are home to over 6 million people, representing one-fifth of the national population. This population relies primarily on agriculture, livestock farming, fishing and the harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

The dominant ecological habitats include Sahelian shrub steppes, dry wooded savannahs, seasonal watercourses lined with relict gallery forests, and the alluvial plains and Yaérés of the Logone Valley, which represent the largest Sahelian wetlands in Cameroon and play an important ecological and socio-economic role (IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

Richness and importance

Despite the arid climate, Cameroon's semi-arid ecosystems are home to a unique biodiversity that is highly adapted to drought and seasonal

fluctuations in water availability. The vegetation is characterised by Sahelian formations dominated by *Acacia seyal*, *Balanites*

Ziziphus mauritiana and *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*, whilst the dry wooded savannahs feature stands of *Combretum glutinosum*, *Acacia nilotica* and *Daniellia oliveri*. In the Logone Valley, the alluvial plains and Yaérés are distinguished by dense herbaceous formations such as *Vetiveria nigritana*, *Cyperus articulatus* and *Oryza barthii*, constituting ecological habitats (IPBES, 2019; NBESA, 2022).

The fauna of semi-arid ecosystems is characterised by the presence of emblematic Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian species. These include *Gazella rufifrons*, *Hippotragus equinus*, *Oryx dammah*, a species now extinct in the wild but historically present in the region, as well as *Panthera leo*, known as the West and Central African lion, classified as Critically Endangered in part of its range. The birdlife is particularly remarkable, including *Baeolophus inornatus*, *Aquila rapax*, *Falco naumanni* and several Palearctic migratory species. In these environments, ecological corridors, seasonal

streams, and floodplains of the Waza–Logone region provide prime habitats for freshwater birds (Lake Chad Basin Commission, 2020; Ramsar, 2022; CMS, 2022; IUCN, 2023).

However, recent national assessments highlight a mixed ecological picture. Around 30% of semi-arid areas are still in good ecological condition, 40% show signs of progressive degradation, whilst around 30% are severely degraded, particularly in Diamaré, Mayo-Kani and Logone-and-Chari. This trend in the ecological status of semi-arid ecosystems highlights the growing pressure on natural resources, the fragility of soils and increased exposure to climate-related hazards. Despite this, semi-arid ecosystems contain important areas of Sahelian biodiversity, such as the Logone Valley, Waza National Park and transboundary corridors (MINEPDED, 2022; Ramsar, 2022).

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Cameroon's semi-arid ecosystems provide a range of essential ecosystem services.

▾ Provisioning services

Semi-arid ecosystems are one of the main pillars of national pastoral production and play a crucial role in transhumant and agropastoral livestock farming. They also provide firewood, gum arabic (*Acacia senegal*, *Acacia seyal*), wild fruits and medicinal plants, which are essential for food security, health and household income (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020; MINEPDED, 2022).

Floodplains and Yaérés of the Logone Valley contribute substantially to pastoral and fisheries production, supporting fishing and providing food resources (LCBC, 2020; Ramsar, 2022). Thus, these environments make a decisive contribution to food security, livelihoods and local economies in the Cameroonian Sahel.

▾ Regulatory services

Floodplains and Yaérés of semi-arid ecosystems play a major role in hydrological regulation, seasonal water storage and groundwater recharge (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020; LCBC, 2020; Ramsar, 2022; UNCCD, 2022). These ecosystems also contribute to local climate regulation and, to a certain extent, to mitigating

the effects of heatwaves and droughts (IPBES, 2019; IPCC, 2022). Finally, these environments contribute to the functioning of biogeochemical cycles, particularly those of carbon and nutrients, thereby playing a vital role in maintaining ecological functionality (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020).

▾ Cultural services

The semi-arid ecosystems of the North and Far North regions of Cameroon are areas

deeply shaped by socio-cultural practices and traditional knowledge that underpin pastoral

and agro-pastoral ways of life and reinforce the collective identity of local communities. These areas are inhabited by Sudano-Sahelian ethnic groups such as the Fulani, Kotoko, Massa, Toupouri, Mafa, Moundang, Guemdjek, Kapsiki, Guidar, Fali, Daba, Mousgoum and Mandara, whose natural resource management practices, transhumance routes and seasonal rituals are closely linked to semi-arid environmental rhythms (IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).

Traditional Sahelian systems traditionally regulate access to pastoral routes, water points and pastures, organise transhumance periods and incorporate social and spiritual rules that ensure community cohesion and the sustainable management of resources in the face of seasonal water variability (IPBES,

2018; MINEPDED, 2022). This local knowledge and expertise, based on the observation of climatic cycles, ancestral practices and the intergenerational transmission of pastoral knowledge, strengthens the socio-ecological resilience of communities (UNESCO, 2018; IPBES, 2019).

Several festivals and cultural expressions reflect this close link between communities and the natural environment, such as the Fing Zam, Tokna Massana and Gurna festivals, which celebrate dances, rituals and traditional knowledge, and thereby cultural identity (MINEPDED, 2022).

Finally, traditional Sahelian architecture, such as the Saré, a type of dwelling characterised by an enclosure comprising several individual huts.

Support services

Despite the arid climate, semi-arid ecosystems support biological cycles, notably species reproduction and the maintenance of genetic diversity, which is important for ecological adaptation and resilience. They also play a crucial role for migratory species of international

importance (IPBES, 2019; FAO, 2020; CMS, 2022; Ramsar, 2022). For example, the floodplains and associated wetlands adjacent to the Logone River are prime habitats for freshwater birds and migratory species (CMS, 2022; Ramsar, 2022).

Conservation and restoration initiatives

Cameroon is conducting several initiatives for the conservation and restoration of semi-arid ecosystems through various projects and programmes. These initiatives are set out in the table below.

Table 8 : Major initiatives for the conservation, management and restoration of semi-arid areas

Programme / project	Objectives	Areas of intervention	Institutions / partners
Great Green Wall (GGW)	Ecological restoration, reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, soil stabilisation; strengthening of livelihoods	Garoua Corridor – Maroua – Kousseri, Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian zones of the North and Far North regions	MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA; Pan-African Agency for the Green Great Wall, African Union; FAO; GIZ; European Union

Green Sahel Programme	Combating desertification, community reforestation, economic diversification, climate resilience	North and Far North regions	MINEPDED, MINADER, MINEPIA; UNDP; UNEP; local partners
Sustainable Land and Forest Management Project (PGDTF)	Land restoration; reduction of degradation; participatory governance of natural resources	Mayo-Kani, Diamare and adjacent areas	MINEPDED; Global Environment Facility (GEF); UNDP; regional decentralised services
RESILAC project (Resilience of the Lake Chad Basin)	Socio-ecological resilience; strengthening of livelihoods; community stabilisation; sustainable resource management	Far North region, Logone River basin and border areas	Far North Region Governor's Office; European Union (EU); ACTED; CARE; COOPI; CILSS

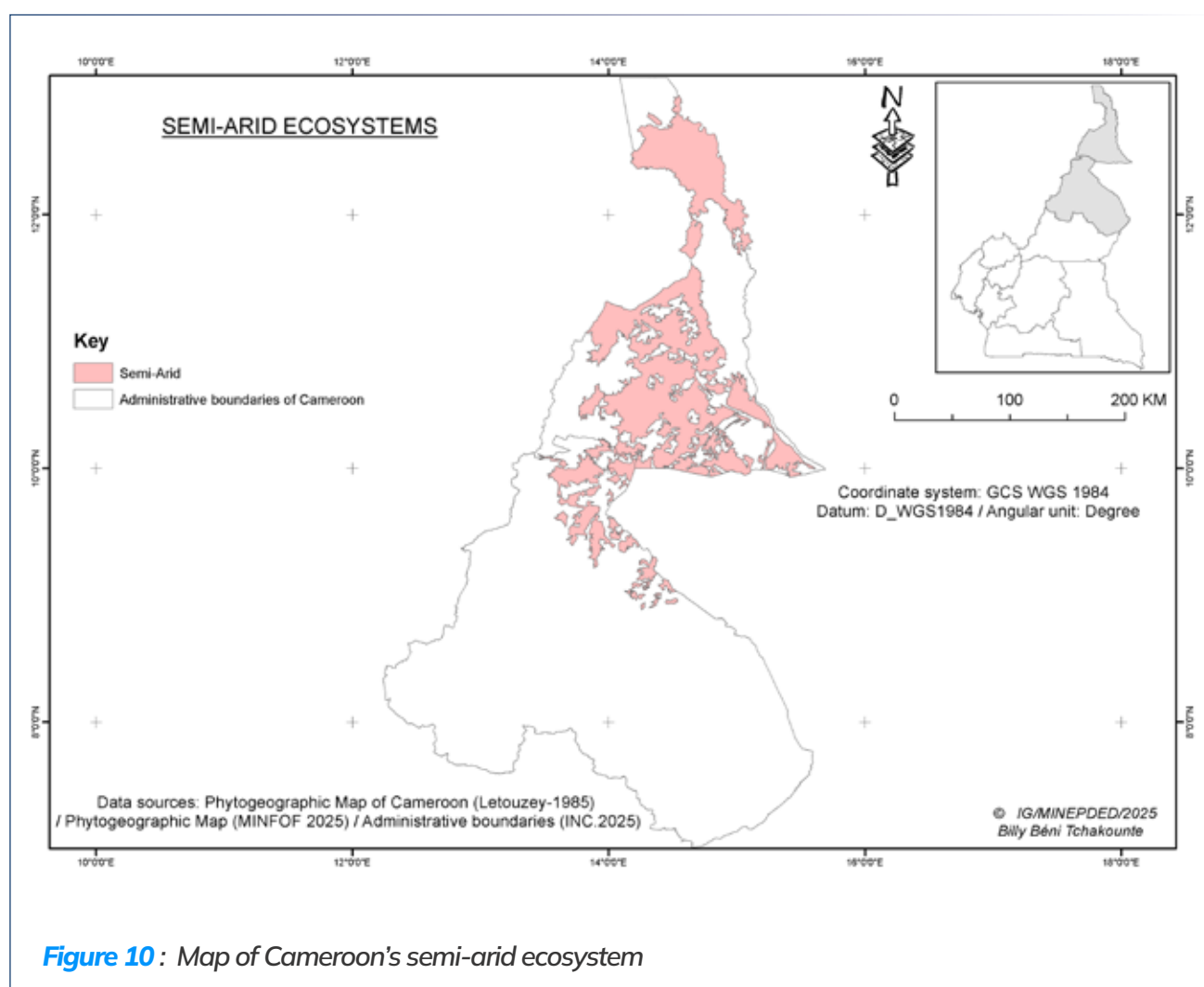
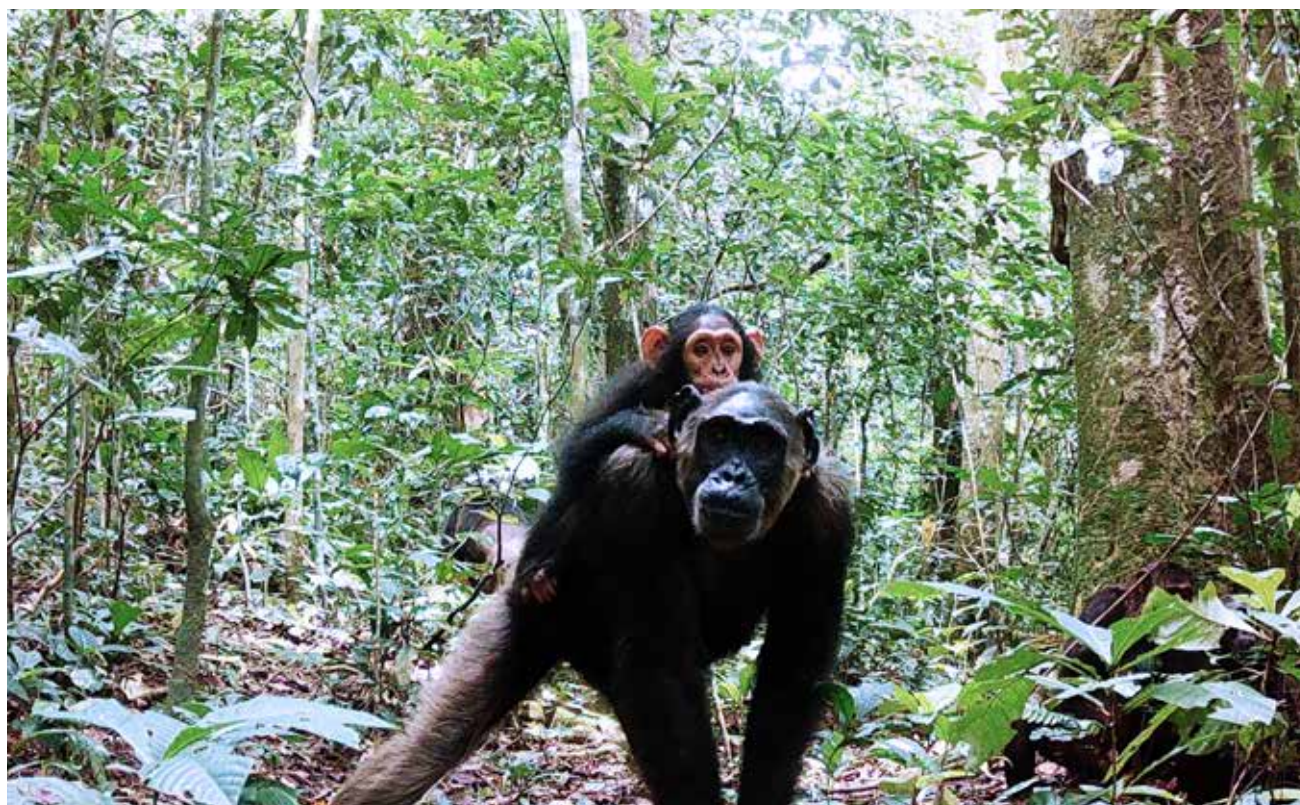


Figure 10 : Map of Cameroon's semi-arid ecosystem

II.2. State of Biodiversity Conservation in Cameroon

Biodiversity conservation in Cameroon relies on a diversified network of protected areas with an estimated coverage of about 22% of the national territory. The national network of protected areas forms the bedrock of biodiversity conservation. The territorial distribution of these conservation units covers the country's major ecological regions: dense forests in the South and East, Sudanese and Sahelo-Sudanese savannahs in the North, wetlands of the Logone Valley, montane ecosystems of the Cameroonian backbone as well as coastal and estuary complexes. (Forest Atlas of Cameroon, 2022).

Cameroon now has a wide network of one hundred and three (103) protected areas covering various categories, including national parks (Lobeke, Boumba Bek, Nki, Campo-Ma'an, Deng, Mbam and Djerem, Korup, Mount Cameroon, Waza, Faro, Benoue, Bouba Ndjidda, etc.), wildlife reserves (Dja, Ossa Lake, Kimbi River, Mbi Crater, Santchou, etc.), hunting zones and integral natural reserves as well as marine and coastal protected areas such as Douala-Edea and Campo-Ma'an. The following figure shows the map of Cameroon's protected areas.



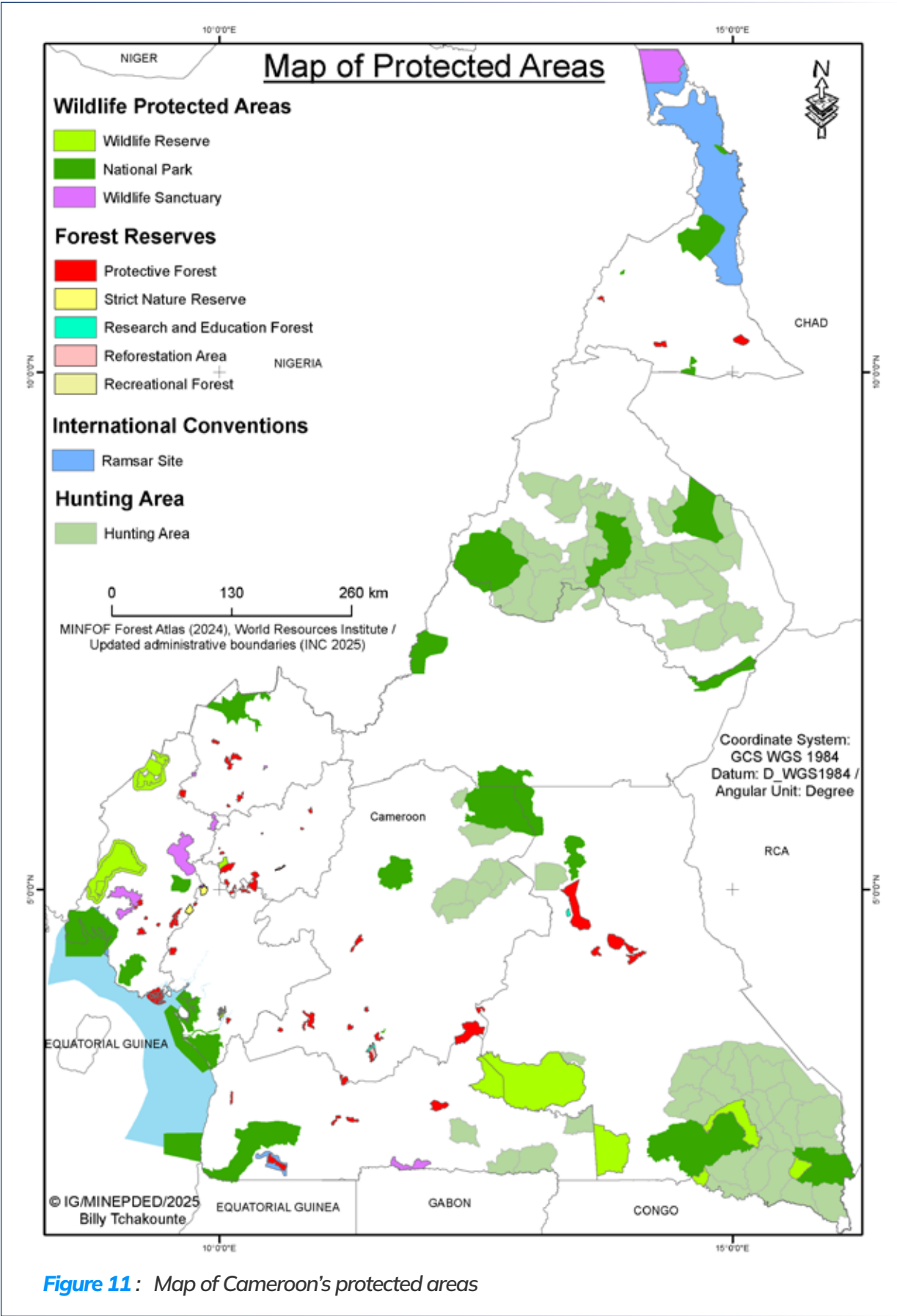


Figure 11: Map of Cameroon's protected areas

However, without effective management, these protected areas may become mere designations, no longer able to fulfil their fundamental role, namely biodiversity conservation and maintenance of vital ecosystem services. This is why effective management of protected areas is more than imperative. To this end, several tools have been developed and are used to follow-up and assess the effective management of protected areas. They include, amongst other, the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET), Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM), Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe). Among these tools, the Integrated Management

Effectiveness Tool (IMET), developed as part of the BIOPAMA programme, was used to assess the management effectiveness of a number of protected areas of Cameroon, namely the Faro, Deng, Benoue, Bouba Ndjida, Korup, Campo-Ma'an parks and the Dja wildlife Reserve (World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA, 2025). This tool helps managers of protected areas to plan, monitor and assess the effectiveness of their management, thereby improving biodiversity conservation. It is based on a participatory approach using indicators to analyse the performance of protected areas management, identify challenges, guide conservation decisions and interventions.

II.2.1 Other Effective Conservation Measures per area in Cameroon

In Cameroon, significant progress has already been made in establishing other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) as additional tools to protected areas in view of the achievement of the national conservation goal. Several technical and scientific initiatives have been carried out. These included the analysis of national legal frameworks and their compatibility for the establishment of OECMs in Cameroon with as case study, Operational Technical Units (OTUs) around the Tri national Sangha (TNS) in the East region and Campo Ma'an National Park in the South region, led by REPAR in 2025. In the same light, a study carried out by AJESH in 2025 on the identification and selection of potential OECMs, following the IUCN methodology, was done in part of the South-West Region. Furthermore, the FIDEPE Foundation (2025) is

carrying out popularisation and awareness-raising actions to promote the recognition of Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas and Territories (APACs) as OECMs.

Based on these initiatives, a draft Order was drawn up to set up a national legal framework to define OECMs. This draft Order specifies, amongst other things, the categorisation, principles for the creation, governance and management of OECMs in Cameroon.

All these efforts reflect a national momentum, combining participatory governance and capacity building, thereby laying the foundations for a coherent and inclusive framework for the effective establishment of OECMs in Cameroon.

II.2.2 Monitoring of the State of Species on the IUCN Red List in Cameroon

Over the last ten years, the status of threatened species in Cameroon, as assessed by IUCN, remains a cause for concern, with an overall increase of the number of species in decline due to deforestation, illegal hunting and climate change. However, there have been isolated

conservation successes, as is the case for some primates and birds, thus demonstrating that targeted efforts can reverse the trend, although resources remain limited given the scale of threats.

Many reports highlight an acceleration in the decline of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, with growing human pressure, namely loss of habitat and poaching. Pressure on habitats is also a factor resulting in the destruction of forests and wetlands, affecting flagship species such as elephants, birds and great apes like gorillas and chimpanzees. The effects of climate change are creating additional pressure, affecting habitats and species' life cycle.

Literature review on the assessment of ecosystem dynamic and evolution of threatened species in Cameroon, according to the IUCN Red List, has enabled the assessment of the conservation status of threatened species. The process consisted in extracting, from the official IUCN database, species classified as threatened (Critically endangered - CE, Endangered - EN and Vulnerable - VU), incorporating taxonomic information, assessment criteria, distribution and main threats.

Results show that Cameroon has 295 animal species recorded on the IUCN Red List, covering a wide taxonomic range, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. These species were then analysed by ecosystem (freshwater, dense humid forests, savannahs, montane, marine and coastal areas), as well as by administrative

regions, enabling the identification of areas with high concentrations of threatened species and geographical conservation priorities. For example, it was observed that mammals such as some primates, pangolins and great carnivorous like leopards are classified as endangered, even as critically endangered, while birds and amphibians are strongly in decline, with some groups being re-classified into higher risk categories.

Concerning flora, the study highlights 846 plant species threatened with extinction, also classified according to the IUCN's Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) categories. These species are listed along with their status, their botanical family and level of endemism, are then grouped by major national ecosystems in order to better determine areas critical for plant conservation. More than one third of tree species is threatened, indirectly affecting wildlife.

Despite this bleak picture, local conservation efforts made through the management of protected areas and the fight against poaching have helped to stabilise or improve the status of some species, although such successes are modest.



II.3. Trends and Stakes in Biodiversity Management

Cameroon is home to a significant biodiversity which is unfortunately subject to gradual erosion. According to BES national assessment (2023), forest cover fell from 22.5 million to 18 million hectares between 2000 and 2023, representing an average loss of 180 000 ha/year. Aquatic ecosystems have lost 25% of their ecological functionality, wetlands have reduced by 30% and populations of great mammals

have fallen by 60% (WWF, 2022). Mountain endemic species have seen their distribution area reduced by 45%, while 420 species are now classified as threatened according to IUCN (2023) and MINEPDED (2025). Major causes include: (i) habitat loss and fragmentation (70 %), (ii) overexploitation of resources (20 %), (iii) pollution and climate change (10 %).



II.4. Causes and Consequences of Biodiversity Loss

II.4.1. Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

Biodiversity loss in Cameroon is the result of a combination of direct and indirect factors acting

at different levels, namely local, national and regional. These factors interact and reflect the

complex relationships between ecological, economic and social dynamics (MINEPDED, 2023). There are direct and indirect drivers. Direct drivers are mainly related to human activities such as deforestation, overexploitation

of resources, pollution, urbanisation. Indirect drivers on their part are related to governance, demographic, economic, cultural, security and social aspects which facilitate or exacerbate direct drivers.

➤ A. Direct Drivers

The National Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Assessment undertaken by MINEPDED in 2022 was carried out in line with the methodology of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The first global assessment report carried out by IPBES in 2019 identified five main drivers of biodiversity loss, namely:

- Land and water use change;
- Overexploitation of biological resources;
- Pollution;
- Climate change;
- Invasive Alien Species.

i. LAND-USE CHANGE

The search for new agricultural lands constitutes one of the main factors for biodiversity decline. Changes in Land use result notably from industrial agriculture which requires an increased conversion of forests, savannahs and even semi-arid areas into monoculture plantations. This situation is exacerbated by the unsustainable expansion of agricultural and pastoral activities, mining in highly ecologically-significant areas as well as poor institutional coordination. In such context, overlappings appear in land use maps, particularly between mines, forest concessions,

agriculture, conservation areas and grazing zones. (MINEPDED, 2021 ; MINEPDED, 2022).



ii. OVEREXPLOITATION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES



According to the sector biodiversity footprint in Cameroon, pressure on biodiversity is driven largely by the overexploitation of biological resources and recourse to unsustainable use

practices. This situation is observed particularly in forest activities that contribute to species loss and account for about 1% of annual deforestation, pressure is concentrated on a limited number of high-value species such as ayous and sapelli (MINEPDED, 2021). The excess harvesting of plant species such as *Prunus africana*, *Gnetum garcinia* and *Gnetum africana* remains a cause for concern, despite efforts made by Cameroon to respect the commitments within the framework of international agreements. At the same time, the illegal exploitation of forest resources, including

some forms of small-scale logging is strongly widespread and supplies national markets. These pressures also extend to fauna, where poaching and the traffic of threatened species persist. These pressures are also exerted on

aquatic milieus where the use of unsustainable fishing techniques leads to the shrinking of stocks and destruction of habitats (MINEPDED, 2022).

iii. POLLUTION

Pollution is a major concern because of its impacts on human health, ecosystems and services they provide. Different sources of pollution contribute to the degradation of all ecosystems and loss of biodiversity. In Cameroon, uncontrolled urbanisation and industrialisation, coupled with poor waste management systems cause significant discharge of household, hospital and industrial effluents into aquatic environments, especially in major cities such as Douala, Yaounde, Buea, Limbe, Garoua, Maroua, Bamenda and Bafoussam. The volume of waste produced, estimated at over two million tonnes per year for the towns of Yaounde and Douala, remains inadequately managed due to urban planning and management systems that are still ineffective (NIS, 2018; MINEPDED, 2021). This situation is even more preoccupying in industrial zones where several operators have so far paid little attention to the disposal of their waste, despite the legal and regulatory control and monitoring provisions set up by the

administration in charge of environment.

Agro-industrial activities also constitute another major source of pollution, particularly when environmental requirements, namely buffer zones around waterways, are not respected (MINEPDED, 2022). The intensive use of fertilisers and crop protection products as well as the discharge of residues from the processing of palm oil, contribute to soil, water and air contamination (MINEPDED-SPANB II, 2019; MINEPDED, 2022).



iv. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate variations constitute one of the main pressure factors on the health of ecosystems, with significant effects particularly on more vulnerable environments, notably semi-arid areas, savannahs, freshwater ecosystems and marine and coastal environments. These dynamics result, amongst other things, in rising temperatures, reduced rainfall, lower river flows and rising sea levels (MINEPDED, 2021).

These factors contributing to climate vulnerability, coupled with the unsustainable use of natural resources, exacerbate threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services (MINEPDED, 2022).

v. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES.

Invasive alien species are defined as organisms capable of growing and spreading beyond distinct geographical or reproductive range, while posing risks to ecosystems, habitats or species, with environmental and/or economic consequences. They are considered as the second major cause of biodiversity loss globally, after land use change (MEA, 2005; Slingenberg et al., 2009; CBD, 2014; IPBES, 2019).

In Cameroon, several invasive species, be they native or non-native, such as water hyacinth in freshwater milieus, Striga weed, various caterpillars and locusts, some vectors of zoonoses, modify abiotic environments and affect local species. These dynamics lead to the decline in the reproduction potential of affected species, increased vulnerability to predators and competitors, and may result in their disappearance from different ecosystems. The emergence or re-emergence of zoonoses are an indicator of interactions between human populations, wildlife and domestic animals, which generate health risks. Some invasive species are characterised by their spatial distribution.

This is the case with the *Nypa fruticans* palm tree that is colonising the Rio Del Rey mangroves and gradually replacing *Avicennia* spp in the coastal and marine areas of Bakassi, or *Tithonia diversifolia*, largely widespread in the West region of Cameroon. Finally, other species spread as a result of human activities, namely through the release of organisms carried in ship ballast waters into environments where they were previously absent (MINEPDED, 2018; MINEPDED-SPANB, 2019; NBESA, 2022).



▾ B. Indirect Drivers

Indirect drivers of biodiversity degradation in Cameroon are presented and described below,

according to the results of the sector biodiversity footprint in Cameroon (MINEPDED, 2021).

a. Demographic Pressure

In Cameroon, an estimated 80% of the rural population, comprising mainly the most vulnerable households, derives most of its livelihood from natural resources (MINEPDED, 2022). This population is growing at an annual rate of 2.8% (RGPC, 2010), in some localities,

resulting in an increased pressure on natural resources and consequently on biodiversity. Here, about 90% of households use firewood as main source of energy (SIE, 2010). Meanwhile, urban demand for timber is constantly increasing.

b. The Impoverishment of Rural Households

Poverty is undoubtedly one of the structural factors, and indeed a major indirect driver of deforestation. Nearly 40% of the national

population lives below the poverty line. This phenomenon is present across all the regions of the country, with a variable incidence ranging



from 32.5% in the South to 56.3% in the Far North region. Rural areas thus have the highest poverty levels at the national level (MINEPDED, 2021; IUCN-PC, 2014).

Despite the significance of the agricultural sector to economic growth and job creation, poverty remains persistent and particularly acute in rural areas. Faced with this reality, a greater proportion of the communities living near forests rely heavily on natural resources, namely forest resources, for their livelihoods. Forests and

natural spaces therefore represent a source of food and energy, in particular through the use of firewood (MINEPDED, 2021). This situation stems from several concomitant factors, including the impact of post-harvest losses, the effects of economic crisis, price fluctuations of some agricultural products on the local and international markets, difficulties in accessing agricultural loan as well as inadequate or even lack of post-harvest processing and storage infrastructure.

c. Land and Territorial Governance

The governance system outlines the conditions for accessing and securing natural resources, including those relating to biodiversity. In this regard, several categories of stakeholders intervene in the management of the territory and land, namely the relevant administrations, Regional and Local Authorities (RLAs) and Traditional chiefdoms. This mode of governance indicates the coexistence of different institutions

and forms of authority, which can lead to conflicts of competence, unorthodox practices, contributing to increased land insecurity. This insecurity is also seen in the management of afforestation areas set up by public administrations. However, species with great value to the populations are generally better preserved within the village territories where land rights are most firmly established.

d. The Level of Knowledge of the Legal Framework and Techniques for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

The use of biodiversity in Cameroon is governed by a legal and regulatory framework comprising a body of legislations the main instruments of which are: Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on the Framework Law relating to Environmental Management, Law No. 2021/014 of 09 July 2021 to govern access to genetic resources, their derivatives, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the

fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation, Law No. 2024/008 of 24 July 2024 to lay down forestry and wildlife regulations, Law No. 2025/006 of 25 April 2025 governing Biosecurity in Cameroon, Law No. 2025/013 of 17 December 2025 to lay down rules and regulations governing organic farming in Cameroon.

This legislation is still less known and popularised among the people. The resulting good practices regarding the sustainable management of biodiversity are little known to the population, all of which hamper the development of an environmental awareness necessary for an appropriate use of natural resources.

The techniques used by the population in Cameroon to exploit biodiversity, in most ecosystems, are extensive, rudimentary and could be improved to better take biodiversity into consideration. These techniques that could be improved and are poorly mastered

by the population, include agroforestry, terrace farming, organic composting, intercropping, the limited use of chemical fertilisers, contour farming for water and soil conservation, the use of local biological insecticides, creation and maintenance of nurseries for useful species, the creation of micro-basins to catch water and restore soils. People generally rely on their intuition and century-old experience in carrying out their activities. The development of best practices in the use of these techniques would contribute the sustainable management of biodiversity.

e. The Level of Consultation and Coordination among Stakeholders in Biodiversity Management Processes

Despite the consultation and coordination mechanism put in place at national, devolved and decentralised levels, the lack of operationalisation of some committees such as divisional committees for the monitoring

of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) results in a low participation of some stakeholders in the decision-making and monitoring process of biodiversity management.

f. Insecurity and Management of Displaced Persons

For several years now, some regions of Cameroon have been facing attacks from the Boko Haram terrorist group and the effects of the sociopolitical crisis in the North-West and South-West regions, all exacerbated by the negative effects of climate change. This context marked

by insecurity has caused the displacement of populations, some of whom have settled in the areas surrounding protected areas. This demographic dynamic is resulting in increased pressure on biodiversity, namely firewood, non-timber forest products and wildlife, etc.

g. Securing Protected Areas

Easy access to conservation areas and to forests is recognised as an indirect factor of biodiversity degradation. In fact, control mechanisms put in place by government services act as deterrent to illegal logging activities. When control

mechanisms, human resources and logistics means are inadequate, it becomes easy for illegal loggers who plunder biological resources to access these areas.

C. Consequences of Biodiversity Loss

Biodiversity loss results in three main categories of consequences, namely ecological, economic and socio-cultural.

a. Ecological Consequences

Biodiversity degradation results in major disruptions to ecosystems and natural habitats. Anthropogenic activities disrupt biodiversity habitats by facilitating biological invasions, altering species diversity and ecosystem functions (MINEPDED-6NR, 2014; MINADER, 2015; IPBES, 2019; MINEPDED, 2019).

The impacts are particularly visible on poorly regulated freshwater systems where pollution and some invaders such as the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and water fern (*Salvinia molesta*), seriously affect freshwater bodies and contribute to the extinction of reptiles, amphibians and mammals (MINEPDED-NBSAP II, 2014).

Apart from biological invasions, bushfires, poaching, slash-and-burn agriculture and other

unsustainable agricultural practices, illegal trade of wildlife and mining have far-reaching ecological impacts on the forest ecosystem and the degradation of its multiple functions such as climate regulation, hydrology, soils, fauna and flora. This situation sometimes forces the local population to travel long distances to harvest firewood, farmers abandon their depleted farmlands and clear new lands in forest reserves (Keble, 2005; Momo Solefack et al., 2018). This has led to serious disruptions to the habitats of some species like the water chevrotain (*Hyemoschus aquaticus*), with unreclaimed mining areas becoming traps for animals and breeding grounds for mosquitoes (CIFOR, 2015).

b. Economic Consequences

Biodiversity degradation, due to the proliferation of invasive alien species and climate change, has significant economic impacts.

The invasion of ecosystems by some alien species results in direct economic costs, because of the decrease in agricultural production and low productivity of NTFPs (MINEPDED-NBSAP II, 2014).

In the fisheries sector, the fall in fish catches in freshwater and marine ecosystems directly affects the livelihoods of fishermen. This situation leads to the shifting of activities towards the extraction of mangrove wood and production of charcoal to shun poverty, a phenomenon which is particularly rampant within the neighbouring

communities of these mangrove ecosystems (FAO, 2014; Thierry et al., 2018; NIS, 2018).

Mining activities equally contribute to economic losses by causing a decline in animal populations and plant communities and by compromising the development of any other economically viable activity (Tieguhong, 2014).

Moreover, disruption to the cropping calendar due to climate change, may lead to the loss of many local varieties of late-season crops and force some regions to resort to marginal farming with the resulting food insecurity (PNACC, 2015).

c. Socio-cultural Consequences

Biodiversity degradation has serious social and cultural consequences, namely poverty and food

insecurity, which can lead to a decline in moral standards and, consequently, a loss of cultural

values. The loss of rare biological resources causes monetary and property poverty, generating conflicts over land use between farmers and grazers, miners/agro-industrial operators and forests loggers, local communities and professional hunters (MINFOF, 2014; Nguiffo

and Sonkoue, 2015; NIS, 2018). This situation increases pressures on the environment and affects the health of the population just as much as it exacerbates food insecurity (PNACC, 2015; MINEPAT, 2019).



7

II.5. Trends per Main Types of Ecosystems

A. Tropical Dense Humid Forest Ecosystem

The dynamic of evolution of wildlife diversity in the tropical dense humid forest ecosystem is reflected in a decline in the number of species. This decrease is illustrated by the analysis of data from the Campo Ma'an National Park where the relative abundance of all large and medium-sized mammals fell by 50% between 2014 and 2020 due to heavy anthropogenic pressure, with an estimated drop of 64% in elephant density, a 60% decrease in that of great apes and losses of around 70% for duikers and other ungulates (MINFOF, 2021). A decline in certain species (conductors, borers) has also been observed (Nzoo Dongmo et al., 2006; Bobo et al., 2014 ; MINEPDED-NBSAP II, 2014; MINFOF, 2018)



B. Freshwater Ecosystem

In the analysis of the trends observed, significant changes have been recorded in relation to the scope and hydrological regime of water bodies

and, to a lesser extent, rainfall. These changes are described according to the main river basins.

The Lake Chad Basin:



In this hydrographic area, the surface area of Lake Chad fell from 26,000 km² in 1960 to about 1700 km² in 2000, corresponding to a 93.5% decrease of its surface area. Floods of the Logone River have also decreased in scale, with an average debit falling from 2200m³/s before 1970 to 1410 m³/s after this date, representing a 36% drop. Moreover, water resources available in the dry season have recorded a 55% drop in flow, falling from 48 m³/s before the drought of 1970 to 22 m³ (Lienou, 2001; IUCN and LCBC, 2007).

The Niger Basin:



In the Niger Basin, climate and hydrologic observations highlight a strong variability and a general downward trend in water resources since the major droughts of the 1970s. According to national hydrometeorological analyses, the basin recorded a drop in rainfall of between -6% and -12% compared to levels observed before 1970, thereby indicating a significant deficit in rainfall (MINEPDED, 2018).

This drop in rainfall has led to a corresponding drop in surface runoffs and a decrease in groundwater recharge, directly affecting the flow of main rivers. Hydrologic fluctuations result in a drop in the frequency, intensity and duration of seasonal floods, but also a sharp decrease in low-water flows during the dry season. This situation particularly affects water systems linked to the Benoue River and its affluents, contributing to the resurgence of hydrological droughts and increasing the vulnerability of communities to water insecurity (IUCN & CBLT, 2007; MINEPDED, 2018).

The River Sanaga Basin:

The Sanaga basin is the largest mainland basin in Cameroon. The principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and implementation of a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) are applied therein. Hydrologic observations in this basin indicate a significant variation of water regimes since the major droughts of the 1970s, with downward trends for average runoffs and sharp seasonal

variations across the basin, due to rainfall variations and anthropogenic pressures upstream and downstream (PANGIRE, 2019). The drop observed in the average flows of the Sanaga and its affluents and the aggravation of low-water flow periods and inter-annual cycles affect the supply of major hydraulic infrastructure, biodiversity and vital activities of the neighbouring populations.

C. Montane Ecosystem

According to WWF (2011), the total surface area of montane ecosystems is estimated at 35,646.77 km². Between 2015 and 2019, estimates indicate:

- ✧ A loss of 33,586.31 ha of plant cover in the forests of Cameroon's highlands,
- ✧ A reduction of 11,268.49 ha of plant cover within the mountain forests of Mount Cameroon and Bioko;

- ✧ A loss of between 168 and 179.20 ha of plant cover in the mosaic ecoregions of the Mandara Plateau.

These changes reflect the advanced stage of degradation of this ecosystem. Furthermore, at the level of Mount Oku, a decline in the forest cover was observed, reaching about three-quarters of its initial scope between 1978 and 2001. Over the same period, the surface areas allocated to cultivated land almost doubled.

D. Semi-Arid Ecosystems

Desertification is a major factor of land degradation within the semi-arid ecosystem. The main ecogeographical zones are centred around the following areas: Lake Chad basin, Logone Valley, Yaérés and Waza National parks, the Diamare plain, Mounts Mandara and Mayo-Oulo and the Mayo-Louti/Benoue North corridor (MINEPDED, 2018). This phenomenon manifests itself in the appearance of vast stretches of bare soils, locally known as *hardé*, or soils that have become infertile as a result of land degradation. Flooding also contributes significantly to this degradation. For example, in 2017, major floods were recorded thirteen times in a single year, compounded by a high frequency of bushfires (MINEPDED, 2018).

The patterns of land and landscape degradation observed in the North region are similar to those of the Far North region. The specificity of this zone lies however in the pronounced influence of migratory flows, which exacerbate the pressure on biodiversity.

The surface area of the semi-arid ecosystem is estimated at about 2878.6 km² (WWF, 2011). Between 2015 and 2019, the loss of plant cover is evaluated at approximately 673263.32 ha, reflecting a high level of environmental degradation. This degradation of semi-arid ecosystems is manifested by a significant reduction of the plant cover, mainly in the Far North region, where about 19,099 km², representing 56% of the territory, are moderately to severely degraded lands, compared with 10,106.5 km² in the North region (MINEPAT, 2016).



E. Tropical Wooded Savannah Ecosystem

Like the semi-arid ecosystem, this ecosystem is also subject to the phenomenon of desertification, leading to land degradation and deforestation. In its Northern part, it is particularly vulnerable to overgrazing, a result of the coexistence of agricultural activities and transhumance breeding. This situation has

resulted in a significant expansion of agricultural surface areas and protected areas, often at the expense of grazing lands. The Northern area of the tropical wooded savannah ecosystem is also characterised by recurring widespread bushfires (MINEPAT, 2016). In the Western Highlands region, accelerated land degradation

is mainly due to the strong population pressure combined with geomorphological constraints.

The surface area of the tropical wooded savannah ecosystem is estimated at 188,058.5 km², according to WWF, (2011). Between 2015

and 2019, losses of plant cover were evaluated at:

- ✦ 658,985.59 ha within the Guinean forest savannah mosaic,
- ✦ 850,714.43 ha in the Sudanese savannah ecoregion.

F. Coastal and Marine Ecosystem

In the coastal and marine ecosystem, many economic activities are developed which lead to biodiversity loss. These activities include industrial and small-scale fishing, oil exploitation in the Gulf of Guinea, flow and ebb of vessels in port areas and the development of large agro-industrial complexes. These complexes include large industrial plantations of plantains, rubber, tea and oil palm that contribute to speeding up deforestation due to the harvesting of firewood while facilitating the development of various sources of pollution, landslides and the resurgence of floods (MINEPAT, 2016).

The specific Dynamics of the coastal and marine ecosystem have led to a total forest loss of about 208.8 thousand hectares between 2001 and 2014 (MINEPDED, 2017). This loss is broken down as follows: 34.7 thousand hectares for the period 2011-2005, 71.8 thousand hectares for the period 2006-2010 and 102.3 thousand hectares for the period 2011-2014. The phenomenon mainly affects the Fako, Sanaga-

Maritime, Ocean and Moungo Divisions. In terms of deforestation rates, the Moungo, Fako and Wouri divisions, each lost more than 5% of their initial forest cover in 2000.

With the exception of the Fako, Moungo and Ndian divisions where a slow down in deforestation was observed between 2006 and 2010, the trend sharply increased between 2011 and 2014. In the Ocean and Sanaga-Maritime divisions, deforestation recorded over the last four years has been equivalent to, and even greater than the level cumulated over the period 2001-2010, that is nine years.

The surface area of the coastal and marine ecosystem is estimated at 7015.3 km², according to WWF, (2011). Between 2015 and 2019, losses of plant cover were evaluated at:

- ✦ 616,193.03 ha in the Cross-Sanaga-Bioko coastal forest ecoregions;
- ✦ 35,226.84 ha at the level of Cameroon's mangrove.





Chapter III

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK BY 2030



Vision & Mission

Cameroon's vision for biodiversity was defined in NBSAP II as follows:



By 2035, a sustainable relationship with biodiversity is established in its use and sharing of benefits to meet the development needs and well-being of the people, and ecosystem balance is preserved through sector and decentralized mainstreaming with the effective participation of all stakeholders including local communities

To bring this vision to fruition, a mission has been defined in a coherent, inclusive and participatory manner, through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, mobilising all stakeholders around a common commitment, namely:



Take urgent coordinated and inclusive measures to stop and reverse biodiversity loss in Cameroon, restore degraded ecosystems and ensure their sustainable use in order to establish a harmonious and lasting relationship between nature and development by 2035.

This mission aims to promote the well-being of the population through conservation, enhancement and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from natural resources. It is based on a sector-based and decentralised integration, the effective participation of all stakeholders and the adequate mobilisation of financial and technical resources necessary for its implementation.

III.2. Guiding Principles

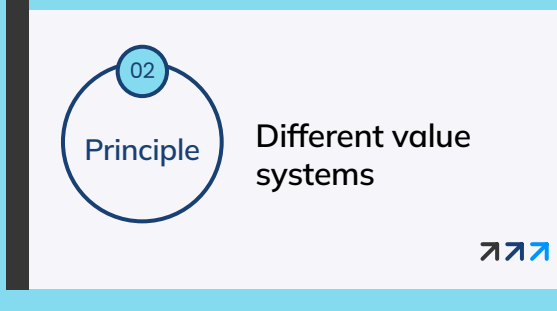
The implementation of the strategic and operational biodiversity framework by 2030 is based on eighteen (18) guiding principles that ensure a coherent, inclusive action aligned with international commitments. These principles form the ethical, political and methodological basis that guides the vision, targets and actions outlined in the national framework, in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. They notably reaffirm the sacrality of the rights and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, the need to take into account the diversity of value systems, and the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach involving all stakeholders.

They also ensure that the framework is adapted to national priorities, that the right to development is respected, that human rights, gender equality and inter-generational equity

are taken into consideration, while ensuring a balance between the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Furthermore, these principles establish the need for an implementation based on science, innovation, traditional knowledge, ecosystem approach, education and lifelong learning. They insist on consistency with international instruments, cooperation, institutional synergy and appropriate access to financial resources. Finally, they highlight the importance of an integrated health approach, acknowledging the close link between human, animal, plant health and the integrity of ecosystems. Structured as such, these principles provide the conceptual and operational foundation that guides all national actions aimed at protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity by 2030, while strengthening the country's ecological, social and economic resilience.

Table 9: Principles of the Strategic and Operational Biodiversity Framework by 2030

 Principles	 Portées
	Respect for rights, traditional knowledge, values, innovations and practices, with full and effective participation based on free, prior and informed consent.
	Recognition of different world views (biodiversity, Mother Earth, life systems), cultural and spiritual values, including for countries that recognise the rights of nature.



Whole-of-government and whole-of-society Approach



Recognition that implementation requires the coordinated involvement of the State, regional and local authorities, private stakeholders, the civil society and communities.



Whole-of-government and whole-of-society Approach



Recognition that implementation requires the coordinated involvement of the State, regional and local authorities, private stakeholders, the civil society and communities.



Background, priorities and national capacities



Implementation tailored to the realities, needs and capacities of each country in order to contribute to global targets.



Concerted efforts to reach targets



Mobilisation of public support, partnerships and joint actions at all levels.



Right to Development



Promotion of a responsible and sustainable socio-economic development, aligned with biodiversity conservation and the Declaration on the Right to Development of 1986.



Human Rights-based Approach



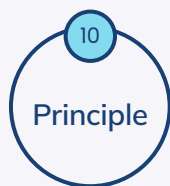
Mainstreaming of the right of every individual to a clean, healthy, sustainable environment and the respect for international standards relating to human rights.



Gender



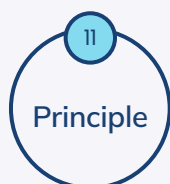
Gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and reduction of inequalities as prerequisites for successful implementation.



Intergenerational Equity



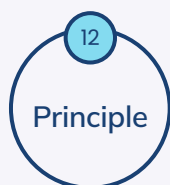
Ensuring that present needs do not compromise those of future generations, with a strong participation of the youth.



Balanced achievement of the three targets of the CBD and its Protocols



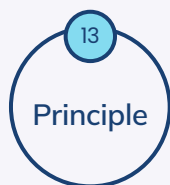
Ensuring an integrated and balanced implementation of conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.



Consistency with international agreements and instruments



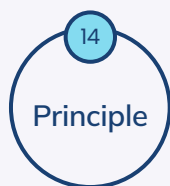
Implementation in accordance with international obligations, without altering the rights and obligations of Parties under other agreements.



Principles of the Rio Declaration



Reversing biodiversity loss guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development



Science and innovation



Drawing on scientific evidence, new technologies, innovations and relevant traditional knowledge.



Ecosystem Approach



Implementation in line with the ecosystem approach outlined in CBD framework.



Formal and Informal Education



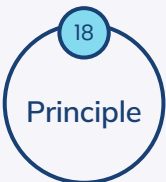
Transformative education and lifelong learning, incorporating cultural dimensions and indigenous knowledge and skills.



Access to Financial Resources



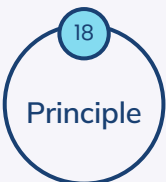
Ensuring appropriate, predictable and accessible funding to effectively implement the framework.



Cooperation and Synergy



Strengthening collaboration between biodiversity-conventions, multilateral environmental agreements, international, regional and national institutions.



Biodiversity and Health (“One Health” Approach)



Link between human, animal, plant and ecosystem health, importance of reducing pressures on biodiversity and ensuring equitable access to health-related technologies.

III.3. Strategic Priorities and National Biodiversity Targets and their alignment

Strategic priorities and national biodiversity targets aim to address the major challenges of ecosystem degradation. They establish biodiversity as a pillar of sustainable development, food security and human well-being. These strategic priorities are directly derived from the national biodiversity and ecosystem services assessment that produced relevant and useful results for analysing the trend paths, in relation to the country's development. In this regard, this assessment helped to carry out a rigorous state of play of biodiversity and ecosystem services, analyse pressures and threats to which they are subjected and review their evolution trends, given the country's development path. It focused on a key political issue relating to the future evolution of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being and development.

The results of this assessment helped to identify four major and inter-related challenges that determine the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in Cameroon, namely: (i) lack of knowledge on biodiversity, (ii) limited mainstreaming

of biodiversity and ecosystem services into development policies and sectors, (iii) gaps in biodiversity governance, and (iv) limited and undiversified funding for biodiversity.

Furthermore, this decade having been dedicated to ecosystem restoration, emphasis was laid on the need to step up restoration efforts in order to preserve and restore ecological functions and the provision of ecosystem services.

Hence, rather than addressing these challenges as mere constraints, Cameroon has chosen to consider them as genuine opportunities for action and transformative change, serving as basis for defining the strategic priorities of this NBSAP. This approach has led to the formulation of five (5) strategic priorities, broken down into twenty-eight (28) national biodiversity targets aligned with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, reflecting an integrated response to the challenges identified.

Table 10: Strategic Priorities and National Biodiversity Targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

Strategic Priorities	National Targets	Description of National Targets	Alignment with the Goals (G) and Targets (T) of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)/ Level (L)
	Target 1: Conserve and sustainably manage about 30% of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and 20% of marine ecosystems by preserving the existing network of protected areas and promoting other effective area-based conservation measures	This target aims to ensure the effective and efficient management of existing conservation areas and strengthen conservation through other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).	Goal B T3. Level: Medium

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Reducing Threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services	Target 2: Reverse the trend by halting human induced extinctions of known threatened species and promoting their recovery and conservation	This target aims to combat the extinction of known threatened species through the implementation of measures to reduce anthropogenic pressures. It also helps to contribute to the recovery and conservation of species.	Goal B T4. Level: High
	Target 3: Significantly reduce the impact of pollution from all sources on biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly those related to plastic waste, nutrients and pesticides and other toxic and/or hazardous chemicals.	This target aims to significantly mitigate the adverse impacts of various sources of pollution on biodiversity, ecosystem services and functions, with a focus on specific pollutants such as plastics, nutrients, pesticides and toxic chemicals, in order to preserve and restore ecosystems.	Goal B T7. Level: High
	Target 4: Contribute to achieving the national commitment to reduce greenhouse gases by 35% by 2030, as set out in the revised NDCs and promote the resilience of ecosystems to climate change.	The aim is to support national efforts to reduce greenhouse gases by 35% by 2030, in accordance with the commitments set out in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) It also aims to promote the resilience of ecosystems, making them less vulnerable and better able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. To this end, it will be necessary not only to take concrete actions to reduce emissions, but also undertake robust initiatives to preserve ecosystems in order to ensure a sustainable and resilient environment in the face of climate challenges.	Goal B T8. Level: High
	Target 5 By 2030, restore about 30% of degraded ecosystems in order to rehabilitate, maintain and enhance nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	This target aims to restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030 in order to restore, rehabilitate, where possible, degraded sites and ecosystems, as well as maintain and enhance nature's contribution to human populations, including ecosystem functions and services which are essential for the survival and well-being of communities and the health of the planet.	Goal A. T 2 and 11 Level: High

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Restoring degraded ecosystems and improving ecosystem services	Target 6: By 2030, reduce by half the level of infestation in areas exposed to invasive alien species by their harvesting, enhancement or elimination, while monitoring and controlling new introductions.	This target aims to streamline half of the areas infested with and exposed to invasive alien species by 2030 through harvesting, enhancement or elimination efforts, while implementing effective monitoring and control measures to prevent new introductions, with a view to protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.	Goal A. T6. Level: High
	Target 7: Increase the surface area of green spaces and promote the conservation and sustainable management of urban wetlands through biodiversity-integrated planning approach for human well-being.	The aim is to increase the surface area of green spaces and foster conservation and sustainable development of urban wetlands, through an urban planning that will make it possible to ensure that spaces are dedicated therein for the well-being of the population and mankind.	Goal A. T12. Level: High
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Developing and Capitalising Information and Knowledge on Biodiversity	Target 8: Ensure that areas under agriculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, through the sustainable use of biodiversity friendly practices that can boost production and ensure food security	The aim is to mainstream sustainable and biodiversity-friendly practices into the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors to increase production and ensure food security. New production techniques must be innovative and ecologically-friendly, while improving the efficiency and sustainability of production systems.	Goal C, T10 Level: High
	Target 9: Promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and associated traditional knowledge to the use of genetic resources.	This target aims to highlight the importance of research and development, and the need to step up research efforts. It also contributes to the enhancement of genetic information and the protection of traditional knowledge relating to the use of genetic resources. The aim is to set up an integrated framework where scientific research and traditional knowledge complement each other for a sustainable management of genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation.	Goal C, T13 Level: High

	Target 10: Promote sustainable consumption, through awareness-raising, education and proposed relevant alternatives to combat food waste and excessive waste generation.	This target aims at changing consumption habits and educating the population and other biodiversity stakeholders to raise awareness on the impacts of food waste and excessive waste generation on the stake of the fight against biodiversity loss, while proposing concrete alternatives in this regard.	Goal C, T16 Level: High
	Target 11: Strengthen and promote biosafety measures under human health safety, biodiversity and the environment, research in the field of modern biotechnology and the development of a local pharmaceutical industry.	The aim is to develop and implement robust measures to prevent risks associated with the use of modern biotechnology, taking into account the imperatives of health security, biodiversity and environmental protection as well as support to research and local pharmaceutical industry.	Goal C, T17 Level: High
	Target 12: : Step up the building and development of capacities in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, biosecurity, exploitation of genetic resources and digital sequencing.	The aim is to build robust and sustainable capacities for biodiversity conservation, the use of genetic resources and digital sequencing while preventing biotechnology risks. It includes initiatives to educate, train and endow stakeholders, and promote sustainable and secured practices in these areas.	Goal C, T20 Level: Medium
	Target 13: Promote cooperation, knowledge-sharing, technology transfer and development, as well as scientific research programmes, for the sustainable management of biodiversity	The target seeks to encourage international, regional, sub-regional and national cooperation and facilitate the sharing and transfer of technologies. It also aims at promoting the development of scientific research programmes that support sustainable biodiversity management. The aim is to build technological and scientific capacities to better understand, conserve and sustainably use biological resources.	Goal C, T20 Level: High

	Target 14: Strengthen systems for the collection, sharing and dissemination of data and information on biodiversity for decision-makers, practitioners and the general public, and set up a centralised system.	The aim of this target is to structure and strengthen systems for the collection, management of biodiversity data and information and centralise them in order to ensure easy and efficient use. It also aims at making sure that credible information on biodiversity is accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the general public, thereby enabling more coordinated and relevant actions in the area of conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.	Goal C, T21 Level: High
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: Governance of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Target 15: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and inclusive spatial planning of the national territory and ensure that biodiversity is integrated into land-use planning, development and management processes at national, regional and local levels, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	The aim here is to promote a holistic and participatory approach to land use planning, integrating biodiversity considerations at all levels of governance (national, regional and local). The aim is to ensure that land allocation, development and management processes take into account biodiversity and its multiple values while respecting the rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Goal C, T1 Level: High
	Target 16: Strengthen the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework for the use, harvesting and trade of fisheries species.	This target aims to improve and strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations relating to the use, harvesting and trade of fisheries species. This includes the setting up and strengthening of effective management, monitoring and control mechanisms to ensure that fishing and trade practices for marine species are sustainable.	Goal C, T16 Level: Medium
	Target 17: Strengthen the legal framework on the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, minimizing the risk of pathogen spillover while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	This target aims to set up and strengthen laws and regulations in order to sustainably manage wild species, while reducing health risks such as the spread of zoonoses and enhancing best traditional practices of the indigenous peoples and local communities. This approach combines the protection of biodiversity with the recognition and the respect of ancestral knowledge and practices.	Goal C, T9 Level: High

	Target 18: Set up control structures to operationalize the national legal framework on access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources.	The aim is to strengthen the current monitoring system by creating control structures to ensure the effective implementation of the national legal framework on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising therefrom. This implies the setting up of mechanisms for monitoring, controlling, sanctioning offenders to ensure fair and beneficial use for all stakeholders, particularly local communities, women and the country of origin of these resources.	Goal C, T13 Level: Medium
	Target 19: Step up biodiversity considerations and mainstreaming in the drafting, revision and implementation of public policies, strategies and sector-based development action plans at national, regional and local levels.	Cameroon, having embarked on the process of decentralisation, must ensure the systematic and coherent mainstreaming of biodiversity into all aspects of the drafting, review and implementation of public policies, strategies and sector-based development plans at all levels of governance. This mainstreaming aims at promoting sustainable development which recognises the importance and multiple values of biodiversity for human well-being, ecosystem resilience and economic prosperity.	Goal C, T14 Level: High
	Target 20: Strengthen the legal framework and promote incentives to encourage and enable businesses to adopt sustainable patterns of production to assess and reduce dependencies, biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts of their investments on biodiversity.	The goal is to strengthen the legal framework by taking effective incentives to encourage businesses to mainstream sustainable practices into their production patterns. This aims to minimise the negative impacts of their activities on biodiversity, reduce associated risks and promote greater environmental responsibility in the private sector. The idea is namely to request businesses to report and communicate on their efforts to reduce the dependency, risks and negative impacts of their investments on biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Goal C, T15 Level: High

	Target 21: Strengthen the institutional and operational biosafety framework in order to ensure that all stakeholders have equitable benefit-sharing arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources	On the one hand, this target aims to set up a strong institutional and operational framework for the prevention of risks associated with biotechnology. On the other hand, the goal is to make sure that the results and benefits arising from biotechnology based on Cameroon's genetic resources are shared equitably among all stakeholders. This requires the putting in place of effective mechanisms that facilitate fair and equitable access to benefits generated by this biotechnology in order to protect the rights of communities, women and indigenous peoples.	Goal C, T17 Level: High
	Target 22: Ensure the equitable, inclusive, effective and all stakeholders responsive representation and participation, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan..	This target aims to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly vulnerable people, indigenous peoples and local communities, are represented and participate, in an inclusive and effective manner, in the drafting and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. The involvement of these key stakeholders will ensure that the importance of traditional knowledge, rights and needs of the local communities and indigenous peoples are recognised and taken into consideration in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	Goal C, T22 Level: High
	Target 23: Take gender equality into account in the processes of reviewing and implementing the NBSAP, in particular by promoting the participation of women and girls in decision-making processes and facilitating their access to natural resources and land ownership.	The aim is to make sure that women and girls enjoy equal opportunity and rights in all aspects of the implementation of biodiversity policies, by promoting their active participation in decision-making processes and facilitating their access to natural resources and land. This approach recognises the key role of women and girls in the sustainable management of biodiversity and seeks to eliminate systemic and cultural obstacles that hamper their full participation in decision-making processes.	Goal C, T23 Level: High

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:
Resource Mobilisation for the Funding of Biodiversity

Target 24:

Increase and diversify domestic, international and private sources of funding for a responsible, transparent, effective and efficient implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Cameroon intends to mobilise and diversify the funding necessary to support the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, by securing adequate and sustainable financing from public, foreign and private sources. This target seeks to ensure that the mobilisation of funding will foster the effective and efficient implementation of national biodiversity actions and activities outlined in NBSAP III.

**Goal C,
T19
Level:
Medium**

Target 25:

Develop a legal and operational framework for the use of innovative funding schemes/mechanisms such as the payment for ecosystem services, green and blue bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, debt-for-nature swaps, with environmental and social safeguards.

This target aims to set up a legal and operational framework for the adoption and implementation of innovative funding mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a view to ensuring that these mechanisms will comply with the principles of good governance and be in line with strong environmental and social safeguards.

**Goal C,
T19
Level:
Low**

Target 26:

Identify and substantially reform, by 2030, incentives and subsidies that harm biodiversity, while scaling up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

On the one hand, the goal is to identify incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and its ecosystem services, in order to substantially reform them into biodiversity-friendly projects and investments. On the other hand, the aim is to identify and promote positive incentives to encourage practices that are beneficial to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

**Goal C,
T18
Level:
High**

Target 27:

Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources derived from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms to contribute to improving the living conditions of the population and biodiversity funding.

The aim is to maximise the mobilisation of financial resources through the use of the ABS process and other multilateral mechanisms. The target aims to ensure that resources derived from these mechanisms are effectively mobilised and used to improve the living conditions of the population, particularly local communities, indigenous peoples, women and other key stakeholders and contribute to biodiversity funding.

**Goal C,
T13
Level:
Low**

	Target 28: Encourage businesses, national and transnational financial institutions to mobilise resources for biodiversity financing and to communicate on the risks and negative impacts of their actions on biodiversity.	This target aims to raise awareness among businesses and national and transnational financial institutions in order to boost and encourage them to contribute to the mobilisation of financial resources for biodiversity.	Goal C, T15 Level.: low
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III.4. Matrix of the Action Plan

The table below outlines, in a structural manner, the national biodiversity action plan, structured around five strategic priorities and broken down into measures/targets, actions and operational activities. It provides a comprehensive view of national priorities in the areas of conservation, ecosystem restoration, environmental

governance, knowledge development and resource mobilisation. Through this structuring, the table highlights key actions to be undertaken to reduce pressures on biodiversity, strengthen ecological resilience and ensure a sustainable and inclusive management of natural resources.

Table 11: Matrix of the NBSAP III Action Plan

STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY 1. REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

MEASURE 1:

Conserve and sustainably manage about 30% of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and 20% of marine ecosystems through the effective preservation of the existing protected areas network and promotion of other efficient area-based conservation measures. (Target 3)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

1.1 Strengthen the effectiveness of the management of the network of terrestrial, coastal and marine areas.	1.1 1 Assessing the effectiveness of protected areas (PAs) conservation measures and identifying best practices
	1.1 2 Updating maps of natural ecosystems and their level of degradation (extent)
	1.1 3 Finalising the ongoing classification of terrestrial and marine PAs
	1.1 4 Updating the national database for the management of terrestrial and marine PAs.
	1.1 5 Improving the Monitoring and Security of PAs.

1.2 Promote the Creation and Management of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)	1.2 1 Organising national dialogues for information, awareness-raising and development of criteria for the classification of OECMs.
	1.2 2 Conducting an inventory of areas likely to be erected as OECMs and supporting their creation and development.
	1.2 3 Developing a national database of OECMs in Cameroon.
	1.2 4 Encouraging initiatives to create community mangrove forests.
1.3 Strengthen the network of RAMSAR and UNESCO sites and monitoring of the effectiveness of their management.	1.3 1 Developing management plans for RAMSAR and UNESCO site and monitoring their implementation
	1.3 2 Finalising the ongoing classification process of RAMSAR and UNESCO sites
	1.3 3 Identifying and mapping potential RAMSAR and UNESCO sites.
	1.3 4 Developing a national database for the management of RAMSAR and UNESCO sites.

Measure 2:

Reverse the trend of human-induced extinctions of known threatened species and promote their recovery and conservation. (Target 4)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

2.1 Strengthening the monitoring and management of threatened species across the territory to reduce the threat rate by 30%.	2.1 1 Updating the national list of threatened species (evolution trend in species diversity, abundance and spatial distribution)
	2.1 2 Promoting best in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices of threatened species in response to anthropogenic activities.
	2.1 3 Strengthening monitoring to combat poaching
2.2 Promote the management of risks related to human-wildlife conflicts.	2.2 1 Strengthening measures for the prevention and management of human-wildlife conflicts.
2.3 Promote threatened species through the development of ecotourism	2.3 Promote threatened species through the development of ecotourism
	2.3.2. Renforcer la construction des infrastructures et des équipements des AP

	2.3.3 Strengthening awareness raising and education on threatened species
2.4 Strengthen the effective implementation of environmental specifications, development plans and biodiversity plans of projects and programmes as well as standards in force (NIMF)	2.4.1 Strengthening the taking into account of biodiversity in environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for development projects and programmes.
	2.4.2 Ensuring the follow up of the effective implementation of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs), environmental and social assessments (ESAs), protected areas (PAs) and other social and environmental specifications (CCES) resulting from projects/programmes and multifaceted classification processes.
2.5 Strengthen the security of facilities for the reeducation, reintroduction and ex situ conservation of endangered species	2.5.1 Strengthening the ex-situ system/mechanism (State-managed zoos, botanical garden and private conservation areas (e.g. game ranch).
2.6 Set up of a genetic bank for forest seeds.	Activity 2.6.1 Setting up and operationalising a national forest seed genetic bank to the support the conservation and restoration of threatened forest species.

Measure 3:

Significantly reduce the impact of various forms of pollution on biodiversity, in particular those related to plastic waste, nutrients and pesticides and other toxic and/or hazardous chemicals. (Target 7).

7 ACTIONS

7 ACTIVITÉS

3.1 Promote the processing, enhancement and recycling of various forms of waste.	3.1.1 Encouraging the implementation of best practices and innovative technologies for the effective and ecologically sustainable management of waste.
3.2 Step up the fight against the pollution of receptor environments (air, soil, water)	3.2.1 Monitoring the dynamic of generation of multiple forms of waste.
	3.2.2 Ensuring the effective implementation of waste management plans for organisations, projects, programmes and communities.
	3.2.3 Promoting the implementation of the national waste exchange in view of a circular economy and waste traceability.
3.3 Strengthen the monitoring system of the process for the import, use and storage of pesticides and toxic and/or hazardous waste/chemicals.	3.3.1 Strengthening the monitoring system of the process for the import, production, use and storage of pesticides as well as toxic and/or hazardous waste/chemicals.

3.4 Promote ecological alternatives to chemical pesticides and plastics.	3.4 1 Strengthening the input registration framework to take into account bio-inputs and aspects of toxicity.
	3.4 2 Developing a list of registered bio-inputs in Cameroon.
	3.4 3 Organising training and awareness-raising workshops on bio-inputs and ecological charcoals.
	3.4 4 Encouraging the use of biodegradable packaging
3.5 Strengthen the control, monitoring and use of chemical substances in the mining and fisheries sectors.	3.5 1 Building the capacities of inspectors in the control and use of chemical substances.

Measure 4:

Contribute to the implementation of NDCs and promoting ecosystem resilience to climate change. (Target 8)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

4.1 Promote the sustainable use of firewood and renewable energy in rural areas.	4.1 1 Supporting the establishment of community forests for fuelwood to reduce pressure on natural resources in areas heavily dependent on firewood.
	4.1 2 Encouraging the production and use of solar kits for the population in rural areas.
	4.1 3 Encouraging the production of ecological charcoal and use of improved cookstoves.
	4.1 4 Encouraging biogas production .
4.2 Promote the development of an economic and environmental accounting system for natural capital (accounts)	4.2 1 Setting up the economic and environmental accounting system for natural capital
	4.2 2 Ensuring the taking into consideration of natural accounting in the State's asset accounting system.
4.3 Strengthen the implementation of measures for biodiversity-inclusive natural disaster risk reduction.	4.3 1 Updating and implementing the national strategy for natural disaster risk reduction including biodiversity.

STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY 2. RESTORING DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS AND IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Measure 5:

By 2030, restore about 30% of degraded ecosystems in order to rehabilitate, maintain and enhance nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem functions and services (Targets 2 and 11).

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

5.1 Step up efforts to restore natural landscapes, degraded ecosystems and degraded lands.	5.1 1 Increasing the surface areas of landscapes, ecosystems and degraded lands to be restored.
	5.1 2 Revegetating and stabilising banks.
	5.1.3. Providing appropriate equipment to seed banks of existing plant species for improved production.
5.2. Secure restored spaces	5.2.1. Organising awareness raising campaigns of indigenous peoples and local communities involved in the management of restored spaces to ensure their security.
	5.2.2. Strengthening the demarcation of security perimeters around restored spaces.
5.3. Create ex-situ conservation botanical gardens for medicinal plants.	5.3.1. Setting up conservation botanical gardens for endangered medicinal plants.

Measure 6:

By 2030, reduce by half the level of infestation in areas prone to invasive alien species through their harvesting and enhancement, while monitoring and controlling new introductions. (Target 6)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

6.1 Strengthen legal and political frameworks for the management of IAS.	6.1.1. Operationalising the national legal biosecurity framework.
	6.1.2 Developing and implementing a national biosecurity strategy that includes considerations relating to invasive alien species.
6.2 Prevent IAS introductions through border controls, reducing new IAS introductions by 50% by 2030.	6.2.1. Acquiring control kits and training the staff in charge of border controls on the identification of IAS from the major introduction pathways such as agricultural imports, maritime transport, etc. as well as risk assessment.
	6.2.2 Establishing adequate quarantine protocols for high risk imports (plants, domestic animals) at entry points.

6.3 Map, assess and Prioritise IAS related Threats	6.3.1. Developing a prioritised and geo-referenced list of IAS that pose a threat in Cameroon.
	6.3.2. Updating the IAS blacklist and whitelist
	6.3.3. Supporting the development of a biosecurity information system comprising an IAS database linked to the global biodiversity information Facility (GBIF), IUCN global registry and SNBI.
6.4. Control and eradicate established IAS using appropriate techniques.	6.4.1. Developing and implementing appropriate protocols for controlling and eradicating established priority invasive alien species.
	6.4.2. Promoting IAS management initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Measure 7:

Increase the area of green spaces and promote the conservation and sustainable development of urban wetlands through a biodiversity inclusive planning approach for human well-being. (Target 12)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

7.1. Promote the creation and/or development of green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas accessible to all.	7.1.1. Identifying and mapping areas suitable for the creation of public green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas.
	7.1.2. Developing public green spaces and ensuring their management and monitoring.
	7.1.3. Developing a database for monitoring and managing green spaces.
7.2. Promote the creation and/or development of blue spaces/wetlands in urban and peri-urban areas, accessible to all.	7.2.1. Identifying and mapping areas suitable for the creation of public blue spaces in urban and peri-urban areas.
	7.2.2. Developing and conserving public blue spaces and ensuring their management and monitoring.
	7.2.3. Developing a database for monitoring and managing blue spaces.



STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY 3. DEVELOPING AND CAPITALISING INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE ON BIODIVERSITY

Measure 8:

Promote the sustainable management of agricultural, fisheries and forestry production systems using new biodiversity-friendly production techniques that are capable of boosting production and ensuring food security. (Target 10)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

8.1 Strengthen and scale up innovative and sustainable agricultural practices, by integrating biodiversity-friendly technologies to optimise productivity while ensuring food security.	8.1.1. Developing a national strategy for the sustainable development of the oil palm, rubber and other crops, linking public objectives (increased productivity and production).
	8.1.2. Promoting best practices and appropriate technical methods for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production with low biodiversity footprint.
	8.1.3. Experimenting, testing and popularising biodiversity-friendly innovations in agricultural production systems.
	8.1.4. Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity preservation measures into agricultural planning, extension and advice documents.
	8.1.5. Drafting guides on best agricultural, forestry, pastoral and fisheries practices to reduce sector-based footprint on biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	8.1.6. Subsidising cooperatives and producer groups that adopt best agricultural, forestry, pastoral and fisheries practices.
	8.1.7. Supporting research on bio-inputs, high-yield varieties and appropriate technical methods.
8.2 Promote low impact and climate-smart agriculture and/or the development of new agro-climate-smart technologies	8.2.1. Developing innovative farming technologies/techniques (agroecology, agroforestry, etc.) in agricultural basins (start-ups, incubators, greenhouses, etc.)



Measure 9:

Promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and traditional knowledge associated to the utilisation of genetic resources. (Target 13)

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

9.1 Promote the research and valorisation of research results.	9.1.1 Encouraging ethnobotanical, ethnozoological and other research to understand and enhance genetic resources.
	9.1.2. Organising networking among the scientific community as a means to promote compliance with ABS principles in research
	9.1.3 Taking measures to encourage the equipping and upgrading of laboratories in institutions within the national system by requiring, within the framework of mutually agreed Terms (MATs), a level of local processing and analysis
	9.1.4 Encouraging compliance with the ABS process by research institutions and national universities, in accordance with regulations on national research systems on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
9.2 Promote and enhance genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge:	9.2.1 Leveraging and promoting existing pilot initiatives for the development of genetic resource value chains and biotrade.
	9.2.2. Fostering the taking into account of associated traditional knowledge in space conservation and restoration.
	9.2.3 Carrying out regular inventory and genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and derivatives
	9.2.4 Introducing incentives to encourage national companies to invest in the enhancement of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in connection with the ABS process
	9.2.5 Setting up a traceability and accounting system for monetary and non-monetary resources arising from enhancement of genetic resources
9.3 Build capacity on ABS	9.4.1 Strengthening the implementation of legal and administrative measures taken to facilitate the issuance of documents granting access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
	9.4.2 Strengthening the awareness-raising and popularisation of the ABS legal and regulatory framework.

Promote Sustainable consumption and reduce post-harvest losses (Target 16)**7 ACTIONS****7 ACTIVITÉS**

10.1 Build capacity on Sustainable consumption	10.1.1 Identifying sustainable consumption-related themes (energy, water, organic agriculture, renewable energy) and developing related teaching materials
	10.1.2 Developing teaching materials on sustainable consumption
	10.1.3. Organising practical pedagogical activities (Green clubs, school recycling project)
	10.1.4. Organising national awareness-raising campaigns on sustainable consumption (households and industries)
	10.1.5. Introducing incentives to acquire renewable energy equipment (customs facilitations/tax and duties exemptions)
	10.1.6. Ensuring the effective implementation of water resource protection policies (authorisation for the discharge of industrial and commercial wastewater)
10.2. Promote substitutes for non-biodegradable single-use products	10.2.1. Popularising locally manufactured lasting products (cloth bags, biodegradable packages)
	10.2.2. Supporting craftsmen/SMEs developing alternatives for single-use products
	10.2.3. Raising consumers' awareness on eco-friendly alternatives for non-biodegradable single-use products
10.3. Set up a mechanism to reduce post-harvest losses.	10.3.1. Building conservation infrastructure
	10.3.2. Developing local processing and enhancement of agricultural products to reduce post-harvest losses.
	10.3.3. Building the capacity of stakeholders on the best post-harvest practices and organic waste management (storage, sorting and composting)

MEASURE 11:

Strengthen and promote measures to prevent biotechnological risks in the framework of the health security of people, biodiversity and environment, research in the field of modern biotechnology and development of a local pharmaceutical industry. (Target 17)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

11.1. Build capacity for an effective management of LMOs/GMOs	11.1.1. Organising three (3) training sessions (national, regional and local) on the detection, diagnosis and monitoring LMOs/GMOs.
	11.1.2. Providing LMO analysis and detection kits at entry points, coupled with staff training.
	11.1.3. Identifying and equipping laboratories to detect LMOs/GMOs
	11.1.4. Supporting the development of a study programme (courses/programmes) on biosafety, including preventing biotechnological risks, in a bid to mainstream it into the national education system at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels.
	11.1.5 Drafting risk assessment guidelines and protocols
	11.1.6. Training various stakeholders on biosafety-related issues and biotechnological risk prevention.
	11.1.7. Organising training programmes for risk evaluators, risk managers and biotechnological risk prevention inspectors

MEASURE 12:

Strengthen capacity building and development in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, biosecurity, the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequencing. (Target 20)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

12.1. Develop and build the capacities of stakeholders in the areas of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, utilization of genetic resources and digital sequencing	12.1.1. Assessing the needs and developing a capacity building plan for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, biosafety, the utilisation of genetic resources and digital sequencing.
	12.1.2. Implementing the capacity-building plan in the areas of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosafety, utilisation of genetic resources and digital sequencing.

12.2. Promote applied research and technology transfer on the sustainable utilization of genetic resources and digital sequencing.	12.2.1. Organising joint seminars between researchers, public institutions and enterprises on the utilization of genetic resources, digital sequences and the development of local biotechnologies
12.3. Promote scientific and technical cooperation	12.3.1. Defining avenues for collaboration with the COMIFAC Regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Centre

MEASURE 13:

Promote cooperation, sharing, technology transfer and development, as well as scientific research programmes in support of sustainable biodiversity management. (Target 20)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

13.1. Develop partnerships between researchers, public and private sector to foster the exchange of knowledge and technologies emphasising on environmental innovations, biotechnologies, sustainable solutions for biodiversity management.	13.1.1. Organising scientific forums to share research results on technological developments and best practices relating to biotechnology, environmental innovations and sustainable solutions.
	13.1.2. Operationalising the national digital platform for sharing biodiversity-related data.
	13.1.3. Establishing partnership agreements between researchers, the private sector and policymakers to foster exchange of knowledge and biodiversity-related technologies
	13.1.4. Supporting applied research programmes and projects as well as experiments on technologies with low footprint on biodiversity.

MEASURE 14:

Strengthen systems for the collection, centralization, exchange and accessibility of biodiversity data and information to decision-makers, practitioners and the general public. (Target 21)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

14.1. Strengthen systems for collection, centralisation, exchange and provision of biodiversity data and information to decision-makers, practitioners and the general public.	14.1.1. Identifying data and information holders and establishing transparency in access to and sharing of data and information through the setting up of an institutional mechanism for transparency.
	14.1.2. Building a model and mechanism for centralising and updating data and information on BES.
	14.1.3. Capitalising and popularising traceability initiatives by leveraging on the synergy between public and private stakeholders

STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY 4. GOVERNANCE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

MEASURE 15:

Achieve participatory, integrated and inclusive spatial planning of the national territory and ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity into land allocation, development and management processes at the national, regional and local levels, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (Target 1)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

15.1. Strengthen the existing legal, legislative and political framework relating to spatial planning and biodiversity by integrating the ecological connectivity of ecosystems into regional development.	15.1.1. Evaluating the existing legal framework
	15.1.2. Developing and implementing development plans and environmental and social management plans of five (5) terrestrial protected areas and two (2) marine protected areas.
	15.1.3. Making sure that IPLCs rights regarding biodiversity are taken into consideration in developing and implementing national policies, plans and programmes
	15.1.4. Promoting regional and local development plans (SRADDT and PLADDT) and simple management plans of community forests which incorporate best practices within the cocoa sector (restoration and densification of old plantations, degraded forests.)
15.2. Institute the development of biodiversity management plans within Environmental and Social Assessments	15.2.2. Developing a guide on implementation procedures of biodiversity management plans
	15.2.3. Strengthening the mobilisation of financial resources for divisional ESMPs monitoring committees.
15.3. Operationalise tools for biodiversity and ecosystem services governance through international and sub-regional commitments.	15.3.1. Assessing the implementation level of biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)



Measure 16:

Strengthen the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework for the use, harvesting and trade of fisheries species. (Target 5)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

16.1. Improve and strengthen the legal framework	16.1.1. Drafting the enabling instruments of Law No.2024/019 to lay down the rules and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture.
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Measure 17:

Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework on the use, harvesting and trade of wild species while reducing the risk of spreading pathogens and enhancing traditional practices of sustainable use of indigenous people and local communities. (Target 9)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

17.1. Consolidate the legal and regulatory framework on the use, harvesting and trade of wild species while reducing the risk of pathogen spillover and enhancing traditional practices of sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities.	17.1.2. Updating and harmonising existing national legislations on the “ONE HEALTH” approach, in line with international conventions.
17.2. Reduce the risk of zoonotic pathogen spillover.	17.2.1. Building the capacity of eco-guards, veterinarians and hunting actors in understanding the “One Health” concept and preventing high-risk zoonotic diseases.
	17.2.2. Setting up the biosafety protocol to combat and prevent high-risk zoonotic diseases in parks.
17.3. Strengthen the early warning system for zoonoses	17.3.1. Organising capacity building workshops for veterinarians and eco-guards on sample collection and analysis methods.
	17.3.2. Promoting best health safety practices (monitoring) in the handling of hunting products.
17.4. Consolidate the regulation and wild management control system.	17.4.1. Optimising the system of issuance of hunting/wild species harvesting permits.

Measure 18:

Establish monitoring structures to operationalise the national legal framework on access and benefit sharing arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. (Target 13)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

18.1. Develop an ABS control/checkpoint system.	18.1.1. Developing a functional ABS control/checkpoint system integrating clearing houses, research institutions, scientific publishing bodies, standardisation bodies and product certification authorities.
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Measure 19:

Increase the consideration of biodiversity into the drafting, review and implementation of public policies, strategies and sector-based development action plans at national, regional and local levels. (Target 14)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

19.1. Mainstream biodiversity into national and territorial sector-based policies and plans	19.1.1. Making a diagnosis of biodiversity mainstreaming into public policies, target sector strategies and action plans.
	19.1.2. Developing and validating national, regional and local guidelines to mainstream biodiversity into strategic documents.
	19.1.3. Supporting target LRAs (councils, regions) to mainstream biodiversity into Community Development Plans (CDPs), RDPs
19.2. Build capacity of institutional and local stakeholders	19.2.1. Establishing specific modules in pilot training schools for public executive staff (ENAM, IRIC, NASLA)

Measure 20:

Strengthen the legal framework and promote incentives to encourage businesses to adopt sustainable production methods in order to assess and reduce the dependency, risks and negative impacts of their investments on biodiversity. (Target 15)

ACTIONS

ACTIVITÉS

20.1. Promote subsidies and positive incentives for biodiversity	20.1.1. Analysing current tax policies to identify gaps and opportunities relating to the sustainable use of biodiversity.
	20.1.2. Identifying other incentives for organic agriculture.
	20.1.3. Assessing the impact of incentives on companies.

	20.1.4. Organising awareness-raising workshops for companies and communities on the advantages of tax incentives for the conservation of biodiversity
	20.1.5. Promoting preferential-rate loans to companies for biodiversity-friendly practices
	20.1.6. Setting up a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism
20.2. Promote NGO-Private sector partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	20.2.1. Encouraging experience-sharing on best practices.
	20.2.2. Capitalising and enhancing labelling, certification and transparency systems on speculations, in partnership with the private sector

MEASURE 21:

Strengthen the institutional and operational framework for preventing biotechnology risks and ensure that all stakeholders enjoy the equitable sharing of benefits arising from biotechnology based on genetic resources.

7 ACTIONS

7 ACTIVITÉS

21.1. Implement a legislative, regulatory and institutional framework to effectively manage biotechnological risks.	21.1.1. Drafting enabling instruments for laws governing modern biotechnology (2023) and biosafety (2025).
	21.1.2. Setting up LMOs risk assessment and management procedures.
	21.1.3. Developing rules and procedures concerning accountability and compensations as well as a sanitation and restoration mechanism in case of negative consequences
	21.1.4. Strengthening institutional provisions for the governance of biotechnological risk prevention/biosafety
21.2. Define and set up a sustainable financing mechanism for biotechnological risk prevention/biosafety activities in Cameroon.	21.2.1. Exploring ways to improve the financing of activities on biosafety in the Public Investment Budget (PIB).
	21.2.2. Ensuring the external financing of activities relating biosafety by promoting international cooperation and project development.

MEASURE 22:

Ensure the equitable, inclusive, effective and vulnerable people responsive representation and participation for all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. (Target 22).

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

22.1 Set up inclusive governance mechanisms	22.1.1. Creating and operationalising a window for IPLC- related issues in the Environmental Information System (EIS).
	22.1.2. Strengthening the capacity of IPLCs participation in the biodiversity governance framework

MEASURE 23:

Mainstream gender in NBSAP review and implementation processes, notably by fostering the participation of women and girls in decision-making and facilitating their access to natural resources and landed property. (Target 23).

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

23.1. Promote equal opportunity and facilitate access for women and girls in decision-making processes, access to natural resources and landed property in line with KM-GBF	23.1.1. Developing and implementing a Gender and Biodiversity-sensitive action plan
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STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY 5. RESOURCE MOBILISATION FOR THE FUNDING OF BIODIVERSITY

MEASURE 24:

Increase and diversify sources of domestic, foreign and private funding for an effective and efficient implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. (Target 19).

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

24.1. Define a strategy and action plan for resource mobilisation	24.1.1. Developing a national biodiversity funding plan
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24.2: Strengthen mechanisms for accessing international biodiversity financing	24.2.1: Training stakeholders on the maturity of projects to be submitted to donors (GEF, GCF, Climate Fund, etc) and financial institutions (Banks, insurance, MFIs, ...)
	24.2.2: Developing training modules on project design and access to financing opportunities for biodiversity
	24.2.3: Organising a national forum to mobilise funds

MEASURE 25:

Set up a legal and operational framework for the use of innovative funding schemes/ mechanisms such as the payment for ecosystem services, green and blue bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, debt-for-nature swaps, with environmental and social safeguards. (Target 19)

ACTIONS**ACTIVITÉS**

25.1. Incorporate innovative financing mechanisms into the legislative and regulatory framework related to the sustainable management of biodiversity.	25.1.1. Drafting provisions on innovative financing mechanisms for the sustainable management of biodiversity and incorporate them into the legal and regulatory framework for the sustainable management of biodiversity.
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Measure 26:

Identify and substantially reform, by 2030, incentives and subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity into the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, while fostering

ACTIONS**ACTIVITÉS**

26.1. Identify incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity	26.1.1. Estimating the value of incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity
26.2. Promote positive incentive mechanisms for the sustainable management of biodiversity	26.2.1. Supporting positive incentives and green or eco-friendly subsidies

Measure 27:

Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources derived from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms to contribute to improving the living conditions of the population. (Target 13).

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

27.1. Strengthen the implementation of the benefit-sharing mechanism arising from the ABS process	27.1.1. Recognising monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from MATs
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MEASURE 28:

Encourage businesses, national and transnational financial institutions to mobilise resources for biodiversity funding and communicate on the risks and negative impacts of their actions on biodiversity. (Target 15).

➤ ACTIONS

➤ ACTIVITÉS

28.1. Promotion des partenariats public-privé (PPP) en faveur du financement des projets sur l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité	28.1.1. Organising B2B meetings for private stakeholders and LRAs on the economic opportunities linked to the sustainable management of biodiversity.
28.2. Création d'un cadre d'échange entre la banque centrale (BEAC) et le Gouvernement pour la gestion durable de la biodiversité.	28.2.1. Setting up a BEAC-Cameroon Government committee on the granting of loans for the sustainable management of biodiversity in the private banking sector.
28.3. Promotion de l'intégration ou de la prise en compte de la biodiversité par les entreprises	28.3.1. Publishing annual reports on private sector contribution.



Chapter IV

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING MECHANISMS

The development and implementation of the third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) rely on an integrated, participatory and adaptive approach, designed to translate the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and their breakdown into 28 national targets. It falls under a continuous planning cycle comprising the formulation of objectives, programming, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, national and international reporting, and the periodic review

of the strategy. This cycle aims to be in line between Cameroon's commitments regarding conservation, sustainable management, access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing arising from their utilization, as well as the strategic development guidelines set out in the NDS30. It is based on recognised monitoring & evaluation principles, such as inclusive participation, transparency, accountability, gender integration and indigenous knowledge, as well as evidence-based decision-making and continuous learning.



IV.1. National Biodiversity Monitoring and Surveillance Plan

Decision (15/5) on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework establishes a harmonised monitoring framework based on several types of complementary indicators. The decision is based on the following:

- ✦ a limited number of headline indicators designed to provide a summary measure which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets;
- ✦ binary indicators reported through national reports to assess the commitment of the Parties;
- ✦ optional component and complementary indicators, that help a more detailed thematic

analysis at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.

All these indicators must meet strict quality criteria, including the availability of data and metadata, the existence of scientifically validated methodologies, regular updating and the ability to detect trends. The decision also highlights the central role of metadata fact sheets, which are essential for a consistent interpretation of the indicators, by specifying their definition, scope, associated goals and targets, calculation methods, data sources and providers, scale of application, disaggregation methods, as well as methodological limitations and gaps.



It is within this international regulatory framework that the national monitoring and surveillance system was developed, based on the guidelines set out in Decisions 15/5, 15/6, 16/31 and 16/32 of the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. This system is based on an architecture designed to collect reliable, credible, updated and harmonised data to guide strategic and operational decision-making. The National Biodiversity Information System forms the foundation of this architecture by centralising spatial data and data from biological inventories, community observations, ecological monitoring, as well as the various thematic databases and platforms. This information is then structured according to a set of indicators aligned with global and national targets, covering pressures on biodiversity, its state, socio-economic impacts and responses to the various identified issues.

The monitoring & evaluation mechanism is structured around three complementary levels ensuring consistency between data production, validation and use:

- the local operational level brings together decentralised technical services, regional and local authorities, civil society organisations and local communities, which are particularly involved in field monitoring and participatory surveillance;
- the central operational level brings together the government departments whose activities impact biodiversity (forestry and wildlife, agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries, mining, infrastructure, energy,

urban planning, tourism, industry, etc.) and ensures the collection, validation and integration of sectoral data;

- the strategic level, led by the National Biodiversity Standing Committee, consolidates this information, validates the results, analyses trends and produces national dashboards to guide government policy.

Dans ce dispositif, le Secrétariat Technique du Within this framework, the Technical Secretariat of the National Biodiversity Standing Committee is acting as the operational body responsible for the monitoring, surveillance and evaluation of NBSAP III. This body integrates the data produced by stakeholders, harmonises and validates them, whilst ensuring their reliability, traceability, alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework and their regular updating.

The monitoring mechanism described above involves the use of metadata fact sheets that describe the indicators, highlighting, amongst other things, the data collection methods used to compile them, the data sources, persons responsible for data collection, the implementing stakeholders, the calculation methods and data collection frequency.

To this end, the national monitoring and surveillance framework of the implementation of NBSAP III, which is presented in the table below, has been developed to monitor the indicators for the implementation of activities and actions relating to the national biodiversity targets.

Table 12: National monitoring and surveillance framework of the implementation of the NBSAP III**Target 1:**

Conserve and sustainably manage approximately 30% of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and 20% of marine ecosystems by preserving the existing network of protected areas and promoting other effective area-based conservation measures

Target indicator:

3.1 Protected areas coverage and other effective conservation measures per area

Action 1:

Enhancing the effectiveness of the management of the network of terrestrial, coastal and marine protected areas

Action indicator:

➤ Proportion of terrestrial, coastal and marine protected areas with a management effectiveness assessment (PAME) that is deemed satisfactory and up to date

Activity 1.1.1.1: Assessing the effectiveness of protected area conservation measures and identifying best practices**Indicator 1.1.1.1:**

Report on the effectiveness of protected area management using tools (PAME: Protected Area Management Effectiveness)

VERIFIERS:

IMET/METT/RAPPAM reports per protected area;
National PAME database (formerly OFAC/SNIB);
Official coverage table (% of protected areas assessed);
National report consolidated and published (MINFOF/MINEPDED website);
References in the national reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

PAME national protocol validated;
Percentage of PAs assessed and pilot national report;
Consolidation of the national report on PA assessment

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
Media, MINEPDED, MINFOF, COMIFAC/ OFAC, IUCN, WWF, AWF, specialised NGOs	MINFOF (DFAP)	31 PAs assessed (≈ 25%); no consolidated national report (WDPA)	100% of PAs assessed + 1 annual consolidated national report
Data collection periodicity		Every 2 years (national aggregation)	

Indicator 1.1.1.2: Number of effective measures and best practices identified	VERIFIERS : National directory of best practices (official document); Standardised fact sheets by practice; PAME reports explicitly citing effective measures; National reports (CBD) mentioning the indicator.	MILESTONES : Adoption of a standard format for “best practice” sheets; Periodic publication of the directory (PDF / online version); Incorporation of best practices into protected area management plans.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, IUCN, WWF, AWF, COMIFAC/OFAC	MINEPDED (CBD FP) and MINFOF (DFAP)	No documented and validated best practices (ref = 0)	At least 50 documented and validated best practices
			
Data collection periodicity	Updated every 3 years		

Activity 1.1. 2: Update the map of natural ecosystems and their level of degradation (extent)

Indicator 1.1.2.1:	VERIFIERS :	MILESTONES :	
Maps of the various ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal and marine) in Cameroon	Official GIS maps (shapefiles, PDF atlases); Metadata (year, method, resolution); National atlas of ecosystems published; References in the national reports to the CBD.	Integration of ecosystem mapping data into the national biodiversity information system and other official national platforms	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT, MINDCAF, INS, INC, Universities, research institutes, partners (UNDP, FAO, OFAC)	MINEPDED (DGRN)	Maps of the main ecosystems are available but are inconsistent and have not been consolidated into a recent national atlas that systematically incorporates degradation	1 official national atlas, covering 100% of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, updated every 5 years
Data collection periodicity	Reviewed every 5 years		

Indicator 1.1.2.2:

Level of degradation of Cameroon's various ecosystems

VERIFIERS :

National reports (BES-NET, CBD);
Qualitative assessment sheets by ecosystem;
National atlas of ecosystems, including their state/level of degradation;
Official methodological notes.

MILESTONES :

Adoption of a national scale of perceived degradation;
Periodic publication of results;
Integration into national reports.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT, NGOs, OFAC, INC, Global Forest Watch, etc.	MINEPDED / CNPB	Overall perceived degradation level from moderate to high depending on the ecosystem, documented in a qualitative and non-harmonised manner. (BES assessment)	Harmonised national reference framework and improvement of at least one class in the perceived degradation level for at least 50% of ecosystems.
Data collection periodicity	Every 3–5 years		

Activity 1.1.3:

Finalise the ongoing classification of terrestrial and marine protected areas

Indicator 1.1.3.1:

Number and surface area of newly classified protected areas

VERIFIERS :

Legal instruments (Classification Act);
GIS maps of the new protected areas;
Updated WDPA/WDOECM listings;
National reports (CBD).

MILESTONES :

Technical validation of classification files;
Signing of legal instruments;
Official publication;
Integration in national and international databases.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINDCAF, MINEPAT, RLAs, COMIFAC/OFAC / INC	MINFOF (DFAP)	2 new protected areas classified (covering approximately 2,828.186 km ²) (WDPA)	Effective classification of at least 10 of the 13 ongoing PAs, Representing ≈ 17,000 - 23,000 additional km ²
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		

Indicator 1.1.3.2 Percentage of Cameroon's land and maritime territory allocated to PAs	VERIFIERS : Classification documents; Validated GIS maps (terrestrial and marine); Annual updates to WDPA/WDOECM; National reports (CBD).	MILESTONES : Finalisation of the ongoing PAs classification; Official registration in the WDPA/WDOECM; Publication of annual national statistics.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, INS, INC, WDPA/WDI ↗	MINFOF (DFAP) / INS ↗	10.99% land; 11.43% marine (WDPA) ↗	30% land & coastlines / 20% marine ↗
Data collection periodicity	Annual update		

Activity 1.1. 4: Update the national database for the management of terrestrial and marine PAs

Indicator 1.1.4.1: Surface area of PAs	VERIFIERS : Classification documents; Validated GIS maps (geo-referenced areas); Annual updates to WDPA/WDOECM; National reports (CBD, NBSAP).	MILESTONES : Finalisation of the ongoing PAs classification; Integration into the national PA management database; Annual submission to the WDPA /WDOECM ; Publication of official statistics.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, INS, INC, OFAC, WDPA	MINEPDED (CHM)	Land: 51,088 km ² and Marine: 1737 km ² (AS/MINFOF 2018) (≈ 62,166 km ² according to WDPA)	Land: 139,457.69 km ² ; Marine: 3039.37 km ²
Data collection periodicity	Annual		

Activity 1.1. 5: Improve surveillance and security of PAs**Indicator 1.1.5.1:**

Total number of rangers posted to PAs

VERIFIERS :

Names of rangers serving in PAs;
Administrative posting decisions;
Monitoring reports on the anti-poaching Strategy.

MILESTONES :

Annual recruitments validated;
Effective deployment in the field;
Periodic publication of official statistics;
Assessments of the impact on PAs security.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINDEF, RLAs, partners (WWF, AWF, ZSL, etc.)	MINFOF (DFAP / DRH)	Approximately 1,500 rangers (AS/MINFOF 2018)	1,700 rangers
Data collection periodicity	Annual update		

Indicator 1.1.5.2:

Number of newly recruited rangers.

VERIFIERS :

Official lists of recruited rangers;
Training certificates and attestations;
Posting decisions within PAs;
MINFOF annual reports / anti-poaching.

MILESTONES :

Annual launch of competitive entrance
examinations or recruitment;
Regular organisation of training
sessions;
Effective deployment in the field;
Publication of official statistics.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINFOPRA, MINDEF; training partners (WWF, AWF, FPP...)	MINFOF	Approximately 50 rangers per year (MINFOPRA)	Approximately 100 rangers per year
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		

Indicator 1.1.5.3: Number of rangers per 5,000 ha of protected area	VERIFIERS : Official lists of rangers posted to protected areas; GIS maps and validated surface areas of protected areas; Updated MINFOF statistical yearbook; Monitoring reports on the anti-poaching Strategy.	MILESTONES : Effective annual recruitment and training; Effective deployment in the field; Annual update of protected surface areas; Official publication of surveillance ratios.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, INS	MINFOF	Approximately 1.36 rangers per 5,000 ha (ref. 2025)	2 rangers per 5,000 ha
			
Data collection periodicity	Updated every 2 years		

Action 2 :

Promotion of the establishment and management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Indicateur de l'action :

➤ Percentage of national territory covered by officially recognised OECMs, with a validated management plan and integrated into the national interoperable database (CHM/WD-OECM)

Activity 1.2. 1:
Organise national dialogues for information, awareness-raising and the development of OECMs classification criteria

Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of OECMs classification criteria defined and validated by stakeholders	VERIFIERS : Official reports of national dialogues; Formalised list of validated OECMs criteria; Official adoption document (guides, orders); References in CBD reports.	MILESTONES : Effective organisation of dialogues; Written validation by stakeholders; Official publication of the OECMs framework.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, RLAs, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), CSOs	MINEPDED	0 OECMs criteria officially validated at national level.	At least 8 OECMs criteria defined, validated and officially adopted
Périodicité de collecte des données	Once (Reviewed every 5 years)		

Indicator 1.2.1.2 :

Number of consultations organised on OECMs

VERIFIERS :

Official consultation reports;
Multi-stakeholder participant lists;
Workshop reports;
References in CBD/NBSAP reports.

MILESTONES :

Effective organisation of planned consultations;
Validation of minutes;
Public dissemination of results;
Integration of conclusions into the OECMs framework.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, COMIFAC, ONG	MINEPDED	At least two formal consultations dedicated to OECMs organised at national level. (COMIFAC OECM Study 2024)	13 OECM consultations organised over the period 2025–2030 at national, regional and local levels.
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		

Indicator 1.2.1.3:

A national guide setting out the criteria for classifying OECMs developed and validated

VERIFIERS :

Final version of the national OECM guide;
Minutes of the multi-stakeholder validation;
Official adoption document (memo, order, decision);
Reference to the guide in reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of national dialogues;
Formal validation by stakeholders;
Official publication and dissemination of the guide.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED	MINEPDED	0 (No validated national OECM guide, despite the existence of a technical basis (COMIFAC–OFAC 2024))	1 national OECM guide developed, validated and officially adopted
Data collection periodicity	Ad hoc monitoring		

Activity 1.2. 2:

Conduct an inventory of areas likely to be erected in OECMs and support their creation and development

Indicator 1.2.2.1:

Number of potential OECMs identified

VERIFIERS :

OECMs inventory reports;
Area description sheets;
Geo-referenced GIS maps;
Institutional validation of the inventory.

MILESTONES :

Adoption of the inventory methodology;
Publication of the national inventory;
Progressive integration into the NBSAP/
CBD frameworks;
OECM database updated.

Implementation institutions/
Data sources

MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA,
MINDCAF, RLAs, CSOs, research



Persons responsible
for data collection

MINEPDED



Reference value

5 potential OECMs
identified,
without a consolidated
official national inventory
COMIFAC–OFAC Report
(2024))



Target value

At least 10 potential
OECMs identified,
described and geo-
referenced at national
level



Data collection periodicity

Updated every 5 years

Indicator 1.2.2.2:

Surface area of potential OECM sites identified

VERIFIERS :

OECMs inventory reports;
Geo-referenced GIS maps of identified
areas; Descriptive sheets by area;

MILESTONES :

Adoption of the inventory methodology;
Publication of the national inventory;
Progressive integration of OECM data
into the NBSAP/CBD frameworks;
Periodic update of the OECM database.

Implementation institutions/
Data sources

MINEPDED, MINFOF



Persons responsible
for data collection

MINEPDED



Reference value

Approximately 5 ha
of potential OECM surface
areas identified,
without an exhaustive
national inventory
(COMIFAC–OFAC report
(2024))



Target value

At least 10 ha
of potential OECM
surface areas
identified, mapped and
documented



Source: "Inventory of OECMs"

Figure 1.2.2.2



Indicator 1.2.2.3: Number of OECMs created	VERIFIERS : Decisions, orders or instruments of establishment/recognition; Validated OECM sheets; Registration in the national OECMs register; References in the reports to the CBD; Where applicable, registration in the WDOECM database.	MILESTONES : Adoption of the OECM legal framework; Validation of national criteria; Recognition of pilot OECMs; Validated management plans.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA, MINDCAF	MINEPDED	0 OECMs created or recognised in Cameroon	At least 2 OECMs created and recognised
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		

Activity 1.2. 3:		Develop a national database of potential OECM sites identified in Cameroon	
Indicator 1.2.3.1: Existence of a functional national database on potential OECM sites	VERIFIERS :		MILESTONES :
	Existence of an OECM platform/ database (URL, application or institutional server); User manual and data dictionary; Active OECM records (sheets, maps); Evidence of annual updates; Use of the database for reporting to the CBD.		validation of specifications; Official launch of the database; Integration of the first recognised OECM sites; National inventory of potential OECM sites.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, INS, WD-OECM	MINEPDED	0 (No functional national database on OECMs)	1 operational national database of potential OECM sites identified
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Annual update		

Activity 1.2. 4: Encourage initiatives to establish community-based mangrove forests
Indicator 1.2.4.1:

Number of community-based mangrove forests officially established

VERIFIERS :

Agreements/orders to establish community-based mangrove forests (CMFs);
Validated GIS maps and surface areas of protected areas;
Lists of CMFs;
Coastal project monitoring reports;
Publication/archiving of establishment documents;
References in the reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

Community awareness-raising and support;
Administrative validation of files;
Publication of establishment notices;
Periodic update of the national register.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINDCAF, MINEPIA, RLAs; CSOs	MINFOF	1 community-based mangrove forest established (Manoka) COMIFAC-OFAC (2024) – OECM	At least 3 community-based mangrove forests established
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		

Indicator 1.2.4.2:

Surface area of community-based mangrove forests established

VERIFIERS :

Agreements/orders to establish community-based mangrove forests (CMFs);
Geo-referenced GIS maps of CMFs;
Lists of CMFs;
Coastal / mangrove project monitoring reports;
References in the reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

Community awareness-raising and support;
Administrative validation of files;
Publication and archiving of establishment documents;
Periodic update of the national register FCM.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, mangrove projects	MINFOF	2816 ha (Cameroon Forest Atlas)	3000 ha
Data collection periodicity	Updated every 2 years		

Action 3 :

Strengthening the network of RAMSAR and UNESCO sites and monitoring the effectiveness of their management

Indicateur de l'action :

➤ Percentage of RAMSAR and UNESCO sites with a valid management plan that is being implemented and integrated into an operational national database updated annually.

Activity 1.3. 1:**Update the management plans of RAMSAR sites and biosphere reserves and monitor their implementation****Indicator 1.3.1.1:**

Number of updated management plans of RAMSAR sites

VERIFIERS :

Copies of the updated Ramsar management plans;
Update minutes;
Reports on the implementation of the plans;
References in the CBD and Ramsar reports.

MILESTONES :

Participatory development of plans;
Validation by stakeholders.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, CWCS, CSOs	MINEPDED	1 updated Ramsar site management plan (Waza- Logone) (Ramsar COP14 National Report (2021))	At least 2 updated Ramsar site management plans
Data collection periodicity		Reviewed every 5 years	

Indicator 1.3.1.2

Number of updated biosphere reserve management plans

VERIFIERS :

Validated copies of UNESCO management plans;
Update minutes;
Administrative approval decisions;
Periodic reporting submitted to UNESCO;
Implementation and assessment reports.

MILESTONES :

Monitoring of conservation state;
Assessments of management effectiveness (PAME /METT/IMET).

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, UNESCO, IUCN	MINEPDED	1 updated biosphere reserve management plan (biosphere reserves)	2 biosphere reserve management plans maintained, updated and fully operational
Data collection periodicity		6-year cycle (aligned with UNESCO)	

Activity 1.3. 2: Finalise the ongoing classification process of Ramsar sites and biosphere reserves**Indicator 1.3.2.1:**

Number of new Ramsar sites
Surface area of newly inscribed Ramsar sites

VERIFIERS :

Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS);
Validated GIS maps of new sites;
Ramsar inscription decisions;
Ramsar/CBD national reports.

MILESTONES :

Finalisation of technical files;
Notification to the Ramsar Secretariat;
Publication of the inscription.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Ramsar	MINEPDED	0 new Ramsar sites inscribed; 0 ha.	At least 1 new Ramsar site inscribed covering approximately 200,000 ha.
Data collection periodicity	Monitored every 3 years		

Indicator 1.3.2.2:

Number of new biosphere reserves inscribed

VERIFIERS :

UNESCO inscription decisions;
Publication on the World Heritage List;
UNESCO periodic reporting;
Validated nomination files.

MILESTONES :

National validation of the candidate site;
Inscription on the tentative List;
Official submission of the file;
Technical evaluation;

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, UNESCO	MINEPDED	One site inscribed (Dja Biosphere Reserve)	At least two sites inscribed.
Data collection periodicity	Monitoring according to UNESCO cycles		

Indicator 1.3.2.3: Surface area of newly inscribed UNESCO sites	VERIFIERS : Official inscription of UNESCO inscription; Descriptive sheets of classified properties (official surface area); Publication on the World Heritage List; UNESCO periodic reporting.	MILESTONES : National validation of the candidate site; Inscription on the tentative List; Submission of the nomination file Technical evaluation (IUCN/ICOMOS); Final decision of the World Heritage Committee.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, UNESCO ↗	MINEPDED ↗	2500 ha of newly classified UNESCO sites. ↗	Approximately 3,000 hectares of newly classified UNESCO World Heritage sites. ↗
Data collection periodicity	At each inscription		

Activity 1.3. 3: Identify and map potential RAMSAR sites and biosphere reserves			
Indicator 1.3.3.1: Number of potential RAMSAR sites identified	VERIFIERS :		MILESTONES :
	Lists of potential Ramsar sites; Inventory and pre-selection reports; Geo-referenced maps of potential sites		National technical validation; Integration of potential sites into GIS tools; Periodic update of the list.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, CWCS, Universities	MINEPDED	5 potential Ramsar sites identified (Ramsar National Report - COP14 (2021))	At least 7 potential Ramsar sites identified and mapped.
Data collection periodicity	Every 5 years		



Indicator 1.3.3.2: Surface area of RAMSAR potential sites identified	VERIFIERS : Geo-referenced maps of potential sites; Inventory and pre-selection reports; Validated national databases;	MILESTONES : Geo-referenced maps of potential Ramsar sites; Inventory and pre-selection reports; Validated national databases.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, CWCS, Universities	MINEPDED	Approximately 970,000 ha (Approximately 9,700 km²) (Ramsar National Report – COP14 (2021))	970,000 ha of potential Ramsar sites identified, mapped, and documented
Data collection periodicity	Every 5 years		

Indicator 1.3.3.3: Number of potential biosphere reserves identified	VERIFIERS : Validated indicative List; UNESCO periodic reporting; Pre-selection files and Outstanding Universal Value studies; GIS maps of potential sites.	MILESTONES : Review of the tentative List; Inter-institutional validation of sites; Preparation of UNESCO nomination files; Periodic monitoring of the number of potential sites.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEDUB, MINFOF, MINEPDED, UNESCO	MINEPDED	0 potential biosphere reserve sites identified	At least 1 potential biosphere reserve site identified
Data collection periodicity	Reviewed every 10 years		

Indicator 1.3.3.4: Surface area of potential biosphere reserves identified	VERIFIERS : UNESCO tentative list is validated; Geo-referenced maps of potential biosphere reserves; UNESCO periodic reporting; Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) studies.	MILESTONES : Official review of the tentative List; Validated spatial delimitation of sites; Inter-institutional validation (MINAC–MINEPDED–MINFOF); Preparation of UNESCO nomination files.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEDUB, MINFOF, MINEPDED, UNESCO	MINEPDED	0 ha of potential biosphere reserve site identified	At least 1 600 000 ha of potential biosphere reserve site identified.
Data collection periodicity	Reviewed every 10 years		

Activity 1.3. 4:		Develop a national database for the management of RAMSAR sites and biosphere reserves	
Indicator 1.3.4.1: Existence of an operational database on RAMSAR sites and biosphere reserves		VERIFIERS : Existence of an official national platform (website or intranet); Technical documentation of the database; Accessible and updated GIS data; Effective use for Ramsar, UNESCO, and CBD reports.	MILESTONES : Decision on the creation; Specifications validated; Functional test database; National reports using the database as an official source.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, INS 	MINEPDED 	0 : The integrated national database does not exist and is not operational 	1 : The Ramsar-UNESCO national database exists and is operational 
Data collection periodicity		Updated every 3 years	

Target 2:

Reverse the trend by halting human induced extinctions of known threatened species and promoting their recovery and conservation

Target indicator:

➤ The Red List Index (RLI) – Fauna and Flora

Action 2.1:

Strengthening the monitoring and management of threatened species across the national territory to reduce by 30% the threat rate

Action indicator:

➤ Number of threatened species whose IUCN status improves between 2021 - 2030

Activity 2.1. 1:

Update the national list of threatened species (trends in species diversity, abundance, and spatial distribution)

Indicator 2.1.1.1:

Number of threatened species identified

VERIFIERS :

National list of threatened species;
Documented correspondence with the IUCN Red List;
National CBD reports;
Biodiversity databases.

MILESTONES :

Scientific validation;
Geo-referencing of areas of concentration of threatened species.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINRESI, IUCN, IRAD, WWF, WCS	MINEPDED + MINFOF,	1050 threatened species identified (Source: IUCN, BIODEV 2030/WWF, 6th report of the CBD)	At least 1055 threatened species identified and geo- referenced.
Data collection periodicity	Every 4 years		

Indicator 2.1.1.2: Change in the conservation status of threatened species	VERIFIERS : Documented changes in IUCN category; National Red List Index (RLI) published; CDB reports Scientific publications.	MILESTONES : Calculation of Cameroon RLI; Five-year update of the national list; Spatial monitoring (GIS) of key populations; Integration into CBD reporting	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINRESI, IUCN, IRAD, WWF, WCS	MINEPDED + MINFOF,	RLI ≈ 0.67 in 2020 (IUCN red list)	RLI ≈ 0.72 (30% of species with improved status)
Data collection periodicity	Every 3 years		

Activity 2.1. 2:		Promote best conservation practices and sustainable in situ and ex situ management of threatened species in response to human activities	
Indicator 2.1.2.1: Number of guides or technical documents produced and disseminated on best conservation practices		VERIFIERS : Guides published; technical documents; evidence of dissemination	MILESTONES : Scientific validation; Geo-referencing of areas of concentration of threatened species.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINRESI, NGOs (WWF, AWF), RLAs	MINEPDED	10 guides or technical documents produced and disseminated	At least 15 guides or technical documents produced, validated and disseminated
Data collection periodicity	Annual		



Indicator 2.1.2.2: Threat reduction rate for threatened species	VERIFIERS : National threats index published; Sectoral and ecological monitoring reports; Temporal comparisons documented. References to IUCN-CMP categories	MILESTONES : Definition and validation of the index (t0); Annual standardized data collection; Publication of interim results; Integration into CBD reporting.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources MINEPDED, MINFOF, NGOs (WCS, TRAFFIC)	Persons responsible for data collection MINFOF	Reference value 0% reduction in threats (no national value)	Target value Approximately 30% reduction in threats to endangered species
Data collection periodicity	Annual		

Activity 2.1. 3: Strengthen surveillance to combat poaching			
Indicator 2.1.3.1 Surface area covered by patrols within the protected area perimeter Spatial coverage rate / Patrol effort (number of personnel/days per geographic area)	VERIFIERS : Operational SMART databases; Monthly/annual patrol reports; Anti-poaching reports and ecological and monitoring reports; References in the reports to the CBD. MILESTONES : Generalization of SMART to all priority sites Standardization of patrol reports; Annual national consolidation; Publication of key indicators.		
Implementation institutions/ Data sources MINFOF, MINEPDED, NGOs, (TRAFFIC)	Persons responsible for data collection MINFOF	Reference value 8,000 surveillance patrols per year at priority sites (approximately 25 sites)	Target value 15,000 surveillance patrols per year at priority sites
Data collection periodicity	Monthly / Annual consolidation		

Action 2.2:

Promoting Human-Wildlife Conflict Risk Management

Action indicator:

✎ Rate of effective responses to Human-Wildlife conflicts

Activity 2.2. 1: Strengthen Human-Wildlife Conflict Prevention and Management Measures

Indicator 2.2.1.1:

Number of prevention mechanisms installed

VERIFIERS :

Installation and operational reports;
Geo-referenced photos and technical data sheets;
Community registers;
References in the reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

Creation of a national register of Human-Wildlife Conflict mechanisms;
Standardization of monitoring sheets;
Annual monitoring of functionality;
Integration into GIS tools.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, RLAs	RLAs	120 prevention mechanisms installed	400 prevention mechanisms installed and operational
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Indicator 2.2.1.2:

Effective response rates to incidents reported by communities

VERIFIERS :

Incident and intervention registers;
Dated intervention reports (with deadlines met);
On-the-ground evidence (photos, GPS data, technical data sheets);
References in the reports to the CBD.

MILESTONES :

Standardization of a national Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) protocol;
Implementation of community alert systems;
Annual national consolidation;
Publication of a HWC dashboard.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINAT/ MINDEF	MINFOF/MINDEF	30% of effective responses to incidents reported	50% of effective responses to HWC reported
Data collection periodicity	Ongoing / Annual Report		

Action 2.3:

Promotion of endangered species through ecotourism development

Action indicator:

⇒ Number of operational ecotourism sites related to endangered species

Indicator 2.3.1.2: Number of threatened species recovered	VERIFIERS : Admission forms & veterinary records; Annual reports from recovery centres / NGOs/CSOs; References in national reports to the CBD	MILESTONES : Publication of a national register of centres and an admission form template; Standardization of reports and annual consolidation; GIS system/national database linking admissions of listed species; Impact assessment report (CBD) integrating the indicators	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, Customs, specialised NGOs/CSOs	MINFOF	0	At least 5 species recovered
			
Data collection periodicity	Quarterly/Annually		

Activity 2.3. 2:		Strengthen the construction of infrastructure and equipment in protected areas	
Indicator 2.3.2.1: Number of infrastructure built or rehabilitated in protected areas		VERIFIERS : Lists of infrastructure per protected area; Work acceptance reports; Geo-referenced photographs; Inclusions in CBD reports and MINFOF yearbooks	MILESTONES : Development of a national inventory of protected area infrastructure; Annual update per region; Integration into a national database of protected areas; Periodic functionality audit.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, 			

Indicator 2.3.2.2: Number of equipment provided and operational in protected areas Depreciation rate of equipment and infrastructure for the promotion of endangered species Availability and condition of infrastructure/ equipment for the promotion of endangered species	VERIFIERS : Inventory register of equipment per protected area; Acceptance and maintenance reports; Geo-referenced photographs and serial numbers; Inclusion in the CBD/CMB reports and project audits. MILESTONES : Implementation of a national computerized inventory of equipment; Annual updates per PA and per region; Link with SMART/IMET databases; Periodic functionality audits		
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF ↗	Protected Area Managers ↗	1500 - 2200 equipment supplied and operational across all PAs None ↗	4000 equipment supplied and operational ↗
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 2.3. 3: Strengthen awareness and education on endangered species

Indicator 2.3.3.1: Number of awareness and education campaigns on endangered species	VERIFIERS : Campaign reports (dates, locations); Lists of participants/certificates; Awareness-raising materials produced; Inclusion in the CDB reports and project audits.	MILESTONES : Harmonization of messages on endangered species; Periodic publication of a biodiversity awareness dashboard	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, NGOs/CSOs, media	MINEPDED	80 - 120 awareness and education campaigns	250 awareness and education campaigns
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Indicator 2.3.3.2:

Number of participants reached by awareness-raising activities

Number of operational community relays

Number of people sensitized around protected areas

VERIFIERS :

Lists of participants and session registers;
Campaign reports (location, date, target audience);
Documented audience estimates (local media);
Inclusion in the CBD/CMB reports and project audits.

MILESTONES :

Training and equipping of community relays;
Annual consolidation of data per region;
Integration into a national biodiversity database;
Periodic publication of a dashboard

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, NGOs/CSOs, media	MINEPDED, NGOs/CSOs + RLAs	Not available	Not defined (200,000 by 2029) 50 community relays
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 2.4:

Strengthening the effective implementation of environmental specifications, land-use plans, and biodiversity plans for projects and programmes, as well as standards in force (NIMF)

Action indicator:

➤ % of projects that have effectively implemented their environmental specifications



Activity 2.4. 1:**Strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into the SEAs of development projects and programmes****Indicator 2.4.1.1:**

Percentage of projects/ programmes that have effectively implemented specifications, land-use plans, and biodiversity plans

VERIFIERS :

Environmental inspection reports signed;
Reports on the implementation of PGBs and EES;
EES monitoring reports;
Evidence of implementation;
Inclusion in independent reports and audits.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of a national ESIA database integrating biodiversity;
Increased frequency of inspections;
Annual publication of a national environmental compliance rate

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED	MINEPDED	35 - 45% of projects/ programmes have effectively implemented the specifications and associated plans (biodiversity plan approximately 2 with only one monitoring)	At least 60% of projects/ programmes are effectively compliant
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Activity 2.4. 2:**Ensure the monitoring of the effective implementation of ESMPs, PAs, and other environmental specifications resulting from projects/programmes and multifaceted classification processes****Indicator 2.4.2.1:**

Number of monitoring missions carried out for ESMPs, PAs, and other specifications

VERIFIERS :

Mission reports signed and archived;
Environmental inspection reports;
Monitoring reports validated by MINEPDED;
Reports from the divisional committee sessions;
Monitoring reports from project and programmes management units.

MILESTONES :

Annual increase in the number of monitored projects;
Development of a national annual monitoring report for ESMPs/ESPs/PGBs

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED	MINEPDED	150 - 250 monitoring missions per year (all sectors combined) (ESMPs = 399 / 46.5 percent compared to forecasts)	At least 350 monitoring missions/year (7,000 ESMP monitoring missions by 2030)
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Indicator 2.4.2.2: Implementation rate of actions planned in ESMPs, ESPs, PAs, PGbs and other specifications	VERIFIERS : Monitoring report validated; Environmental inspection reports; Physical evidence of implementation; Inclusion in CBD reports and independent audits.	MILESTONES : National standardization of ESMP monitoring indicators; Integration of biodiversity actions into an EIA database; Strengthening the link between sanctions and non-execution; Periodic publication of a national rate of effective implementation.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED	MINEPDED /DPDD	40 - 55% of planned actions actually implemented	At least 60% of planned actions actually implemented
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 2.5:

Strengthening the security of rehabilitation, reintroduction, and ex-situ conservation facilities for endangered species

Action indicator:

⇒ % of ex-situ sites with an acceptable METT score

Activity 2.5. 1:		Strengthen the ex-situ conservation system/mechanism (State-managed zoos, botanical gardens, and private conservation areas (e.g., game-ranches)	
Indicator 2.5.1.1: Percentage of ex-situ conservation sites that obtained a score of at least 50% on the METT tool at the end of year out of the total number of identified sites		VERIFIERS : METT reports from protected areas; Registers of ex-situ sites;	MILESTONES : National identification and mapping of ex-situ sites; Adaptation of the METT tool to the ex-situ context; Periodic assessments; Publication of a national ex-situ site management effectiveness rate
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED,	Site managers	Not available	20% of ex-situ sites with a METT score of at least 50%
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 2.5:

Establishment of a gene bank of forest seeds

Action indicator:

Existence of an operational gene bank of forest seeds

Activity 2.6. 1:**Establish and operationalize a national gene bank of forest seeds to support the conservation and restoration of threatened forest species****Indicator 2.6.1.1:**

Existence of an operational gene bank of seeds

VERIFIERS :

Document to establish the gene bank;
 Technical operational reports;
 Registers of conserved seeds.

MILESTONES :

Institutional framework validated;
 Functional infrastructure;
 Accessible seed collections;
 Integration into national restoration strategies.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, IRAD, MINEPDED, 	IRAD 	None 	One (1) gene bank of forest seeds
Data collection periodicity	Annually		



Target 3:

Significantly reduce the impact of the pollution from all sources on biodiversity, and ecosystem services, particularly those related to plastic waste, nutrients, and pesticides and other toxic and/or hazardous chemicals.

Target indicator:

- ⇒ 7.1 Index on coastal eutrophication potential
- ⇒ 7.2 Environmental concentrations of pesticides

Action 3.1:

Promote the treatment, recovery, and recycling of the various forms of waste

Action indicator:

- ⇒ National rate of waste recycled (out of the percentage of total waste produced)

Activity 3.1. 1:**Encourage the implementation of best practices and innovative technologies for sustainable waste management****Indicator 2.1.1.1:**

Rate of waste collected, treated, recovered, and recycled

VERIFIERS :

Reports on the implementation of waste management practices;
Technical documents and guides on adopted innovative technologies;
Reports on facilities or pilot projects (treatment, recycling, recovery);
Minutes of workshops or training sessions on best practices;
Environmental monitoring data and reports

MILESTONES :

Promotion of innovative technologies;
Adoption of innovative technologies by stakeholders;
Ownership of best practices;
Improvement of recycling and recovery;
Reduction of poorly managed waste;
Strengthening of sustainable waste management.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINDHU, Councils/ RLAs, Recycling NGOs	MINEPDED + Councils	40% of waste collected, and at least 10% treated/ recycled/recovered	At least 70% collected and at least 30% treated/recycled/ recovered
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 3.2:

Intensify pollution control in receiving environments (air, soil, water)

Action indicator:

- ⇒ National air, water and soil quality index (AQI/EQI/SQI)

Activity 3.2. 1: Monitor the evolution of waste production**Indicator 3.2.1.1:**

Volume of waste produced by type

VERIFIERS :

Municipal waste inventories;
RLA reports;
Sectoral survey reports;
BND reports

MILESTONES :

Setting up of a waste monitoring system;
Extension of monitoring to regional and local authorities (RLAs);
Strengthening of sectoral surveys;
Regular data updates;
Analysis of waste trends.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI/Customs, MINDHU, Councils	MINEPDED, MINDHU	2.5 Mt/year (80% of which is plastic and organic waste)	Not defined (See BND SYSTEM)
Data collection periodicity	Annual		

Activity 3.2. 2: Monitor the effective implementation of waste management plans for structures, projects, programmes, and communities**Indicator 3.2.2.1:**

Percentage of Waste Management Plans (WMPs) implemented

VERIFIERS :

WMP implementation reports
Environmental audit reports;
Compliance verification mission reports (businesses, public and private institutions, councils, projects);
Documentary materials (photos, storage logs, waste tracking slips);
Waste traceability manifests

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the environmental audit system;
Intensifying monitoring and control missions;
Improved implementation of management plans;
Improved compliance rate;
Reduced gaps and strengthened corrective actions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (Department of Standards & Control); Councils/RLAs; MINDHU (urban management) MINRESI (environmental analyse); CSOs/NGOs; GIZ, ERA-Cameroon, CREPHEC	Environmental inspectors at MINEPDED; Municipal sanitation services; Projects/programmes environmental units	Not available (See DPDD/DNC)	Not defined (at least 50%)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (national compilation) Quarterly inspections at priority sites		

Activity 3.2. 3: Strengthen the operationalization of the National Waste Exchange
Indicator 3.2.3.1:

Volume of exchanges recorded and recovered

VERIFIERS :

Operational national database of the National Waste Exchange;
Electronic logs of recycling operators;
Quarterly reports from industries;
Inspection reports in industrial zones;
Waste flow traceability system.

MILESTONES :

Setting up the National Waste Exchange;
Participation of operators and industries;
Development of exchanges and value-added activities;
Improvement of flow traceability;
Strengthening of inspections in industrial zones;
Regular production of industry reports.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINMIDT, MINDHU, Councils/RLAs, Customs/MINFI Private platforms	MINEPDED/BND, Municipal pre-collection and sorting centres	0% (See DNC/CB National / BND)	At least 30% (See BND)
Data collection periodicity	Quarterly (reporting of traded volumes) Annually (national consolidation)		

Action 3.2:

Strengthening the monitoring system for the import, production, use, and storage of pesticides and toxic and/or hazardous waste/chemicals

Action indicator:

➤ Volume and concentration of imported, distributed, and used pesticides



Activity 3.3. 1:**Strengthen the monitoring system for the import, production, use, and storage of pesticides and toxic and/or hazardous waste/chemicals****Indicator 3.3.1.1:**

Volume/concentration of imported, distributed, and used pesticides

VERIFIERS :

Customs records on the imports of pesticides and chemicals;
MINADER databases on approved and used products;
Certificates of approval for pesticides and chemicals.

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the monitoring system;
Improving the registration and control system;
Strengthening the monitoring of chemical flows;
Strengthening approval processes and reducing non-compliance;
Intensifying supply chain controls;
Improving compliance with standards;
Strengthening the secure management of chemicals.

**Implementation institutions/
Data sources**

MINFI/Customs, MINADER,
MINEPDED

**Persons responsible
for data collection**

Customs,
MINADER

**Reference value**

Not available

**Target value**

Not defined

**Data collection periodicity**

Quarterly

Action 3.2:

Promoting ecological alternatives to chemical pesticides and plastics

Action indicator:

↗ Percentage of adoption of bio-inputs and biodegradable packaging

Activity 3.4. 1:**Strengthen the input approval framework to include bio-inputs****Indicator 2.4.1.1:**

Revised national approval framework integrating bio-inputs/list of approved bio-inputs

VERIFIERS :

Legal and regulatory instruments on input approval;
Reports from workshops and technical meetings;
Documents attesting to the renewal/strengthening of the approval committee;
List of approved bio-inputs;

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the regulatory framework;
Strengthening institutional capacities;
Strengthening technical capacities;
Strengthening the quality and safety of inputs

**Implementation institutions/
Data sources**

MINADER, MINRESI, MINEPDED,
ANOR, CNEAP

**Persons responsible
for data collection**

MINADER
(Approval Unit); MINRESI;
MINEPDED

**Reference value**

Existing framework
(0 bio-inputs)

**Target value**

Framework taking bio-inputs into account
(5 bio-inputs)

**Data collection periodicity**

Annually (reviewed every 3–5 years)

Activity 3.4. 3: Organise training and awareness-raising workshops on bio-inputs and ecological charcoal (see PN Capacity Building and Communication)
Indicator 3.4.3.1:

Bio-input production rate

VERIFIERS :

Production reports from farms using bio-inputs/ecological charcoal;
 Technical fact sheets distributed during training sessions;
 Agricultural survey reports on adopted practices;
 Registers of cooperatives and producer organizations.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of training and awareness-raising workshops;
 Capacity building for producers and cooperatives;
 Adoption of bio-inputs and ecological charcoal;
 Improvement of agricultural practices;
 Strengthening of production and sustainability of systems.;

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINRESI	Cooperatives / MINADER	5%	50 % (30% of locally made products)
Data collection periodicity			
Half-yearly			

Indicator 3.4.3.2

Bio-input use rate

VERIFIERS :

Production reports from farms using bio-inputs/ecological charcoal;
 Technical fact sheets distributed during training sessions;
 Agricultural survey reports on adopted practices;
 Registers of cooperatives and producer organizations.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of training and awareness-raising workshops;
 Capacity building for producers and cooperatives;
 Adoption of bio-inputs and ecological charcoal;
 Improvement of agricultural practices;
 Strengthening of production and sustainability of systems.;

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER	MINADER (agricultural statistics)	Approximately 10%	At least 40%
Data collection periodicity			
Annually			

Activity 3.4. 4: Strengthen the use of biodegradable packaging**Indicator 3.4.4.1:**

Number of supermarkets offering biodegradable packaging

VERIFIERS :

Survey reports conducted in supermarkets;
Registers of importers of (biodegradable) packaging

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the packaging control system;
Structuring and monitoring importers;
Improving compliance with environmental standards;
Promoting biodegradable packaging;
Reducing non-biodegradable packaging.

**Implementation institutions/
Data sources**

MINEPDED, MINCOMMERCE

**Persons responsible
for data collection**

MINEPDED

**Reference value**

None

**Target value**

5 supermarkets offering biodegradable packaging

**Data collection periodicity**

Annually

Action 3.5

Strengthening the control, monitoring, and use of chemicals in mining and fisheries

Action indicator:

↗ Compliance rate in the use of chemicals per sector (mining and fisheries)

Activity 3.5. 1: Strengthen the control system in the use of toxic and/or hazardous chemicals**Indicator 3.5.1.1:**

Use rate of toxic, and/or hazardous chemicals in mining

VERIFIERS :

Mining site inspection reports;
Water and soil quality analysis reports in mining areas;
Mining operators' records on the use of chemicals;
Mining businesses' environmental compliance reports;
Monitoring and control reports on chemicals used

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the monitoring of chemical use in mining;
Improving the control of chemical use practices;
Progressively reducing the non-compliant use of chemicals;
Improving compliance with environmental standards in the mining sector;
Reducing the environmental impacts related to chemical use.

**Implementation institutions/
Data sources**

MINMIDT, MINEPDED

**Persons responsible
for data collection**

MINMIDT

**Reference value**

Not available

**Target value**

Not defined (Define the reference value)

**Half-yearly**

Annually

Indicator 3.5.1.2: Use rate of toxic and/or hazardous chemicals in fishery resources	VERIFIERS : Inspection reports of fisheries exploitation areas (spawning grounds, landing sites); Quality control reports of fishery products; Inspection and/or control reports of compliance with biological rest periods; Water quality analysis reports in fisheries exploitation areas; Records of monitoring practices in fisheries resource exploitation zones Compliance reports from stakeholders in the fisheries sector.	MILESTONES : Strengthening the monitoring of practices; Intensifying inspections in fishing areas; Improving compliance with standards; Reducing non-compliant practices; Reducing the risk of contamination.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPIA, MINEPDED ↗	MINEPIA ↗	Not available ↗	Not defined (Define the reference value) ↗
Half-yearly	Quarterly		

Target 4

Contribute to the implementation of the nationally determined contribution (NDC) and promote ecosystems resilience to climate change

Target indicator:

- 8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
- **Indicator A (mitigation):** Annual reduction in GHG emissions (Mt CO₂-eq) compared to the 2010 baseline year (or % reduction vs BAU).
- **Indicator B (resilience):** Change in the Ecosystem Red List Index (trend = improvement / stability / degradation).

Action 4.1:

Promotion of the sustainable use of firewood and renewable energy in rural areas

Action indicator:

- Proportion of rural households using clean/modern fuels (electricity, gas, solar kits, improved cookstoves, biogas) (%) and reduction in per capita firewood consumption (kg/year)

Activity 4.1. 1: Encourage the establishment of community forests for wood energy to reduce pressure on natural resources in areas with high dependency on firewood
Indicator 4.1.1.1:

Number / surface area of community forests for wood energy

VERIFIERS :

Community forests Register (MINEPDED);
Local land-use orders or agreements;
GIS data showing reforested plots;
Progress reports from the RLAs, FEICOM and NGOs/CSOs

MILESTONES :

Mobilization and engagement of RLAs and partners;
Land tenure security of sites;
Establishment of community forests;
Development of fuel wood surface areas;
Reduction of pressure on natural resources

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINEPAT, RLAs, local NGOs/CSOs, technical & financial partners (TFPs)	MINFOF (DF) in coordination with RLAs;	Not available	Not defined (5 FC 250 created - 50,000 ha)
Data collection periodicity	Annual progress reports; GIS mapping updated every 2 years		

Activity 4.1. 2: Encourage the production and use of solar kits for rural populations
Indicator 4.1.2.1:

Proportion of rural households using solar electricity for cooking/ lighting

VERIFIERS :

Import and sales registers of businesses;
Data from distribution programmes (FEICOM/MINEE);
Household survey reports (INS);
Solar kit installation certificates.

MILESTONES :

Promoting access to solar kits;
Developing solar kit market;
Distributing and installing solar kits;
Adopting solar energy by the population;
Reducing the use of firewood and polluting energy sources.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEE, FEICOM, private operators, TFPs, INS	MINEE + RLAs	Not available (Cameroon: 53% in 2016) (Lighting: approximately 4%, Cooking: less than 1%)	Not defined (Lighting: approximately 25%, Cooking: less than 10%)
Data collection periodicity	Annual reports from distributors + household surveys every 2–3 years		

Activity 4.1. 3: Encourage the production of eco-friendly charcoal and the use of improved cookstoves**Indicator 4.1.3.1:**

Quantity of eco-friendly charcoal produced per year (tonnes/year)

VERIFIERS :

Fishing areas inspections reports;
Quality control reports of fishery products;
Water quality analysis reports;
Compliance reports from stakeholders of the sector.

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the monitoring of fishing practices;
Intensifying inspections;
Improving compliance with standards in the use of chemicals;
Reducing the use of non-compliant chemicals;
Reducing the risk of contamination of aquatic ecosystems.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF; MINEPDED, MINCOMMERCE, MINFI/Customs, FEICOM, RLAs, NGOs, projects	DF (MINFOF), Regional services/RLAs	Not available	Not defined Proportion: 100,000 tonnes/year)
Data collection periodicity	Producers: monthly/ Quarterly, MINFOF: annually		

Indicator 4.1.3.2:

Number of improved cookstoves distributed

VERIFIERS :

Registers of distribution of improved cookstoves;
Dissemination project reports;
Producers' certificates and registrations;
Household survey reports.

MILESTONES :

Strengthening improved cookstove production;
Organising cookstove distribution;
Disseminating improved cookstoves to households;
Adopting improved cookstoves by households;
Reducing firewood consumption.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEE, RLAs, TFPs, INS, NGOs,	MINEPDED	155,612 (2018 AS MINEPDED)	Not defined (2030 cumulative total: 325370)
Data collection periodicity	Annual national consolidation, Independent verification by household survey: every 2 - 3 years		

Indicator 4.1.3.2: Number of improved cookstove production units.	VERIFIERS : Production registers of approved units; Certificates and registrations of units; Audit and quality monitoring reports; Project reports for promotion and support to production	MILESTONES : Promoting the creation of production units; Establishing production units; Approval and registration of units; Strengthening of production capacity; Improving product quality and compliance.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEE, RLAs, TFPs, INS, NGOs, ↗	MINEPDED ↗	Not available ↗	Not defined ↗
Data collection periodicity	National consolidation (MINEE/MINEPDED/INS): annually, Independent verification by household survey: every 2 - 3 years		

Activity 4.1. 4: Encourage biogas production			
Indicator 4.1.4.1: Number of operational domestic/community biogas installations (units) and estimated volume of biogas produced (m³/year)	VERIFIERS : Biogas unit installation certificates; installation registers (RLAs/NGO); Survey reports on installation usage; Invoices and maintenance reports. MILESTONES : Promoting biogas production; Installation of biogas units; Adoption of biogas by households and structures; Strengthening the use and maintenance of installations; Reduction of the use of traditional fuels.		
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPIA; MINADER (agriculture/livestock), NGOs, TFPs.	MINADER & MINEPDED in coordination with RLAs	Installation; Not available Average volume: 18,816,241 m³/year (2020 AS/MINEE)	Not defined (3,000 units and approximately 30,000,000 m³/year)
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Producers: monthly/ Quarterly, MINFOF: annually		

Action 4.2:

Promoting the development of a system of environmental economic accounting for natural capital (accounts)

Action indicator:

➤ % of progress in implementing the system of environmental economic accounting (SEEA/CCN) - number of SEEA accounts developed and operational

Activity 4.2. 1:**Put in place the system of environmental economic accounting for natural capital****Indicator 4.2.1.1:**

Number of accounts developed and operational

VERIFIERS :

Technical reports on system implementation;
Publications (MINEPDED / INS);
Documents attesting to the adoption of the SEEA-EA methodology;
Accessible government database on natural capital.

MILESTONES :

Adopting the SEEA-EA methodology;
Putting in place the natural capital system of accounting;
Producing natural capital accounts;
Accessibility and use of the database;
Integrating data into public policies.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, INS, MINFI, TFPs	INS (statistical compilation) with MINEPDED technical teams + Universities	0 SEEA accounts	At least 3 SEEA accounts (forests/land, water, biodiversity)
Data collection periodicity		Annual progress report; technical review every 2 years	

Activity 4.2. 2: Ensure that accounting is considered into the State's asset accounting system**Indicator 4.2.2.1:**

Contribution rate of natural capital of accounting in the State's asset accounting

VERIFIERS :

Publications of the State's asset accounts;
Sections integrating environmental accounting (SEEA);
Ministerial orders relating to the integration of natural capital;
Technical notes (MINFI / MINEPDED).

MILESTONES :

Adoption of regulatory instruments;
Integration of natural capital accounts into asset accounting;
Extension of asset accounts to include SEEA components;
Use of environmental accounts in budgetary decisions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINEPDED, INS, TFPs (World Bank)	MINFI & INS (with technical support from MINEPDED)	Not available	Not defined (Define the reference value)
Data collection periodicity	Annual reports (finance); technical review every 2 years		



Action 4.3:

Strengthening the development and implementation of measures national disaster risk reduction strategy that take biodiversity into account

Action indicator:

➤ % of operational measures integrating biodiversity clauses

Activity 4.3. 1:**Update and implement the national disaster risk reduction strategy that takes biodiversity into account****Indicator 4.3.1.1:**

Rate of natural disaster risk reduction

VERIFIERS :

Updated version of the action plan;
Developed operational project fact sheets;
Regional implementation reports;
Grant applications and funding files.

MILESTONES :

Update of the national strategy;
Adoption of the strategy;
Biodiversity mainstreaming in the strategy;
Mobilization of financing;
Implementation of operational projects;
Scaling up actions to the regional level.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINAT, MINSANTE, MINTP, RLAs, NGOs, TFPs.	MINAT	0%	At least 30% of priority measures operational at the RLAs level
Data collection periodicity	Strategic review every 3 - 5 years; Annual operational monitoring		

Target 5 :

Restore by 2030 about 30% of degraded ecosystems in order to rehabilitate, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Target indicator:

➤ 2.1 Areas under restoration
➤ B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 5.1:

Increase the effort to restore natural landscapes, degraded ecosystems, and degraded land.

Action indicator:

➤ Cumulative surface area (ha) of landscapes/ ecosystems/degraded land actually restored.

Activity 5.1. 1: Increase the surface areas of landscapes, ecosystems, and degraded land to be restored.**Indicator 5.1.1.1:**

Surface areas of landscapes, ecosystems, and restored degraded land

VERIFIERS :

Reports on the implementation of initiatives and restoration projects;
Registers of ongoing restoration projects (national reforestation plan);
Before/after satellite imagery (monitoring of restored areas, inventories);
Technical reports of projects

MILESTONES :

Signing of restoration contracts;
Implementation of restoration projects;
Extension of restored surface areas;
Improvement of ecosystem conditions;
Certification of restoration projects (carbon and other).

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, RLAs, TFPs, Bonn Challenge / AFR100, ANAFOR, NGOs, VCS projects.	MINFOF / MINEPDED, INS, RLAs	1,663,120 ha	Achieve at least 3,600,000 ha of restored land (representing 30% of the ambitious goal of restoring 12 million hectares of degraded land)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (GIS + project reports); field validations every 2 to 3 years (ecological assessments)		

Activity 5.1. 2: Promote biological stabilization of riverbanks**Indicator 5.1.2.1:**

Surface area of biologically stabilized riverbanks (linear and width)

VERIFIERS :

Implementation reports of greening project;
Comparative GIS (before/after intervention);
Intervention forms and technical data sheets (planted species);
Post-planting control survey reports (plant survival rate at 6-12 months)

MILESTONES :

Tree-planting
Extension of restored riverbanks;
Improvement of bank stabilization;
Increased plant survival rate.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINTP (for riverside infrastructure), local authorities (RLAs), water agencies, local NGOs, CAMERR projects (mangroves) for coastal areas.	MINEPDED / MINFOF / RLAs	(30m width x linear distance in km)	Annually (work reports + GIS), post-planting control at 6-12 months and at 3 years
Data collection periodicity	Annually (GIS + project reports); field validations every 2 to 3 years (ecological assessments)		

Activity 5.1. 3: Provide appropriate equipment to existing plant species seed banks for improved production

Indicator 5.1.3.1:
Seed production rate

VERIFIERS :

Seed bank production fact sheets;
Health certificates for produced seeds;
Seed bank inventory reports;
Supply contracts for restoration programmes.

MILESTONES :

List of equipment requested;
Increase in the volume of seeds available;
Certification of seed lots.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, IRAD, MINESUP, ANAFOR, national/regional seed banks, TFPs	IRAD, ANAFOR MINFOF & MINEPDED (coordination), RLAs (if local banks)	Not available (approximately 40% of AS/ MINFOF 2018 analysis, BES)	Establish the reference value
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly (bank production reports), annual consolidation by MINEPDED/ IRAD		

Action 5.2:

Securing restored areas

Action indicator:

➡ % of restored surface areas secured

Activity 5.2. 1:

**Organise awareness-raising campaigns for indigenous peoples and local communities involved in the management of restored areas to secure them (Integrate into the communication plan)
Encourage the participation of IPLCs in securing restored areas**

Indicator 5.2.1.1:
Surface areas restored and secured by the IPLCs

VERIFIERS :

Copies of agreements and conventions governing the management of restored areas;
Municipal orders regulating management and security;
Minutes of consultations with communities;
Community monitoring reports.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns;
Engagement of local communities;
Signing of management agreements;
Strengthening IPLC participation;
Adoption of security measures;
Reduction of pressures over restored areas.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINDEVEL / RLAs, indigenous peoples' organisations and local CSOs, TFPs.	RLAs (registration), MINEPDED (national monitoring), community organisations (field reporting)	Not available	1,000,000 ha of restored areas secured by the IPLCs
Data collection periodicity	Annually (RLAs registration + community reports)		

Activity 5.2. 2: Strengthen the physical demarcation of security perimeters around restored areas

Indicator 5.2.2.1:
Percentage of restored areas with a physical security perimeter

VERIFIERS :

Reports on the physical demarcation of boundaries;
Geo-referenced photos of the physical boundaries;
Minutes of the inauguration of the secure perimeters;
GIS plans and maps of the demarcated areas.

MILESTONES :

Completion of boundary demarcation operations;
Physical demarcation of security perimeters;
Securing of restored sites;
Extension of the coverage of secure areas;
Reduction of intrusions and degradations.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, RLAs, ONG, Partners	RLAs (implementation & reporting), MINEPDED (consolidation).	Not available (estimate: 15%)	Not defined (estimate: 45%)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 5.3:

Creation of ex-situ conservation botanical gardens for medicinal plants

Action indicator:

✦ Number of botanical gardens / ex-situ units created and operational



Activity 5.3. 1: Establish conservation botanical gardens for endangered medicinal plants**Indicator 5.3.1.1:**

Number of ex-situ conservation botanical gardens for medicinal plants created

VERIFIERS :

Opening certificates and orders to establish botanical gardens;
Inventories of collections of conserved medicinal plants;
Technical reports (monitoring of germination, propagation, conservation);
Lists of conserved species with their status (IUCN/local).

MILESTONES :

Establishment of botanical gardens;
Integration of threatened medicinal species;
Strengthening the conservation and reproduction of species;
Increasing the number of species conserved;
Contributing to the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF/ANAFOR, MINEPDED, MINRES/IMPM, IRAD, Universities (MINESUP), local botanical gardens/NGOs/CSOs (conservation), UNEP/UNESCO if supported	Institutions managing the gardens (ANAFOR /IRAD /Universities), MINEPDED (consolidation)	Not available (existing: 1 at the national level with partial conservation)	Not defined (proposal: 10 with: 1 national, 4 regional, and 5 community or university)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (inventory of collections & management reports)		



Target 6:

By 2030, reduce by half the level of infestation in areas exposed to invasive alien species by their harvesting, enhancement or elimination, while monitoring and controlling new introductions.

Target indicator:

- ✦ 6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment
- ✦ 6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species
- ✦ B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 6.1:

Strengthening the legal and policy frameworks for the management of invasive alien species

Action indicator:

- ✦ Number of legal or policy instruments, or guidelines developed, adopted, and implemented for the management of invasive alien species

Activity 6.1. 1: Operationalize the national legal framework on biosecurity			
Indicator 6.1.1.1: Number of enabling instruments adopted	VERIFIERS : Reports of the National Biosecurity Standing Committee; Reports from validation workshops; MINEPDED technical notes		MILESTONES : Organisation of validation sessions; Publication of regulatory instruments; Operationalization of the legal framework; Strengthening the coordination of the National Biosecurity Committee; Implementation of biosecurity provisions.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINFOF, MINRESI, MINJUSTICE, Customs, Port Authorities.	MINEPDED (Department of Biosecurity)	0 enabling instrument adopted	2 enabling instruments adopted
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Activity 6.1. 2: Develop a national biosecurity strategy taking into account invasive alien species
Indicator 6.1.2.1:

Validated strategy paper

VERIFIERS :

 National Biosecurity Committee reports
 National Biodiversity Standing Committee reports

MILESTONES :

 Inventory of invasive alien species;
 Identification and monitoring of infested areas;
 Database update;
 Implementation of control and management actions;
 Integration of IAS into biosecurity policies
 Development and validation of the national biosecurity strategy

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINRESI, RLAs	MINEPDED + decentralized services	0 strategy paper	One (1) strategy paper
Data collection periodicity	Annually + updated every 5 years		

Action 6.2:

Prevention of IAS introductions through border controls by reducing new IAS introductions by 50% by 2030

Action indicator:

↗ Rate of reduction of new IAS introductions detected at borders

Activity 6.2. 1: Strengthen the IAS introduction control system and risk assessment
Indicator 6.2.1.1:

Rate of reduction of new IAS introductions

VERIFIERS :

 Registers of interceptions of invasive alien species (IAS);
 Seizure reports (MINEPDED / Customs / MINADER);
 Receipt reports of control kits

MILESTONES :

 Acquisition of control kits;
 Deployment of devices at points of entry;
 Strengthening of IAS risk identification and assessment;
 Increased interception and seizure of IAS

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Customs, Ministry of Transport, Port Authorities, MINEPIA, MINADER	Customs + MINEPDED	Not available	Establish a reference value
Data collection periodicity	Quarterly (Customs), Annual consolidation		

Activity 6.2. 2: Establish appropriate quarantine protocols for high-risk imports (plants and pets) at points of entry

Indicator 6.2.2.1:
Number of seizures of illegal/unauthorized species

VERIFIERS :

Seizure reports at points of entry;
Customs records of controls and inspections;
Port and airport reports;
High-risk import monitoring reports.

MILESTONES :

Development of quarantine protocols;
Implementation of protocols at points of entry;
Strengthening of controls and inspections;
Increased seizures of illegal species;
Improved import compliance.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINEPIA, Customs, MINEPDED, MINFOF	MINEPDED Customs	Not available	Not defined
Data collection periodicity	Monthly / Annually		

Indicator 6.2.2.2:
Number of quarantine protocols developed

VERIFIERS :

Approved instruments and quarantine protocols;
Technical guides for implementing the measures;
Reports on the approval and dissemination of protocols.

MILESTONES :

Development of quarantine protocols;
Validation of protocols
Dissemination of protocols at points of entry;
Implementation of protocols
Strengthening compliance with quarantine measures.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
Customs, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA	MINEPDED	Not available (proposal: 0 formalized and integrated national IAS quarantine protocols)	Not defined (proposal: at least 5 officially adopted and implemented national quarantine protocols)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		



Action 6.3:

Mapping, assessment, and prioritization of IAS threats

Action indicator:

✎ Existence of a prioritized IAS list + updated geo-referenced national map

Activity 6.3. 1: Develop a prioritized and geo-referenced list of IAS posing a threat in Cameroon**Indicator 6.3.1.1:**

Number of listed species with proven ecological/ socio-economic impact

VERIFIERS :

IAS assessment fact sheets;
Risk analysis and prioritization matrices;
Scientific validation documents;
GIS maps of IAS occurrence areas.

MILESTONES :

Inventory of invasive alien species;
Assessment of ecological and socio-economic impacts;
Risk prioritization by species;
Scientific validation of results;
Production and updating of geo-referenced data.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED + MINRESI + Universities	MINEPDED / national researchers	168 invasive alien species assessed	170 invasive alien species assessed
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Indicator 6.3.1.2:

Map of invasive alien species according to their level of threat

VERIFIERS :

Updated GIS of invasive alien species;
Species assessment fact sheets;
Risk prioritization matrices;

MILESTONES :

Inventory of invasive alien species (IAS);
Threat level assessment;
Species prioritization;
GIS map production;
Map and data updates.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED + MINRESI + Universities	MINEPDED / national researchers	Not available (no official national map of IAS by threat level)	1 official, geo-referenced, and hierarchical national map of IAS according to threat level, regularly updated
Data collection periodicity		Every 2 years	

Activity 6.3. 2: Update of the black list and white list of IAS**Indicator 6.3.2.1:**

Updated black list and white list of IAS

VERIFIERS :

Updated versions of the black list and white list;
Scientific validation reports;
Control registers at points of entry.

MILESTONES :

Update of the black list and white list;
Revision of species (additions/removals);
Scientific validation of the lists;
Dissemination of the lists at points of entry;
Strengthening the use of the lists;
Use of the lists during controls.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (coordination), Customs (use), MINFOF /MINADER /MINEPIA (support).	MINEPDED	2015 black list and white list of IAS used at borders	Updated black list and white Lists of IAS
Data collection periodicity	Every 5 years		



Activity 6.3. 3: Support the development of a biosecurity information system including an IAS database linked to GBIF, the IUCN Global Register and SNIB

Indicator 6.3.3.1:
National database on
invasive alien species

VERIFIERS :

IAS functional web portal;
Datasets published on GBIF;
Data integrated into international
databases (IUCN, GBIF, SNIB);
Standardized metadata (Darwin Core);
Validated and available technical user
manual.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of an information system;
Development of the national database;
Data standardization (Darwin Core).

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, IRAD, GBIF Cameroon Node, IUCN, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, Universities	MINEPDED	0 (no national database)	One (1) national database on IAS
Data collection periodicity		Annually, with continuous updates upon receipt of new data	

Indicator 6.3.3.2:
Interoperability of the
biosecurity information
system

VERIFIERS :

Data sharing protocols;

MILESTONES :

Interoperability with international
databases;
Data publication;
Regular system updates;
System ownership by stakeholders

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, GBIF Cameroon Node, IRAD IUCN	MINEPDED, GBIF data experts	0 (no interoperable national biosecurity information system)	One (1) national biosecurity information system which is interoperable with GBIF, the IUCN Global Registry, and SNIB
Data collection periodicity		Every 5 years	

Action 6.4:

Control and eradication of established invasive alien
species (IAS) using appropriate techniques

Action indicator:

↗ Total surface area of IAS-infested areas
that have undergone effective control or
eradication operations (in hectares).

Activity 6.4. 1: Develop and implement appropriate protocols for the control and eradication of established priority biological invaders

Indicator 6.4.1.1:
Surface area of IAS-
infested land/water
restored

VERIFIERS :

Control/eradication intervention reports;
Site restoration records;
Pre- and post-intervention inventories;
Ecological monitoring reports;
Geo-referenced photos and field data
sheets.

MILESTONES :

Development of control/eradication
protocols;
Implementation of site interventions;
Reduction in IAS density;
Extension of restored surface areas;
Strengthening ecological monitoring of
sites;
Improving ecological recovery.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINEPIA; MINFOF; MINADER; local authorities; NGOs/ CSOs	MINEPDED / sectoral departments & field teams (RLAs, traditional authorities)	1343 ha	3000 ha
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring; pre/post-intervention inventory		

Indicator 6.4.1.2:
Reduction of invasive
alien species (IAS)
population density

VERIFIERS :

Pre- and post-intervention inventories;
Ecological monitoring reports;
Control/eradication intervention reports;
Geo-located field sheets;
Geo-referenced photos of sites.

MILESTONES :

Development of control protocols;
Implementation of interventions;
Reduction of invasive alien species
density;
Strengthening of ecological monitoring;
Improvement of site conditions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINADER, MINEPIA, Universities, IRAD, MINSANTE, specialised NGOs.	MINEPDED	Not available at the national level	A 50% reduction in the average density of IAS populations in priority areas (identified intervention sites)
Data collection periodicity	Annually, with inventories before /during/after intervention according to a scientific protocol		

Activity 6.4. 2: Promote invasive alien species (IAS) management initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities

Indicator 6.4.2.2:
IAS eradication rate
resulting from IPLC
initiatives

VERIFIERS :

Reports on community-based invasive alien species (IAS) management initiatives;
Participatory monitoring fact sheets for IPLCs;
Geo-referenced data (GPS, photos) of treated areas;
Minutes from community and local committee meetings;
Independent monitoring reports (MINEPDED/Partner NGOs/CSOs);
Post-intervention participatory evaluation reports.

MILESTONES :

Promotion of community initiatives;
Engagement of IPLCs in management activities;
Implementation of site interventions;
Strengthening of community participation;
Improvement of intervention effectiveness;
Community ownership of management practices.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINRESI, MINESUP, Local communities, Traditional chieftaincies, Local NGOs/CSOs.	MINEPDED + RLAs	Not available (no numerical data, local initiatives are ad hoc and not quantified at the national level)	Not defined (at least 50% of eradication rate of invasive alien species in intervention areas)
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly for community reports; Annually for national consolidation by MINEPDED		

Target 7:

Increase the surface area of green spaces and promote the conservation and sustainable management of urban wetlands through biodiversity-integrated planning approach for human well-being.

Target indicator:

✎ B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 7.1

Promoting the creation and/or development of green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas accessible to all

Action indicator:

✎ Total surface area of urban/peri-urban green spaces created, rehabilitated, or developed and accessible to the public (ha)
✎ Not available (scattered maps (councils/projects), heterogeneous (scales/methods), not centralized at the national level)

Activity 7.1. 1: Identify and map areas that are suitable for the creation of public green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas**Indicator 7.1.1.1:**

Maps of areas that are suitable for the creation of public green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas

VERIFIERS :

GIS files and standardized metadata (shapefile/GeoJSON) of suitable areas;
Methodological report on site selection (criteria: slope, flood risk, land availability, land use, etc.);
Minutes of the local validation workshops (councils, RLAs).

MILESTONES :

Data collection and analysis criteria;
Identification of suitable areas;
Production of maps and GIS data;
Map validation;
Extension of geographic coverage.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINHDU MINEPDED(; RLAs, FEICOM (financing support /planning)	MINHDU (GIS/ planning unit) + municipal technical teams (urban planning services), technical support from university institutes/GIS consultants	Not available	To be defined
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 7.1. 2: Develop public green spaces and ensure their management and monitoring**Indicator 7.1.2.1:**

Surface area of public green spaces created or developed and accessible to all in urban and peri-urban areas

VERIFIERS :

Minutes of acceptance of development work;
Slips for completed works;
Approved or validated landscape plans;
GIS inventories before/after development;
Minutes of opening to the public;
Management fact sheets and maintenance contracts.

MILESTONES :

Development and validation of landscape plans;
Development of green spaces;
Commissioning of developed spaces;
Public access to green spaces;
Implementation of management and maintenance systems;
Improvement of urban vegetation cover.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINHDU, Councils (technical services), FEICOM (municipal funding), MINEPDED (environmental standards), local NGOs/partners (management and maintenance)	Municipal technical services (councils), MINHDU planning unit (national consolidation), FEICOM (monitoring of funded projects).	Not available (there is no harmonized national inventory of urban/peri-urban public green spaces meeting the criteria: created or developed, accessible to all, and monitored)	Not defined (proposal: at least 1,500 ha of public green spaces created or developed and accessible to all in urban and peri-urban areas)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (council reporting & MINHDU consolidation)		

Activity 7.1. 3: Develop a database for monitoring and managing green spaces

Indicator 7.1.3.1:
Database for monitoring and managing green spaces

VERIFIERS :

Accessible web portal or GIS repository (URL, screenshots);
Standardized metadata (ISO/FGDC format);
Green space database (entries, surface areas);
System update logs.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of database;
Online deployment and system accessibility;
Registration of green spaces;
Data standardization;
Regular database updates;
Use of the database by stakeholders

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINHDU (host), MINEPDED (data on ecosystem services), FEICOM (local data), universities (technical support)	MINHDU (technical management), councils (database input), technical partners, CSOs	0 (no dedicated, standardized, and operational national database)	one (1) operational, interoperable national database covering at least 90% of urban/peri-urban councils
Data collection periodicity	Continuous updating (local entry); annual national consolidation		

Action 7.2

Promoting the creation and/or management of blue spaces/wetlands in urban and peri-urban areas, accessible to all

Action indicator:

Number and surface area of urban wetlands/blue spaces managed, restored, or conserved and accessible to the public

Activity 7.2. 1: Identify and map areas that are suitable for the creation of public blue spaces in urban and peri-urban areas

Indicator 7.2.1.1:
Number of conserved and/or developed blue spaces

VERIFIERS :

GIS maps of urban and peri-urban wetlands;
Ecological inventories (hydrology, biodiversity);
Minutes of multi-stakeholder workshops;
Validated lists of suitable areas with associated metadata.

MILESTONES :

Number of suitable areas identified and mapped;
Level of coverage of urban and peri-urban wetlands;
Number of ecological inventories carried out;
Number of validation workshops organised;
Level of data quality and standardization (metadata).

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINHDU, Ramsar FP, Universities, environmental NGOs.	MINEPDED (coordination); MINHDU (integration into the urban plan); research teams/local NGOs (inventories)	0 / Not documented (no national inventory of urban blue spaces (lakes, marshes, urban mangroves, and managed waterways)	Not defined (proposal: at least 100 urban and peri-urban blue spaces conserved and/or managed, accessible to all, throughout the national territory)
Data collection periodicity	GIS update every 2 years; annual ecological inventories or as the case may be		

Activity 7.2. 2: Manage and conserve public blue spaces and ensure their management and monitoring**Indicator 7.2.2.1:**

Surface area of conserved and/or managed blue spaces in urban areas and accessible to all

VERIFIERS :

Reports on management and restoration work for blue spaces;
Issued environmental permits and authorisations;
Hydrological monitoring data (water quality, levels, flow rates);
Wetland management fact sheets and maintenance plans.

MILESTONES :

Obtaining environmental authorisations;
Management and restoration of blue spaces;
Water site protection;
Implementation of management and monitoring systems;
Improvement of water quality;
Strengthening the conservation of aquatic ecosystems.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (wetland management), MINH DU (integration into the urban framework), RLAs, MINEE, TFPs...	MINEPDED (technical monitoring), Councils (local management), Partners (NGOs, donors).	Not available (lack of a harmonized national inventory of urban blue spaces: data scattered at the municipal /project level)	Not defined (proposal: at least 3,000 hectares of urban and peri-urban blue spaces conserved and/or managed and accessible to all)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (reporting); semi-annual hydrological indicators on the ecological health of restored sites.		

Activity 7.2. 3: Develop a database for monitoring and managing blue spaces**Indicator 7.2.3.1:**

Database for monitoring and managing blue spaces

VERIFIERS :

Operational GIS portal or national wetland table;
Data exports compliant with standards (ISO, Darwin Core for biodiversity);
System update logs;
User access and usage reports.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of database;
Online deployment and system functionality;
Wetland registration;
Data standardization;
Regular data updates;
Use of the database by stakeholders.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (host/focal), MINH DU, Ramsar Focal Point, Universities, laboratories (hydrology).	MINEPDED / national wetlands team; municipal technical offices; research centres (scientific support).	0 (no dedicated, operational, and standardized national system for monitoring/managing urban/peri-urban blue spaces is documented)	1 operational national database (GIS/WebGIS), interoperable, covering at least 90% of urban and peri-urban councils,
Data collection periodicity	Continuously updated; Annual national consolidation.		

Target 8:

Ensure that areas under agriculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, through the sustainable use of biodiversity friendly practices that can boost production and ensure food security.

Target indicator:

➤ Proportion (%) of agricultural, forestry, and aquaculture land managed according to productive and sustainable practices (national or internationally recognized standards).

Action 8.1

Strengthen and scale up innovative and sustainable agricultural practices, integrating biodiversity-friendly technologies, to optimize productivity while ensuring food security.

Action indicator:

➤ Percentage of cultivated surface area of priority sectors (cocoa, palm tree, rubber, maize, rice) managed according to low biodiversity footprint practices (%)

Activity 8.1. 1:

Develop a national sustainable development strategy for priority sectors (cocoa, palm tree, rubber, and others), linking public objectives (increased productivity and production)

Indicator 8.1.1.1:

Existence and adoption of national strategies by sector

VERIFIERS :

Validated national strategy papers;
Reports from national validation workshops;

MILESTONES :

Organisation of validation sessions;
Development of national strategies for priority sectors;
Alignment of productivity and sustainability objectives;
Integration of the strategy into sectoral policies

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT, IRAD, TFPs (FAO, EU, World Bank).	MINADER + inter-ministerial technical team (MINADER–MINEPDED–IRAD)	Two (2) (national rice and cotton sectors development strategies)	Four (4) national strategies developed and validated
Data collection periodicity	Annual progress review; Strategic review every 5 years.		

Activity 8.1. 2: Promote best practices and appropriate technical pathways in agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production with low biodiversity footprint			
Indicator 8.1.2.1: Surface areas of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries areas subject to best practices	VERIFIERS : Registers of trained and/or certified farms; Data from agricultural survey systems (AgriStat) on farming practices; IRAD popularization reports; Traceability registers; Technical pathways by crop; MINADER annual performance report		MILESTONES : Development of a reference framework of best practices and technical pathways for agricultural, forestry, and aquaculture production; Organisation of popularization activities; Training of farmers; Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices ; Farm certification; Transition to sustainable cropping systems.
	Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value
MINADER (DESA), IRAD, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINEPDED (biodiversity standards), partners (FAO, PACE projects, NGOs)	MINADER (DESA statistics); IRAD (technical assessments).	Not available	To be defined
Data collection periodicity		Annual data collection (AgriStat); semi-annual reports from pilot projects.	

Activity 8.1. 3: Experiment, test, and popularize biodiversity-friendly innovations in agricultural production systems			
Indicator 8.1.3.1 Number of innovations tested and adopted by dedicated institutions	VERIFIERS : Testing and experimentation reports (IRAD); Minutes of innovation validation sessions; Published technical fact sheets; Reports and documents from demonstration programmes.		MILESTONES : Experimenting with farming innovations; Technical validation of innovations; Organisation of demonstrations; Dissemination of technical fact sheets; Adoption of innovations by producers.
	Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value
MINADER, IRAD, Universities, technical institutes, TFPs projects (FAO, GIZ)	IRAD, MINADER, local research centres	Not available (absence of a national register of sustainable agricultural innovations)	Not defined (At least 15 biodiversity-friendly agricultural innovations tested, validated, and adapted to the national context)
Data collection periodicity		IRAD annual report; five-year review of adopted innovations	

Activity 8.1. 4: Strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation measures into agricultural planning, popularization, and advisory documents

Indicator 8.1.4.1:
Number of agricultural planning, popularization, and advisory documents that take biodiversity into account

VERIFIERS :

Revised popularization instruments and materials mainstreaming biodiversity;
Updated technical manuals;
Reports on the dissemination of document;
Minutes of training sessions

MILESTONES :

Review of planning documents;
Mainstreaming of biodiversity into manuals/technical fact sheets;
Training of workers in charge of popularization;
Dissemination of tools and practices;
Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity into agricultural practices.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINEPDED, IRAD, MINESUP	MINADER; IRAD	One (1) (Rural Sector Development Strategy Paper 2020-2030);	At least five (5) planning, popularization, and advisory documents Every 5 years
Data collection periodicity	Every 5 years		

Activity 8.1. 5: Develop agro-sylvo-pastoral, and fisheries best practice guides to reduce the sector's impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Indicator 8.1.6.1:
Number of best practice guides

VERIFIERS :

Validated agro-sylvo-pastoral, and fisheries best practice guides
Training modules associated with the use of the guides;
Monitoring fact sheets for impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES);
Post-adoption evaluation reports.

MILESTONES :

Development of best practice guides;
Development of training modules;
Training of farming actors;
Adoption of recommended practices;
Improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
IRAD, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINEPDED, environmental NGOs, Universities	MINADER & MINEPDED (consolidation), IRAD (technical measures).	One (1) agricultural measure (sustainable cocoa production)	At least 7
Data collection periodicity	Updated every 5 years		

Activity 8.1. 6: Subsidize cooperatives and producer groups adopting best agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries practices

Indicator 8.1.6.1:
Amounts allocated to cooperatives and farmers' groups that have adopted best agricultural practices.

VERIFIERS :

Grant allocation slips;
Financing contracts signed with beneficiaries;
Financial reports (FEICOM / MINADER);
Lists of beneficiary cooperatives and groups.

MILESTONES :

Identification of beneficiaries
Conclusion of financing agreements;
Subsidy allocation
Strengthening of financing transparency;
Adoption of best practices by beneficiaries.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINEPAT, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, FEICOM, MINEPDED, AfDB, World Bank, UNDP.	MINFI, MINADER, FEICOM, MINEPDED, AfDB, World Bank, UNDP.	Not available (absence of specific budgetary marking identifying subsidies linked to best agricultural practices favourable to biodiversity)	At least CFAF 50 billion cumulatively (2025–2030) allocated to cooperatives and farmers' groups that have adopted best agricultural practices favourable to biodiversity.
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 8.1. 7: Support research on bio-inputs, which are high-yielding varieties, and adapted technical approaches

Indicator 8.1.7.1:
Number of funded R&D programmes and number of applicable results (varieties, bio-inputs) submitted/validated

VERIFIERS :

Approved research and development (R&D) project documents;
Research reports (IRAD);
Patents submitted and varieties registered;
Technical notes from research work.
Capitalization reports

MILESTONES :

Funding of research projects;
Implementation of R&D programmes;
Development of improved varieties;
Development and testing of bio-inputs;
Production of technical publications;
Popularization of research products to producers

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
IRAD, MINRESI, MINESUP, private partnerships, Universities.	IRAD, university R&D units.	2 (MINRESI/FODEC Project, sustainable Cocoa)	At least 10 funded R&D programmes
Data collection periodicity	Annual R&D report; five-year review.		

Action 8.2

Promotion of low-impact and climate-smart agriculture and/or the development of new climate-smart agricultural technologies

Action indicator:

➤ Number of climate-smart agricultural technologies/techniques deployed and surface area covered (ha)

Activity 8.2. 1:**Develop innovative farming technologies/techniques (agro-ecology, agro-forestry, etc.) in agricultural production areas****Indicator 8.2.1.1:**

Number of innovative technologies/techniques developed and implemented

VERIFIERS :

Reports of developed prototypes (technologies/techniques);
Pilot deployment reports in agricultural production areas
Minutes for the installation of mechanisms (greenhouses, agro-ecological systems, etc.)
Impact assessment of implemented innovations.

MILESTONES :

Development of innovative technologies;
Prototype testing;
Validation of innovations;
Deployment in agricultural production areas;
Adoption of technologies by producers;
Improvement of environmental and productive performance.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINMIDT, IRAD, Universities, incubators, TFPs (FAO, GIZ).	MINADER; MINMIDT; IRAD	Not available (lack of a national framework listing innovative technologies/techniques (developed + implemented))	Not defined (At least 10 innovative technologies/techniques developed and implemented in agricultural production areas)
Data collection periodicity	Annual report; five-year inventory.		

Target 9:

Promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and associated traditional knowledge to the use of genetic resources.

Target indicator:

➤ 3.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
➤ Number of national programmes/initiatives integrating ABS and the valorisation of genetic resources; % of ABS agreements leading to the sharing of monetary or non-monetary benefits.

Action 9.1

Promotion of research and enhancement of research results

Action indicator:

➤ Number of national research programmes supported and published on genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

Activity 9.1. 1: Encourage ethno-botanical, ethno-zoological research and other for knowledge and enhancement of genetic resources

Indicator 9.1.1.1:
Number of national research programmes or projects related to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

VERIFIERS :

Approved research projects;
Field reports from ethnobiological studies;
Scientific and technical publications;
Biocultural community protocols

MILESTONES :

Funding of research projects;
Conducting field studies;
Development of biocultural community protocols;
Production of scientific publications;
Use of traditional knowledge and genetic resources.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, Universities, MINFOF, MINADER, ANAFOR.	Project/ Programme Coordinators (Universities/ MINRESI), MINEPDED (technical support).	At least 12 national programmes/projects (documented estimate) (9 projects by 2025)	At least 30 national research programmes or projects related to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 9.1. 2: Organise networking within the scientific community as a means of promoting compliance with ABS aspects in research

Indicator 9.1.2.1:
Networks of researchers on ABS

VERIFIERS :

Registers of the established scientific network;
Lists of network members;
Reports of meetings and workshops held;
Scientific communications produced.

MILESTONES :

Structuring of scientific networks;
Network membership;
Organisation of meetings and workshops;
Production of scientific communications;
Integration of ABS aspects into research.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, Universities, NGOs	MINRESI; MINEPDED.	One (1) network of researchers on ABS	At least two (2) functional and formalized networks of researchers on ABS, covering the main areas (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, pharmacopoeia, genetic data) (2 informal networks by 2025).
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly and annual reports.		

Activity 9.1. 3: Take measures to encourage the equipping and upgrading of laboratories in national system institutions by requiring, under the mutually agreed terms (MAT), a level of local processing and analysis			
Indicator 9.1.3.1: Number of MATs including measures aimed at upgrading laboratories and national system institutions	VERIFIERS : Laboratory equipment inventories; Equipment transfer documents; Equipment and infrastructure usage reports.	MILESTONES : Acquisition and installation of equipment; Use of equipment for analyses; Strengthening of local processing and analysis.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINRESI, Universities, Technical Partners (UNESCO, GEF)	MINRESI (coordination), Universities (implementation).	Five (5) MATs including measures aimed at equipping and upgrading laboratories and national system institutions.	At least seven (7) MATs including measures aimed at equipping and upgrading laboratories and national system institutions
Data collection periodicity	Annually; capacity three-year review.		

Activity 9.1. 4: Encourage compliance with the ABS process by national research institutions and Universities, in accordance with regulations on national systems for research on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.			
Indicator 9.1.4.1: Number of measures taken to encourage national institutions	VERIFIERS : Institutional policies integrating the ABS requirements; Research contracts with ABS clauses Registers of ABS permit applications; Minutes of application review; Gender-disaggregated statistical reports	MILESTONES : Development of ABS incentives; Integration of ABS requirements into policies; Inclusion of ABS clauses in contracts; Registration and processing of permit applications; Strengthening institutional compliance; Integration of gender considerations into ABS monitoring.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, ABS Committee, MINRESI, Universities.	ABS Committee (ABS monitoring), Universities (internal implementation).	Eight (8) structural measures (documented estimate).	At least 15 operational measures implemented as incentives and to ensure compliance with the ABS process by national research institutions and Universities.
Data collection periodicity	Annually Follow-up after each project		

Indicator 9.1.4.2:

Number of ABS permit applications by national research systems (disaggregated M/W)

VERIFIERS :

Registers of ABS permit applications;
Minutes of application review;
Disaggregated statistical reports (M/W)
Research contracts including ABS clauses

MILESTONES :

Awareness-raising among institutions about the ABS process;
Registration of permit applications;
Processing of permit applications;
Increased number of ABS applications;
Integration of disaggregated monitoring (M/W);
Improved compliance with the ABS process.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
ABS Secretariat, MINEPDED, MINRESI.	ABS Committee (compilation); MINRESI (reporting).	10 ABS permit applications/year (documented estimate)	15 ABS permit applications/year.
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 9.2

Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

Action indicator:

➤ Number of pilot initiatives and value chains supported and enhanced.

Activity 9.2. 1:

Capitalize on and promote existing pilot initiatives for developing value chains for genetic resources and in biotrade.

Indicator 9.2.1.1:

Number of pilot initiatives enhancing genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

VERIFIERS :

Inventories of existing pilot initiatives;
Financial and technical reports of projects;
National ABS Committee; reports
Scaling-up plans for initiatives.

MILESTONES :

Identification of pilot initiatives;
Capitalization of initiatives;
Advocacy with the ABS committee;
Performance evaluation;
Value chain development;
Development of scaling-up plans;
Large-scale replication of initiatives.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Universities, MINFOF, MINADER; MINEPIA.	MINEPDED, Universities	10 pilot initiatives	15 pilot initiatives
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 9.2. 2:

Promote the integration of associated traditional knowledge, conservation and restoration of spaces.

Indicator 9.2.1.1:

Number of traditional knowledge integrated into the protocols for the restoration and conservation of spaces.

VERIFIERS :

Restoration and conservation protocols integrating traditional knowledge;
Technical guides including local ecological practices;
Minutes of community consultations;
Field intervention reports.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of community consultations;
Integration of traditional knowledge into the guides;
Application of traditional knowledge;
Strengthening community participation;
Integration of traditional practices into land management.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINFOF; MINRESI; MINESUP; INC; RLAs; CSOs; IPLCs.	MINEPDED (technical validation); local authorities	Five (5) integrated traditional knowledge (documented estimate)	At least seven (7) traditional ecological knowledge formally integrated into land restoration and conservation protocols.
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 9.2. 3:

Conduct the inventory and genetic characterization

Indicator 9.2.3.1:

Number of inventories

VERIFIERS :

Genetic resource inventory reports;
Database of characterized resources;
Associated metadata fact sheets;
Scientific validation reports.

MILESTONES :

Completion of the resource inventory;
Registration into the database;
Standardization of metadata;
Genetic characterization of resources;
Scientific validation of results;
Production of inventory reports.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, Universities, Research Institutes, ABS Committee.	MINRESI, MINEPDED (validation), ABS Committee.	No consolidated national report	One (1) national inventory and genetic characterization report, updated periodically
Data collection periodicity	Annually; database updated according to new data.		

Indicator 9.2.3.2:

Database codifying the inventories of genetic resources

VERIFIERS :

Genetic resources database
Associated metadata fact sheets;
Inventory reports
Scientific validation reports.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of database;
Registration of identified resources;
Standardization of metadata;
Characterization of genetic resources;
Scientific validation of data;
Regular database update.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, Universities, Research Institutes, ABS Committee.	MINRESI (scientific coordination); MINEPDED (validation), ABS Committee.	No (0) national codified database of genetic resources.	One (1) national codified database of genetic resources identified, operational, interoperable, and officially validated.
Data collection periodicity		Annually; database updated according to new data.	

Activity 9.2. 4:

Implement incentives to encourage national businesses to invest in the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in connection with the ABS process.

Indicator 9.2.4.1:

Number of national businesses/SMEs active in the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge according to ABS (including businesses managed by women).

VERIFIERS :

Registers of businesses engaged in the use of genetic resources;
ABS permits issued;
Activity reports of businesses concerned;
Market studies on products derived from genetic resources.

MILESTONES :

Implementation of incentives;
Engagement of national businesses;
Issuance of ABS permits;
Development of use initiatives;
Increased private sector investment;
Development of markets related to genetic resources.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINCOMMERCE, GECAM, Professional Associations, ABS Committee.	MINEPDED, ABS Committee (permits).	4 SMEs	At least 6 SMEs
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Activity 9.2. 5:

Establish a system for tracking and accounting of monetary and non-monetary resources derived from the exploitation of social resources.

Indicator 9.2.5.1:

Monetary and non-monetary resources generated from the utilization of genetic resources are counted.

VERIFIERS :

Financial records related to monetary resources derived from the exploitation of genetic resources;
Traceability platforms for flows (monetary and non-monetary);
ABS reports on benefit sharing;
Audit reports of the traceability system.

MILESTONES :

Implementation of a traceability system;
Functionality testing of the traceability system;
Recording of transactions;
Monitoring of generated resources;
Strengthening of ABS compliance;
Conducting audits and improving transparency.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, ABS Committee, Businesses, IPLCs	ABS Committee (compilation), MINEPDED (verification)	0	1
Data collection periodicity	Annually, biannual audits		

Action 9.3

Capacity-building in ABS

Action indicator:

➡ Number of people and institutions trained and strengthened on ABS legal, technical, and operational frameworks

Activity 9.3. 1:

Develop training modules based on the identified needs of stakeholders for each stage of use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (integrating Biocultural Community Protocols)

Indicator 9.3.1.1:

Number of people trained on ABS legal, technical, and operational frameworks at the national, regional, and local levels

VERIFIERS :

Training modules developed and published;
Lists of participants in training sessions;
Reports and results of training evaluations.

MILESTONES :

Identification of stakeholders' needs;
Development of training modules;
Organisation of training sessions;
Training of participants;
Improvement of participants' understanding;
Adaptation of modules to the needs.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINRESI; Universities; NGOs.	MINEPDED, MINRESI.	226 people trained	Not defined
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

9.3.1.2:

Number of institutions that received capacity-building on ABS legal, technical, and operational frameworks at the national, regional, and local levels

VERIFIERS :

Training modules developed and published;
Lists of institutions in training sessions;
Reports and results of training evaluations.

MILESTONES :

Identification of institutional needs;
Development of training modules;
Organisation of training sessions;
Training of participants;
Improving institutional capacities;
Adaptation of modules to the needs.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINRESI; Universities; NGOs.	MINEPDED, MINRESI.	0 Institutions received capacity-building	Not defined
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 9.3. 2:

Strengthen the integration of ABS-related topics into education and curricula

Indicator 9.3.2.1:

Number of educational institutions that have integrated ABS into their curricula

VERIFIERS :

Curricula integrating ABS themes;
Lists of courses/modules including ABS content.

MILESTONES :

Curricula review;
Integration of ABS modules into curricula;
Extension to educational institutions;
Dissemination of content to learners;
Strengthening the integration of ABS themes.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Universities, MINESEC, MINESUP.	Universities (curricula adaptation), MINEPDED (technical support).	Not available	10
Data collection periodicity	Annually; Three-year curriculum review.		

Action 9.4

Strengthening and implementation of legal and institutional framework

Action indicator:

➦ Number of access documents (ABS permits) issued and operational ABS instruments (laws, decrees, community protocols).

Activity 9.4. 1:

Strengthen the implementation of legal and administrative measures taken to facilitate the issuance of access documents to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

Indicator 9.4.1.1:
Number of access documents to the RG/aTK issued (PIC, MAT, Access declaration, ABS permits)

VERIFIERS:

Register of issuance of access documents (ABS permits, authorisations);
ABS Committee database;
Minutes of issuance of legal documents.

MILESTONES :

- Strengthening the issuance procedures;
- Registration of applications in the ABS database;
- Processing of applications;
- Issuance of access documents;
- Improvement of legal compliance;
- Strengthening of efficiency and transparency.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINJUSTICE.	ABS Committee (compilation); MINEPDED (verification).	53 (ABS-CH)	70 (ABS-CH)

Data collection periodicity

Annually

Activity 9.4. 2:

Strengthen awareness and dissemination of the ABS legal and regulatory framework (COMMUNICATION PLAN)

Indicator 9.4.2.1
Number of people and institutions sensitized on the ABS legal and regulatory framework

VERIFIERS :

ABS legal and regulatory instruments published;
Dissemination and awareness-raising reports;
Minutes of organised workshops;
Pedagogic materials distributed (guides, brochures, presentations).

MILESTONES :

- Production of pedagogic materials
- Dissemination of legal instruments;
- Organisation of awareness-raising workshops;
- Training and awareness-raising of stakeholders;
- Strengthening understanding of the ABS framework;
- Ownership of the ABS framework by stakeholders.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINJUSTICE, CSOs, Media,	MINEPDED (coordination); ABS Committee (content)	226 people sensitised	Not defined

Data collection periodicity

Annually; half-yearly reports during the adoption period.

Target 10:

Promote sustainable consumption and reduce post-harvest losses

Target indicator:

- 16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices
- 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- % of reduction in post-harvest losses; % reduction in non-recycled household waste per capita.

Action 10.1

Capacity building on sustainable consumption

Action indicator:

- % of population exposed to education programmes on sustainable consumption.

Activity 10.1. 1:

Identify themes related to sustainable consumption (energy, water, organic farming, renewable energy) and develop related pedagogic materials.

Indicator 10.1.1.1:
Waste reduction rate

VERIFIERS :

Pedagogic materials developed and validated;
Materials available in local languages;
KAP (waste) survey reports;
Statistical reports on waste and post-harvest losses.

MILESTONES :

Identification of sustainable consumption themes;
Development of pedagogic materials;
Translation of materials into local languages;
Dissemination of materials to the population;
Improvement of knowledge about waste;
Waste recycling

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEDUB, MINADER, NGOs, IPLCs, FAO (post-harvest losses).	MINEPDED (pedagogic validation), MINADER (post-harvest loss data), MINEDUB (dissemination in schools).	Amount of waste generated in 2018 = 29,756 tonnes; % treated ecologically = 41%.	30% reduction in total tonnage of waste generated compared to 2018.
Data collection periodicity	Biennial for pedagogic materials; annual for post-harvest losses; triennial KAP survey		

Indicator 10.1.1.2: Post-harvest loss reduction rate	VERIFIERS : Pedagogic materials developed and validated; Materials available in local languages; KAP (post-harvest) survey reports; Statistical reports on post-harvest losses.	MILESTONES : Identification of post-harvest themes; Development of pedagogic materials; Translation of materials into local languages; Dissemination of materials to stakeholders; Knowledge improvement on post-harvest losses; Post-harvest loss reduction.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEDUB, MINADER, NGOs, IPLCs, FAO (post-harvest losses).	MINEPDED (pedagogic validation), MINADER (post-harvest loss data), MINEDUB (dissemination in schools).	Not available (≈ 25% post-harvest losses (all products combined) Sources: FAO/ ITC synthesis).	Not defined (30% relative reduction in losses compared to the baseline)
Data collection periodicity	Biennial for pedagogic materials; annual for post-harvest losses; triennial KAP survey		

Activity 10.1. 2: Develop pedagogic materials on sustainable consumption

Indicator 10.1.2.1: Number of pedagogic materials developed	VERIFIERS : Register of publications of pedagogic materials; Dissemination channels (radio, TV, digital media); Materials available in local languages.	MILESTONES : Development of pedagogic materials; Publication of materials; Translation into local languages Dissemination via media; Extension of audience reach; Improved content accessibility.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEDUB, Media; NGOs, MINPMEESA.	MINEPDED, MINEDUB	Not available (2 materials: 1 national guide on sustainable development (MINEPDED), 1 set of project materials (modules, posters, fact sheets))	Not defined (12 national pedagogic materials validated and disseminated)
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Annually (compilation for dissemination).		

Activity 10.1. 3: Organise practical pedagogic activities (green clubs, school recycling)

Indicator 10.1.3.1:
Number of pedagogic
activities carried out

VERIFIERS :

Lists of participants in pedagogic activities;
Reports of activities carried out (green clubs, school recycling);
MINEDUB regional reports

MILESTONES :

Organisation of pedagogic activities;
Involvement of school institutions;
Student participation;
Strengthening of environmental commitment;
Extension of regional coverage.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEDUB, MINEPDED, Youth NGOs, IPLCs	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINEPDED, Universities and training schools	Not counted.	To be counted and reference value to be defined
Data collection periodicity	Annually		



Activity 10.1. 4:

Organise national awareness campaigns on sustainable consumption (households and industries) COMMUNICATION PLAN

Indicator 10.1.4.1:

Number of households sensitized

VERIFIERS :

Reports of awareness-raising campaigns;
Media coverage data;
KAP survey reports;
Workshop minutes;

MILESTONES :

Organisation of national campaigns;
Dissemination of messages via the media;
Household awareness-raising;
Extension of campaign coverage;
Improvement of household knowledge;
Adoption of sustainable consumption practices.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINCOMMERCE, Media, NGOs, Consumer Associations; INS (household surveys). ↗	MINEPDED (coordination) MINCOMMERCE, INS (surveys). ↗	Not available (0 consolidated households (i.e., no validated national total)) ↗	Not defined (500,000 households sensitized) ↗
Data collection periodicity	Annually; in-depth triennial KAP surveys.		

Indicator 10.1.4.2:

Number of industries reached

VERIFIERS :

Reports of awareness-raising campaigns;
Industry engagement registers;
Minutes of specialised workshops;
Media coverage data;
Sectoral survey reports.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of national campaigns;
Organisation of specialised workshops;
Industry awareness-raising;
Increased media coverage;
Industry engagement;
Adoption of sustainable consumption practices.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINMIDT, sectoral NGOs, Chambers of Commerce, ↗	MINEPDED (coordination), MINMIDT (monitoring). ↗	Not counted. ↗	To be counted and reference value to be defined ↗
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 10.1. 5:

Implement incentives for the acquisition of renewable energy equipment (customs facilitations/exemptions from tax and customs duties)

Indicator 10.1.5.1:
Number of incentives
implemented

VERIFIERS :

Official instruments establishing the incentives;
Lists of exemptions (duties, taxes, customs duties) granted;
MINFI reports on the application of measures;
Registers of exemptions granted.

MILESTONES :

Development of incentives;
Adoption of regulatory instruments;
Granting of tax exemptions;
Acquisition of renewable energy equipment;
Adoption of equipment by households and businesses.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINPMEESA, MINEPDED, Customs, MINEE.	MINFI (approval), MINPMEESA (implementation), Customs (monitoring).	Not available (0 consolidated measures)	Not defined (Identify and operationalize at least 5 incentive measures)
Data collection periodicity	Annually, reviewed every 2 years.		

Activity 10.1. 6

Ensure the effective implementation of water resource protection policies (industrial and commercial wastewater discharge authorisations)

Indicator 10.1.6.1
Volume of treated liquid
effluents

VERIFIERS :

Reports from industrial and commercial facilities;
Wastewater discharge authorisation documents;
Compliance inspection reports;
Water quality analysis reports;
Municipal monitoring logs.

MILESTONES :

Issuance of discharge authorisations;
Completion of compliance inspections;
Improvement in facility compliance rates;
Improvement in water quality;
Correction of non-compliance cases.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEE, MINMIDT (industrial aspects). RLAs, Industries.	MINEPDED (monitoring), MINEE (analyses).	No consolidated national value available (Proxy/ identified estimates: ~ 84,290 m ³ /year)	To be defined (process 60% of the estimated industrial volume ~ 50,600 m ³ /year processed (based on proxy))
Data collection periodicity	Annually; Quarterly checks.		

Action 10.2:

Promotion of alternatives to non-biodegradable single-use products

Action indicator:

↗ % substitution by sustainable alternatives; market share of alternatives.

Activity 10.2. 1:

Disseminate locally manufactured sustainable products (cloth bags, biodegradable packaging)

Indicator 10.2.1.1:

Number of ecological alternatives promoted or introduced on the local market

VERIFIERS :

Lists of manufactured and disseminated sustainable products;
Registers of traders involved in distribution;
MINEPMEESA reports.

MILESTONES :

Promotion of sustainable products;
Involvement of traders;
Distribution of sustainable products;
Adoption of products by consumers;
Reduction of non-sustainable products.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINPMEESA, MINEPDED, Chamber of Commerce, Craft Associations.	MINPMEESA (promotion), Craft Associations (reporting).	No consolidated value published.	Not defined (: Promote/ introduce 50 local eco-friendly alternatives)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 10.2. 2:

Support artisans/SMEs developing alternatives to single-use products.

Indicator 10.2.2.1:

Production rate of eco-friendly alternatives to single-use products.

VERIFIERS :

Registers of subsidies granted to artisans/SMEs;
Production reports from beneficiary SMEs;
Trade statistics reports (sales, distribution);
Data from local e-commerce platforms

MILESTONES :

Identification of beneficiary artisans/ SMEs;
Allocation of funding;
Production of environmentally friendly alternatives;
Marketing of sustainable products;
Strengthening presence on e-commerce platforms;
Reduction of single-use products.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINPMEESA, MINFI, Banks, Support Projects, FEICOM.	MINPMEESA (support management), MINFI (financial monitoring)	No consolidated value available (0% consolidated / 0 consolidated units)	To be defined (Achieve at least 20% substitution of the volume/number of targeted single-use items with local (or imported sustainable) alternatives)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 10.2. 3:**Raise consumer awareness of environmentally friendly alternatives to non-biodegradable single-use products****Indicator 10.2.3.1:**

Number of environmentally friendly alternatives to non-biodegradable single-use products adopted

VERIFIERS :

Survey reports on the consumption of environmentally friendly alternatives;
Market research reports on alternative environmentally friendly products;
Reports of awareness-raising campaigns

MILESTONES :

Completion of behavioural surveys;
Awareness-raising on environmentally friendly alternatives;
Improvement of consumer knowledge;
Increased demand for environmentally friendly products;
Adoption of environmentally friendly alternatives;
Reduction in the use of non-biodegradable products

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINPMEESA, INS, National Consumer Council, NGOs, Consumer Associations.	MINEPDED (awareness-raising campaigns), INS (surveys).	No consolidated value available (not determined / 0 consolidated)	At least one environmentally friendly alternative to single-use products adopted.
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Annually; In-depth triennial surveys. Improvement in water quality;		

Action 10.3:

Establishment of a post-harvest loss reduction mechanism

Action indicator:

📈 % reduction in post-harvest losses per sector (vs. 2020)

Activity 10.3. 1:**Build conservation infrastructure****Indicator 10.3.1.1:**

Number of conservation units

VERIFIERS :

Inventory reports of storage and cold infrastructure;
Implementation reports of infrastructure projects;
Assessment reports of the storage capacity in relation to the needs.

MILESTONES :

Construction of storage infrastructure;
Installation of storage capacity;
Extension of coverage of production areas;
Improvement of storage capacity coverage;
Post-harvest loss reduction.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, FEICOM, local authorities, investors, FAO, GIZ, private partners.	MINADER (implementation); FEICOM (financing); local authorities (management)	50% post-harvest losses in 2020	50% reduction in post-harvest losses
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly (project reports); annual consolidation.		

Activity 10.3. 2: Develop local processing and value-added agricultural products to reduce post-harvest losses.			
Indicator 10.3.2.1: Number of operational processing units and volume processed (tonnes/year)	VERIFIERS : Registers of agri-food processing businesses; Production reports from processing units; Reports on sales data for processed products; Health certificates for products.	MILESTONES : Establishment of processing units; Increase in processing volume; Certification of processed products; Development of sales of value-added products; Post-harvest loss reduction.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINPMEESA, MINEPDED, Chamber of Commerce, Craft Associations.	MINPMEESA (SME support); MINADER (sector consolidation)	Not available (between 50 and 200 formal/semi-formal processing units identified; estimated processed volume ≈ 100,000 - 400,000 t/year)	Not defined (800 units supported and 1,200,000 tonnes/year processed by 2030).
Data collection periodicity	Annually; half-yearly by sector for operational monitoring		

Activity 10.3. 3: Ensure capacity-building of stakeholders on best post-harvest practices and organic waste management (storage, sorting, and composting)			
Indicator 10.3.3.1: Number of stakeholders trained and adoption of practices (storage, sorting, composting).	VERIFIERS : Lists of participants in training sessions; Stakeholder skills assessment reports; Post-training technical check reports.	MILESTONES : Organisation of training sessions; Training of stakeholders; Improvement of participants' skills; Conducting follow-up visits; Adoption of post-harvest best practices	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINADER, MINEPDED, NGOs, Universities, RLAs, Technical & Financial Partners.	MINADER (training), MINEPDED (environmental content).	Not available (≈ 10,000 stakeholders trained to date (conservative estimate based on AGRISTAT + project targets); estimated adoption rate ≈ 15–30% without long-term support. (MINADER)	Not defined (100,000 stakeholders trained and supported, and at least 60% sustainable adoption (12 months after training) of storage, sorting, and composting practices)
Data collection periodicity	Annually; follow-up 6–12 months post-training.		

Target 11:

Strengthen and promote biosafety measures under human health safety, biodiversity and the environment, research in the field of modern biotechnology and the development of a local pharmaceutical industry.

Target indicator:

- 17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19
- 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- Implementation rate of biosafety national measures

Action 11.1

Capacity-building for effective management of LMOs/GMOs

Action indicator:

- Percentage of biosurveillance and detection operations for LMOs/GMOs conducted in accordance with national and international standards

Activity 11.1. 1:

Organise three (3) training sessions (national, regional, and local) on detection, diagnosis, and surveillance of LMOs/GMOs Capacities PRCapacités)

Indicator 11.1.1.1:

Management effectiveness rate of LMOs/GMOs

VERIFIERS :

Documented training reports
Minutes of organised workshops;
Cameroon Biosecurity Project reports;
Feedback from pilot stations;
Operational procedures implemented and formalized;

MILESTONES :

Skills assessment before and after training;
Application of operational procedures in the field;
Adoption of practices by pilot stations;
Improvement of participants' skills.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (Biosecurity Unit), MINRESI, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINESUP, Universities (Buea, Yaounde), partners (FAO, UNEP, GEF).	MINEPDED (Biosecurity Unit), MINRESI.	Not available (the management effectiveness of LMOs/GMOs is estimated at approximately 35%, reflecting the existence of the legal framework but technical and human capacities are still limited)	Not defined (achieve at least 75% effectiveness through the implementation of national, regional, and local training, and capacity building for detection, diagnosis, and surveillance.)
Data collection periodicity	Annually (training reports and evaluations).		

Activity 11.1. 2: Provide LMO analysis and detection kits to points of entry, along with staff training.

Indicator 11.1.2.1:
Number of LMOs detected/
Intercepted after
deployment.

VERIFIERS :

Registers of customs interception;
Kit usage reports;
Receipt and maintenance reports;
Incident reports;
MINEPDED/Customs databases.

MILESTONES :

Deployment of analysis kits;
Kit usage by agents;
Equipment maintenance;
LMO detection and interception;
Incident handling;
Database updates.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Customs (DGD), Port Authorities, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINDEF, MINJUSTICE.	Customs (operational aspect), MINEPDED (technical aspect and consolidation).	Not available (0–3 LMOs detected/intercepted per year (official national level))	Not defined (10 - 40 LMOs detected/intercepted per year, with precision)
Data collection periodicity	Monthly (customs); annual consolidation.		

Activity 11.1. 3: Identify and equip laboratories for LMO/GMO detection

Indicator 11.1.3.1:
Percentage of LMOs/
GMOs analyses
performed locally (vs.
sent abroad)

VERIFIERS :

Laboratory analysis reports;
Quality audit reports;
Inventories of available equipment;
Minutes and accreditation certificates.

MILESTONES :

Completion of quality audits;
Laboratory equipment;
Obtaining accreditations;
Maintaining accreditations;
Reduction of analysis time.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, Universities (Buea, Yaounde), IRAD, INC.	Approved laboratories under the coordination of MINRESI and MINEPDED, Biosecurity Committee.	Not available (≈ 25% of LMO/GMO analyses performed locally. ≈ 75% requiring shipment abroad)	Not defined (at least 80% of LMO/GMO analyses performed locally)
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly (lab reports); annual consolidation review		

Activity 11.1. 4:

Support the development of curricula (courses/programmes) on biosecurity, including biosafety, with a view to its integration into the national education system at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels.

Indicator 11.1.4.1:

Number of curricula integrating biosecurity / biosafety developed

VERIFIERS :

Academic programmes validated;
Training modules developed;
Minutes of academic juries;
Produced teaching manuals;
Lists of institutions that have adopted the modules.

MILESTONES :

Development of academic programmes;).
Validation of programmes;
Development of teaching modules;
Integration of modules into curricula;
Dissemination of teaching manuals;
Adoption of modules by institutions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINESUP, MINESEC/ MINEDUB, Universities, higher teacher training colleges.	MINEPDED (technical content) + MINESUP/ MINESEC (pedagogic integration)	0 official structured and validated programmes at the national level (absence of biosecurity curricula in existing pedagogic frameworks).	At least 3 developed and validated teaching programmes, corresponding to the three levels of the education system (primary, secondary, higher education).
Data collection periodicity	Curricula review every 2 years.		



Activity 11.1.5: Develop risk assessment guidelines and protocols**Indicator 11.1.5.1:**

Number of formally developed risk assessment guidelines and protocols

VERIFIERS :

Officially validated instruments and protocols;
Minutes of the CNPRB attesting to the validations;
Published technical guides;
Evaluation files processed in accordance with the protocols.

MILESTONES :

Development of guidelines and protocols;
Validation of instruments and protocols;
Publication of technical guides;
Application of protocols to files;
Evaluation of files according to the protocols.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, National Biosafety Committee (CNPRB), MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINJUSTICE, MINRESI.	National Biosafety Committee (CNPRB) and MINEPDED; CNPRB technical secretariat.	Not available (Approximately 2 existing normative documents)	Not defined (by 2030, develop, validate, and publish at least 6 national guidelines/ protocols covering the assessment and management of LMO/ GMO risks)
Data collection periodicity	Annually; technical review every 2 - 3 years.		

Activity 11.1.6: Train stakeholders on issues related to biosecurity and biosafety. (CAPACITY-BUILDING)**Indicator 11.1.6.1:**

Number of stakeholders trained

VERIFIERS :

Attendance lists of participants in training sessions;
Training activity reports;
Training materials used (modules, presentations, guides);
Training certificates issued.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of training sessions;
Training of stakeholders
Post-training assessment;
Improvement of knowledge and skills.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, CNPRB, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINFOF, MINRESI, MINESUP, NGOs, TFPs.	MINEPDED (coordination) + sectoral focal points; CNPRB for accreditation.	200 stakeholders trained on biosecurity and biosafety in Cameroon (4NR)	Not defined (at least 2,500 stakeholders trained by 2030)
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 11.1. 7: Organise training programmes for risk assessors, risk managers, and biosafety inspectors (PRCapacities)			
Indicator 11.1.7.1: Number of professionals trained	VERIFIERS : Training and participant registers; Certificates issued to trained participants; Workshop and specialised training reports; Participants' accreditation documents; List of operational inspectors and experts.		MILESTONES : Organisation of specialised programmes and workshops; Training of professionals; Certification of participants; Deployment of operational inspectors.
	Implementation institutions/ Data sources MINEPDED, CNPRB, MINRESI, MINESUP, Universities, IRAD, Technical Partners.	Persons responsible for data collection MINEPDED, CNPRB, MINRESI, Universities.	Reference value 190 professionals trained on biosecurity and biosafety in Cameroon (4NR)
		Target value	Not defined (at least 1,200 professionals trained by 2030)
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Target 12:

Step up the building and development of capacities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, exploitation of genetic resources and digital sequence.

Target indicator:

- 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- Proportion of national public and academic institutions with an operational capacity-building plan for conservation, biosecurity, and digital sequence

Action 12.1

Development and capacity building for stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence

Action indicator:

- % of trained stakeholders applying best practices in conservation, biosecurity, sustainable use of genetic resources, and digital sequence

Activity 12.1. 1: Assess the needs and develop a capacity-building plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence			
Indicator 12.1.1.1: Capacity-building plan		VERIFIERS : Needs assessment report validated; Capacity-building plan document developed; Multi-stakeholder validation minutes; Plan forecast budget; Ministerial order adopting the plan.	MILESTONES : Completion of needs assessment; Validation of needs assessment; Development of the capacity-building plan; Stakeholder involvement; Allocation of budgetary resources.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINESUP, MINRESI, MINFOF, Universities, Technical Partners (COMIFAC, CBD, GEF).	MINEPDED (coordination), Universities / Research institutions (technical evaluation).	Not available (absence of an integrated and validated national plan covering all themes)	Integrated national capacity-building plan developed, validated, and operational (1).
Data collection periodicity		Updated every 2 years; annual progress reports	

Activity 12.1. 2: Implement the capacity-building plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence.			
Indicator 12.1.2.1: Percentage of trained stakeholders who have integrated best practices for the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, biosecurity, and genetic resource management into their professional activities.		VERIFIERS : Completed training reports; Audit reports of field practices; Documented case studies; Post-training evaluation reports; Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices (KAP) survey reports.	MILESTONES : Implementation of training; Improvement of knowledge and skills; Application of best practices in the field; Changes in behaviours and practices; Documentation of case studies.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINESEC, MINRESI, Universities, Vocational Training Centres.	MINEPDED (central monitoring), training institutions (data collection).	10% of trained participants have effectively integrated best practices into their professional activities (Cross-analysis: NR4, NR6, Nagoya/ABS, BES)	Not defined (at least 70% of trained participants have integrated best practices into their professional activities)
Data collection periodicity		Annual data collection; post-training evaluations 6–12 months later.	

Action 12.2

Promotion of applied research and technology transfer on the sustainable use of genetic resources and digital sequence

Action indicator:

➤ Number of innovations/technologies resulting from applied research and transferred to national stakeholders

Activity 12.2. 1:

Encourage/support collaboration between public institutions and businesses for applied research on the use of genetic resources and digital sequences and the development of local biotechnology

Indicator 12.2.1.1:

Number of applied research projects developed and technologies successfully transferred to local stakeholders for the sustainable use of natural resources

VERIFIERS :

Reports of organised seminars
Collaboration agreements and contracts signed
Collaborative project reports
Evidence of technology transfer (licenses, prototypes, service contracts)

MILESTONES :

Organisation of collaboration seminars;
Formalization of partnerships;
Launch of collaborative projects;
Completion of research projects;
Transfer of technologies and innovations.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINRESI; Universities; research institutes; private sector; bilateral/ Not consolidated. multilateral partners (FAO, UNESCO, GEF).	MINEPDED (compilation); Universities (project monitoring); MINRESI (scientific coordination).	Not consolidated	At least 10 applied research projects developed and technologies successfully transferred to local stakeholders.
Data collection periodicity	Annual report.		

Action 12.3

Promotion of scientific and technical cooperation

Action indicator:

➤ Number of formalized and operational scientific and technical partnerships (MoUs, projects, agreements)

Activity 12.3. 1:

Define areas of collaboration with the COMIFAC Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Indicator 12.3.1.1:

Number of formalized areas of collaboration between Cameroonian institutions and the COMIFAC Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Cooperation

VERIFIERS :

Partnership instruments and agreements drafted;
Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) signed;
Joint action plans defined;
Minutes of bilateral meetings;
Reports on the implementation of joint actions

MILESTONES :

Organisation of consultation meetings;
Signing of agreements and MoUs;
Development of joint action plans;
Implementation of collaborative actions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, COMIFAC, MINRESI, Regional Institutions, Technical Partners (EU, GCF). ↗	MINEPDED (national coordination), COMIFAC (regional monitoring). ↗	0 formalized areas of collaboration ↗	At least 5 formalized and operational areas of collaboration by 2030; action plans and resources identified. ↗
Data collection periodicity	Biennial review; annual monitoring reports		

Target 13:

Promote cooperation, knowledge-sharing, technology transfer and development, as well as scientific research programmes, for the sustainable management of biodiversity.

Target indicator:

↗ Proportion of operational technology and science programmes/ partnerships contributing to the sustainable management of biodiversity (number of operational partnerships / total target)

Action 13.1

Development and capacity
Develop partnerships between researchers, the private sector, and the public sector to promote knowledge exchange and technology, with a focus on ecological innovations, biotechnology, and sustainable solutions for biodiversity management.

Action indicator:

↗ Number of operational multi-stakeholder technology and science partnerships for innovation and sustainable solutions in biodiversity.

Activity 13.1. 1:

Organise scientific meetings to share research findings on technological advances and best practices related to biotechnology, ecological innovations, and sustainable solutions.

Indicator 13.1.1.1:

Number of resulting cooperation agreements

VERIFIERS :

Lists of participants in workshops, conferences, and seminars;
Minutes and reports of events;
Agreements and letters of agreement drawn up;
Press releases broadcast;
Follow-up reports on agreements resulting from the various meetings.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of workshops and conferences;
Stakeholders' participation;
Formalization of agreements and commitments;
Implementation of agreements;
Monitoring of commitments made.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINESUP, Universities, NGOs, Technical and financial partners (FAO, GEF, EU). 	MINEPDED (coordination): 	Three (3) cooperation agreements established; 	At least five (5) cooperation agreements; 
Data collection periodicity	Annually (compilation); report after each event.		



Activity 13.1. 2: Make operational the national digital platform for sharing biodiversity data

Indicator 13.1.2.1:
National platform
operational (yes/no)

VERIFIERS :

Functional URL of the national platform;
Logs of access and use;
Available metadata catalogue;
List of published datasets;
Evidence of integration and
synchronization with GBIF

MILESTONES :

Design of the digital platform;
Consolidation of datasets;
Online publication of datasets;
Completion of the metadata catalogue;
Interoperability with international
platforms;
Use of the platform by stakeholders.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (national portal), GBIF Cameroon Node, MINRESI, Universities, Herbaria, Museums, Research Centres.	MINEPDED IT Team; GBIF Cameroon Node Manager.	National platform operational: NO; Number of datasets published: approximately 10 - 20 (dispersed, not integrated).	National platform operational: YES; Number of datasets published: at least 50
Data collection periodicity	Continuous updates; annual performance report.		

Activity 13.1. 3:

Establish partnership agreements with the science sector (research institutes, Universities, and other entities holding or generating biodiversity data or information), researchers, the private sector, and policy-makers to foster the exchange of knowledge and technologies related to biodiversity.

Indicator 13.1.3.1:
Number of agreements/
MoUs signed and
registered at the national
level.

VERIFIERS :

Copies of Memoranda of Understanding
(MoUs) and partnership contracts;
Ministerial registers of established
partnerships;
Project reports resulting from
collaborations;
National partnership register database.

MILESTONES :

Identification of partners;
Formalization of agreements (MoUs/
contracts);
Registration of partnerships;
Implementation of collaborative projects;
Monitoring of partnerships at the
national level.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINRESI; MINESUP; MINEPAT; chambers of commerce; Universities; research centres; NGOs.	MINEPDED project coordinators.	Five (5) agreements/MoUs signed and registered at the national level, related to biodiversity, data, research, and technology transfer.	At least 15 agreements/ MoUs signed and registered at the national level.
Data collection periodicity	Annual data collection; five-year review.		

Activity 13.1. 4:

Support applied research programmes and projects and experiments on technologies with low-biodiversity footprint.

Indicator 13.1.4.1:

Number of applied research programmes / projects supported (funding, internships, incubations).

VERIFIERS :

Research project reports;
Funding and grant registers;
Scientific publications;
Incubator registers;
Technical evaluation reports.

MILESTONES :

Research programme funding;
Project and experiment implementation;
Production of scientific results;
Incubation of innovations;
Technical evaluation of projects;
Use of research results.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINRESI; MINEPAT; funding agencies; Universities; R&D centres; development partners.	MINEPDED IT Team; GBIF Cameroon Node Manager. MINEPDED project unit; university research offices; funding agencies.	8 applied research programmes/projects supported (all mechanisms combined) at the national level.	At least 20 applied research programmes/ projects supported.
Data collection periodicity	Annually (project reports); half-yearly monitoring for incubators		

Target 14:

Strengthen systems for the collection, sharing and dissemination of data and information on biodiversity for decision-makers, practitioners and the general public, and set up a centralised system.

Target indicator:

- 21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- Proportion of centralized national datasets accessible via the national portal (published datasets / estimated datasets).

Action 14.1

Strengthen systems for the collection, centralisation, exchange and dissemination of data and information on biodiversity to decision-makers, practitioners and the general

Action indicator:

- Percentage of national biodiversity data centralized and made accessible via the national information system.

Activity 14.1. 1:

Identify data and information holders and establish transparency on access and sharing of information and data through the establishment of an institutional transparency mechanism.

Indicator 14.1.1.1:

Number of established and operational biodiversity data management and dissemination platforms or systems.

VERIFIERS :

National directory of data and information holders;
Lists of active data platforms with their URLs;
Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for access and data-sharing;
Technical audit reports of systems and platforms;
Platform usage logs;
Screenshots and evidence of access via Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) and GBIF.

MILESTONES :

Identification of data holders;
Registration of holders;
Establishment of data management platforms;
Formalization of sharing agreements (MoUs);
Accessibility of platforms;
Use of platforms by stakeholders;
Strengthening transparency and interoperability.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (NBESA coordination), MINRESI, MINESUP, GBIF Cameroon Node, CHM-CBD Cameroon, Universities, museums, NGOs, MINFOF.	MINEPDED (NBESA/IT focal point); GBIF Cameroon node manager; CHM administrators; University IT offices..	Three (3) platforms/ Functional, but sector-specific and not integrated biodiversity data systems	At least 6 platforms/ Functional and interoperable management and dissemination systems, including at least one integrated national platform
Data collection periodicity	Continuous updates; annual data governance report.		



Activity 14.1. 2: Develop a template and mechanism for centralizing and updating information and data on the BES
Indicator 14.1.2.1:

A template and mechanism for centralizing and updating information and data on the BES

VERIFIERS :

Guidelines, technical architecture;
Minutes for the adoption of mechanism;
Reports on the integration of centralization system;
Interoperability testing reports

MILESTONES :

Development of the template and mechanism;
Validation and official adoption;
Integration of data sources;
Updating of datasets;
Regular data updates;
Strengthening the system interoperability.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINESUP, GBIF Cameroon, Research Centres, regional institutions (COMIFAC), technical partners (GBIF, CBD).	MINEPDED technical team (data architects); GBIF node; university documentation units; regional focal points.	YES (2) (No formally validated and operational national template or mechanism for centralizing and updating BES data)	YES (3) (National BES template and mechanism developed, validated, and operational)
Data collection periodicity	Annual report; Continuous updates (logs).		

Activity 14.1. 3: Capitalize on and promote traceability initiatives by maximizing synergies between public and private stakeholders.
Indicator 14.1.3.1:

Number of operational protocols/agreements clarifying access arrangements, cost-sharing, roles, and responsibilities (published MOUs, protocols, and guidelines).

VERIFIERS :

Copies of protocols and MOUs governing access and data-sharing;
Published guides and outreach materials;
Minutes of validation meetings for mechanisms and tools;
Reports on system use and access (statistics);
Feedback from stakeholders.

MILESTONES :

Development of agreements and protocols;
Formalization of sharing arrangements;
Dissemination of guides and tools;
Use of mechanisms by stakeholders;
Strengthening stakeholder engagement;
Implementation of roles and responsibilities

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPAT, (MINRESI, MINFOF, MINADER), Private Sector, Chambers of Commerce, NGOs; Universities.	MINEPDED, Sectoral Representatives.	No (0) operational protocols/agreements published, primarily sectoral.	At least 5 operational protocols/agreements published and implemented
Data collection periodicity	Biennial review; half-yearly report on protocol implementation.		

Target 15:

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and inclusive spatial planning of the national territory and ensure that biodiversity is integrated into land-use planning, development and management processes at national, regional and local levels, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target indicator:

- Percentage of land and marine areas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans;
- 1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030.
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 15.1

Strengthening the existing legal, legislative and policy framework for spatial planning and biodiversity by integrating the ecological connectivity of ecosystems into land-use planning.

Action indicator:

- Number of legal frameworks and land-use plans integrating biodiversity and ecological connectivity.

Activity 15.1. 1: Evaluate the existing legal framework**Indicator 15.1.1.1:**

Number of land-use plans (national, regional or local) integrating biodiversity considerations and that are developed through a participatory and inclusive process.

VERIFIERS :

Inventory of existing plans and legal instruments;
Legal framework evaluation reports;
Minutes of public consultations;
Revised or amended legal instruments;
National register of plans and legal instruments.

MILESTONES :

Analysis of existing instruments and plans;
Organisation of public consultations;
Instruments and plans review;
Updating of the legal framework;
Strengthening consistency of the legal framework.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPAT, MINAT, MINH DU, Universities (planning/law).	MINEPDED, Legal services of sectoral ministries, Consultants.	Five (5) development plans (all levels combined) explicitly integrating biodiversity and developed through a documented participatory process.	At least 15 development plans integrating biodiversity and developed in a participatory and inclusive manner.
Data collection periodicity	Annual review; GIS/plan update every 2 years.		

Activity 15.1. 2:

Develop and implement management plans and environmental and social management plans for five (5) terrestrial protected areas and two (2) marine protected areas.

Indicator 15.1.2.1:

Number of protected areas with land-use plan and management plan.

VERIFIERS :

Copies of validated land-use and management plans;
Minutes of plan validation meetings;
Reports on the implementation and management of protected areas;
Ecological monitoring reports;
Budget documents and evidence of resource allocation.

MILESTONES :

Development of land-use and management plans;
Validation of plans;
Allocation of financial resources;
Implementation of management plans;
Coverage of protected areas by operational plans;
Improvement of the conservation status of protected areas.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFOF, MINEPDED, ANAFOR, Protected Area Management Committees, Partners (IUCN, WWF).	MINFOF, MINEPDED, NGOs, partners, RLAs	9 protected areas (including 7 terrestrial and 2 marine combined) with a validated land-use and management plans and a validated environmental and social management plans (WDPA).	12 protected areas with a valid land-use and management plans and an environmental and social management plans.
Data collection periodicity	Annually (management reports); half-yearly ecological monitoring		

Activity 15.1. 3:

Ensure that the rights of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) related to biodiversity are taken into account in the development and implementation of national policies, plans, and programmes.

Indicator 15.1.3.1:

Number of instruments containing measures to protect the rights of IPLCs.

VERIFIERS :

Minutes of consultations with stakeholders;
Impact analysis report on the rights of indigenous people and local communities.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of stakeholder consultations;
Integration of people' rights;
Adoption of measures to protect the rights of IPLCs.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINJUSTICE, MINAT, IPLCs, NGOs.	MINEPDED, MINJUSTICE.	Three (3) measures to protect the rights of IPLCs by 2025.	At least five (5) measures to protect the rights of IPLCs.
Data collection periodicity	Five-year legislative review; annual monitoring reports.		

Activity 15.1. 4:	Promote regional (SRADDT) and (PLADDT) local land-use plans, along with simple management plans (SMPs) for community forests that integrate best practices in the cocoa sector (restoration and densification of former plantations and degraded forests).		
Indicator 15.1.4.1: Number of regional/local plans (SRADDT/PLADDT/ SMPs) integrating restoration measures and sustainable practices (e.g., densification, restoration of degraded forests).	VERIFIERS : Copies of validated land-use plans (SRADDT, PLADDT) and SMPs; Reports on the implementation of actions (restoration, densification, etc.); Environmental and social impact assessments; Lists of community forests with SMPs; Comparative GIS data and maps (before/after).	MILESTONES : Development of plans (SRADDT, PLADDT, SMPs); Implementation of plans; Extension of SMPs to community forests; Restoration and densification of cocoa-growing areas; Integration of best practices in the cocoa sector; Improvement of ecosystem health.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPAT, MINADER, MINFOF, RLAs, Cocoa Cooperatives; Local NGOs.	MINADER Regional Development Units; Agricultural and Forestry Departments; NGOs in the cocoa sector.	34 land-use plans (SRADDT/PLADDT) developed 398 Simple Management Plans covering 1,412,109 ha	At least 45 plans (SRADDT/PLADDT/ SMPs) integrating restoration measures and sustainable practices in the cocoa sector.
Data collection periodicity	Biennial review; annual progress reports		

Action 15.2

Integrating biodiversity management plans into environmental and social assessments (ESAs)

Action indicator:

➦ Percentage of ESIAs integrating a biodiversity management plan compliant with national standards.

Activity 15.2. 1

Integrating biodiversity management plans into the legal framework related to environmental and social assessments (ESAs)

Indicator 15.2.1.1:

Number of ESAs integrating biodiversity management plan

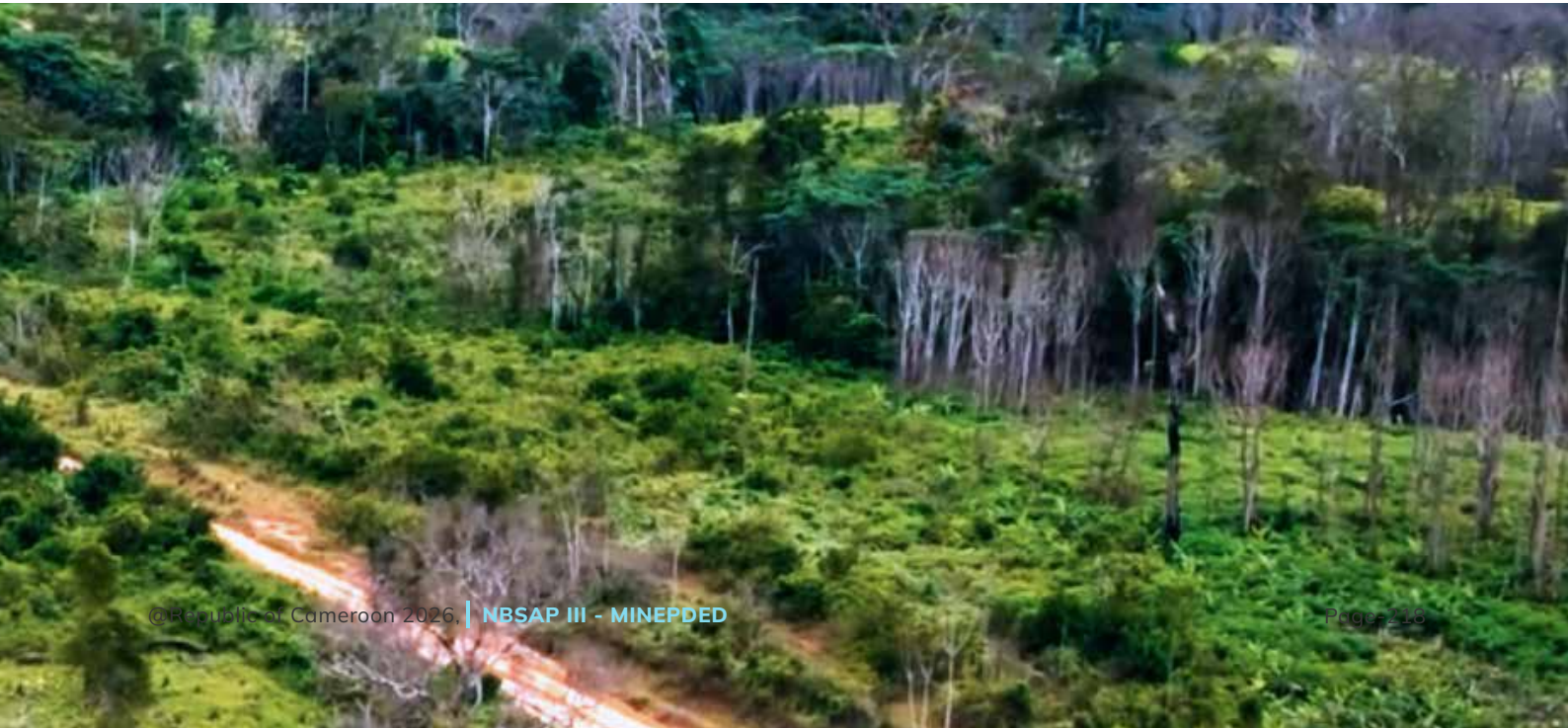
VERIFIERS :

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) register;
Copies of completed ESA reports;
Inclusion of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs in documents;
Evidence of post-project environmental and social compliance;
Post-implementation audit reports.

MILESTONES :

Registration and analysis of ESAs;
Integration of ESMPs into projects;
Strengthening compliance with ESA requirements;
Completion of post-implementation audits;
Improvement of the legal framework and its implementation.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Sectoral Administrations; MINJUSTICE, Approved Consulting Firms, Promoters	MINEPDED/ DPDD, Consulting Firms; Inter-ministerial Committee.	Not counted.	At least 20 ESAs integrating biodiversity management plans.
Data collection periodicity		Annually; Post-project audits every 2–3 years.	



Activity 15.2. 2: Develop a guide on how to conduct biodiversity management plans			
Indicator 15.2.2.1: Guide developed and disseminated (Yes/No)	VERIFIERS : Guide officially published; Download and access logs; Reports or training materials using the guide; User feedback; Registers of copies distributed.		MILESTONES : Development of the guide; Publication of the guide; Distribution of copies; Organisation of training sessions; User ownership of the guide.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Consultants, Universities, NGOs, CBD-FP	MINEPDED / CBD-FP	No guide developed and disseminated	One (1) guide developed and disseminated
Data collection periodicity	Single publication + annual monitoring of usage. :		

Activity 15.2. 3: Strengthen the mobilization of financial resources in favour of divisional committees for monitoring the implementation of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs)			
Indicator 15.2.3.1: Number of operational divisional monitoring committees	VERIFIERS : Reports from the divisional committees; Annual reports from regional services; Activity reports related to the use of resources		MILESTONES : Mobilisation of financial resources; Organisation of coordination meetings; Implementation of committee activities.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, RLAs, FEICOM	MINEPDED, RLAs	5 committees (in 2020)	At least 20 committees
Data collection periodicity	Annual reports.		

Action 15.3

Operationalization of biodiversity and ecosystem services governance tools through international and sub-regional commitments.

Action indicator:

➤ Percentage of obligations under biodiversity conventions and protocols effectively implemented at the national level.

Activity 15.3. 1:

Assess the level of implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on biodiversity.

Indicator 15.3.1.1:

Percentage of obligations arising from MEAs implemented at the national level.

VERIFIERS :

National reports submitted to the conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, Cartagena, Rotterdam, Nagoya, Basel, Stockholm, CITES);
Compliance audit reports;
Progress reports on implementation;
Recommendations from international reviews and assessments

MILESTONES :

Production of national reports;
Submission of international reports;
Assessment of compliance with commitments;
Implementation of obligations under the conventions;
Integration of international recommendations.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPAT, MINEPDED, MINFOF, Sectoral Ministries; Convention Implementation Institutions.	MINEPAT; Convention Monitoring Units; MINEPDED; Convention Focal Points	55% of international biodiversity obligations effectively implemented at the national level.	At least 85% of obligations implemented at the national level.
Data collection periodicity	Biennial review; annual monitoring reports		

Target 16:

Strengthen the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework for the use, harvesting and trade of fisheries species.

Target indicator:

➤ 5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
➤ B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 16.1

Improvement and strengthening of the legal framework

Action indicator:

➤ Number of enabling instruments and regulatory measures drafted, adopted and effectively implemented to operationalize Law No. 2024/019 of 23 December 2024 to lay down the rules and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture in Cameroon

Activity 16.1. 1: Draft enabling instruments for Law No. 2024/019 governing fisheries and aquaculture

Indicator 16.1.1.1:

Number of instruments
drafted and submitted for
approval

VERIFIERS:

Draft regulatory instruments developed;
Technical files submitted to the
competent authorities;
Minutes of technical committees;

MILESTONES :

- Development of regulatory instruments;
- Organisation of technical meetings;
- Submission of files to the competent authorities;
- Review and validation of instruments;
- Adoption and publication of instruments;
- Effective implementation of the law.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPIA; MINJUSTICE; MINEPAT; port authorities; CECAF; technical partners (FAO, EU).	MINEPIA Legal Unit	0 formal instrument drafted and officially submitted for approval to implement the law (no public register of enabling instruments published as of the reference date)	At least 5 instruments adopted/submitted covering all operational aspects. Annual
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Indicator 16.1.1.2:

Compliance rate of fishing activities (artisanal, industrial, and commercial) with the provisions of the national legal and regulatory framework on fishery resource

VERIFIERS:

- Reports of inspections and controls of fishing activities;
- Registers of authorisations and licenses issued;
- Official report of offences;
- Monitoring and evaluation reports of compliance.

MILESTONES :

- Development and dissemination of regulatory instruments;
- Issuance of authorisations and licenses;
- Conducting controls and inspections;
- Implementation of sanctions for non-compliance;
- Improvement of the compliance level of stakeholders;
- Strengthening of monitoring of fishing activities.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPIA, MINEPDED, Port Authorities, Customs, Navy, FAO.	MINEPIA	Approximately 45% overall compliance	At least 70% compliance for artisanal, industrial, and commercial fisheries; reduction of offences by at least 70%; 100% functional VMS/AIS; withdrawal of the 'red card' if applicable by 2028.
Data collection periodicity	Quarterly inspections; annual consolidation; five-year review.		

Target 17:

Strengthen the legal framework on the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, minimizing the risk of pathogen spillover while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target indicator:

- 9.1 Benefits arising from the sustainable use of wild species
- 9.2 Percentage of the population with traditional occupation
- 9.b Number of countries that have implemented policies for managing and using wildlife species sustainably, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and protecting and promoting sustainable traditional use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 17.1

Consolidation of the legal framework on the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, minimizing the risk of pathogen spillover while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Action indicator:

- Number of legal instruments adopted and operational, integrating sustainable management, zoonotic disease prevention, and traditional knowledge.

Activity 17.1. 1:

Update and harmonise existing national legislation in the “ONE HEALTH” field in accordance with international conventions.

Indicator 17.1.1.1:

Number of legislative and regulatory instruments adopted or revised, integrating the law:
Sustainable management of wild species
Measures for the prevention of health risks (zoonotic diseases)
Recognition of traditional knowledge and practices of IPLCs

VERIFIERS :

Legislative and regulatory instruments revised and adopted;
Minutes of the adoption of instruments;
Impact assessments associated with the reforms;
Lists of integrated provisions relating to One Health and customary rights.

MILESTONES :

Revision of existing legislative instruments;
Integration of One Health principles;
Consideration of customary rights;
Harmonization with international standards;
Finalization of the adoption processes;
Adoption of the revised instruments.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINSANTE, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINJUSTICE, IPLCs, Partners (OIE, FAO, CBD).	MINEPDED, MINSANTE, MINEPIA MINFOF	One (1) legislative instrument integrating the three dimensions of the “One Health” approach	At least three (3) legislative and regulatory instruments adopted or revised, and integrating the “One Health” approach
Data collection periodicity	Annual review		

Action 17.2

Reducing the risks of pathogen spillover of zoonotic diseases

Action indicator:

➤ Reduction rate of the risk of pathogen spillover of zoonotic diseases

Activity 17.2. 1:

Strengthen the capacity of rangers, veterinarians, and hunters in knowledge of the One Health concept and prevention of high-risk zoonotic diseases

Indicator 17.2.1.1:

Percentage of key personnel trained on the "One Health" approach

VERIFIERS :

Lists of participants in training sessions;
Reports and training manuals issued;
Pre- and post-training evaluation reports;
Field practice monitoring reports.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of training sessions;
Training of stakeholders (rangers, veterinarians, hunters);
Post-training knowledge evaluation;
Knowledge improvement;
Implementation of best practices in the field.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINSANTE, MINEPIA, Universities, ONG, partners.	MINEPDED, MINSANTE, Universities.	Not counted.	At least a 20% reduction in the risk of zoonotic pathogen spillover in intervention areas
Data collection periodicity	Annual training reports.		

Activity 17.2. 2:

Apply biosecurity protocol for the control and prevention of high-risk zoonotic diseases in parks

Indicator 17.2.2.1:

Biosecurity protocol available

VERIFIERS :

Biosecurity protocol document officially published;
Application reports of the protocol in parks;

MILESTONES :

Development of biosecurity protocol;
Publication and dissemination of the protocol;
Implementation of the protocol in parks

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINFOF.	MINEPDED, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINFOF.	No standardized national protocol applied in parks	National protocol available and applied
Data collection periodicity	Annual review.		

Indicator 17.2.2.2: Number of parks with implemented biosecurity protocol	VERIFIERS : Audit reports of compliance with biosecurity measures; Registers of recorded health incidents.	MILESTONES : Conducting biosecurity audits; Strengthening of compliance with requirements; Reduction of health incidents.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINFOF.	MINEPDED, MINSANTE, Universities.	No parks with implemented biosecurity protocol	At least three (3) parks with implemented biosecurity protocol
			
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 17.3

Strengthening the early detection system for zoonotic diseases

Action indicator:

➦ Average detection/notification time of less than 72 hours by 2030



Activity 17.3. 1:

Organise capacity-building workshops for veterinarians and rangers on sampling and analytical methods

Indicator 17.3.1.1:

Number of zoonotic diseases detected within the required time (promptness)

VERIFIERS :

Laboratory records (sampling and analysis);
Health surveillance reports;
Data recorded on time (sampling analysis reporting);
Institutional reports (MINSANTE / MINEPDED).

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the surveillance system;
Sample collection and analysis;
Reducing detection and reporting times;
Production of surveillance reports;
Improving system responsiveness;
Strengthening early detection of zoonoses.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINSANTE, MINEPDED, LANAVET, University Laboratories; Diagnostic Centres.	MINSANTE MINEPDED, LANAVET, Zoonotic diseases Surveillance Units.	Approximately 30% of zoonotic events are detected and reported within ≤ 7 days, with a median delay of 14–21 days.	Achieve at least 70% detection with a delay ≤ 7 days and a median delay ≤ 5 days.
Data collection periodicity	Half-yearly report.		

Activity 17.3. 2:

Promote best food safety practices (surveillance) in the handling of game products.

Indicator 17.3.2.1:

Prevalence of pathogen contamination (epidemic threshold)

VERIFIERS :

Game product contamination surveillance reports;
Food sampling and analysis reports;
Workshop reports;
Feedback from local and indigenous communities.

MILESTONES :

Strengthening the surveillance system;
Sample collection and analysis;
Reducing detection and reporting times;
Production of surveillance reports;
Improving system responsiveness;
Strengthening early detection of zoonoses.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; MINEPIA; MINFOF; Indigenous and local peoples' organisations; health NGOs.	MINEPDED; veterinary services; local NGOs.	0% measured reduction in contamination from pathogens related to the handling of game products (lack of dedicated monitoring)	At least a 30% reduction in contamination in workshop beneficiary areas
Data collection periodicity	Annual surveillance.		

Action 17.4

Strengthening the system for regulating and controlling the exploitation of wild species

Action indicator:

➤ Percentage of hunting/collection permits issued via a digital system (≥70% by 2030)

Activity 17.4. 1: Optimize the system for issuing hunting/collection permits for wild species

Indicator 17.4.1.1:
Number of permits/
authorisations issued

VERIFIERS :

Registers of hunting and collection permits issued;
Centralized database of authorisations;
System compliance audit reports.

MILESTONES :

Digitalization of the issuance system;
Centralization of data;
Registration of issued permits;
Reduction of issuance times;
Strengthening of compliance with procedures.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINAT, RLAs, Partners (IUCN, TRAFFIC).	MINEPDED, RLAs	339(AS/MINFOF 2018)	Not defined (100% of permits registered in a national database and at least 70% issued via e-permits.)
Data collection periodicity	Annual report.		

Target 18:

Set up control structures to operationalize the national legal framework on access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Target indicator:

- 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- Proportion of ABS agreements controlled and supervised by national structures (effective controls / authorisations issued).

Action 17.1

Development of an ABS control/checkpoint system

Action indicator:

- Number of operational checkpoints/control structures (physical & digital)

Activity 18.1. 1:	Develop a functional ABS control/checkpoint system, integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publishing structures, standardisation bodies and product certification authorities.		
Indicator 18.1.1.1: Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance published in the access and benefit-sharing Clearing-House	VERIFIERS : ABS central register (publication and transaction logs); Copies of issued certificates (ACP, ABS permits); ABS Secretariat audit reports; Checkpoint dashboards (functionalities, inspection reports); Minutes of technical meetings; Screenshots and evidence of operationalization of the ABS Clearing-House portal (ABS/ABSCH).	MILESTONES : Implementation of the ABS checkpoint system; System activation; Issuance and registration of ABS certificates; Use of the central register and ABS portal; Conducting audits and inspections; Organisation of coordination meetings.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, ABS Committee, MINRESI, MINFOF, MINEPIA	MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINRESI, MINEPIA	53 (ABS-CH)	Operational national ABS register linked to the ABSCH; 100% of issued certificates published in the registry. Operational by 2030. 47 internationally recognized certificates of compliance (IRCC).
Data collection periodicity		Continuous updating of publications (logs); consolidation and annual national report; annual interoperability and compliance audits.	

18.1.1.2: Existence of an instrument on the creation of ABS checkpoints	VERIFIERS : Draft regulatory instruments developed; Minutes of technical committees;	MILESTONES : Implementation of the ABS checkpoint system; System activation; Issuance and registration of ABS certificates; Use of the central register and ABS portal; Conducting audits and inspections; Drafting of regulatory instruments Review and validation of instruments; Adoption and publication of instruments	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, ABS Committee, MINRESI, MINFOF, MINEPIA	MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINRESI, MINEPIA	One (1) instrument	Annual review
Data collection periodicity		Continuous updating of publications (logs); consolidation and annual national report; annual interoperability and compliance audits.	

Target 19:

Step up biodiversity considerations and mainstreaming in the drafting, revision and implementation of public policies, strategies and sector-based development action plans at national, regional and local levels.

Target indicator:

- • 14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, and aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.
- • B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
- Percentage of sectoral policies, strategies, and plans integrating biodiversity targets and measures

Action 19.1

Integrating biodiversity into national and territorial sectoral policies and plans

Action indicator:

- Percentage of sectoral plans integrating biodiversity.

Activity 19.1. 1:

Assess the consideration of biodiversity issues in the public policies, strategies, and action plans of the target sectors.

Indicator 19.1.1.1:

Number of national and sectoral policies integrating biodiversity targets.

VERIFIERS :

Diagnostic report published;
List of policies, strategies, and plans analysed;
Matrices of analysis (integration scores per criterion);
Multi-stakeholder validation minutes.
List of biodiversity issues addressed;
Revised and published sectoral plans integrating biodiversity;
Minutes of inter-sectoral meetings;

MILESTONES :

Revision of existing sectoral legislative instruments;
Integration of biodiversity considerations into budgets;
Integration or consideration of biodiversity issues into sectoral instruments;
Adoption of the revised instruments.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINEPAT, MINADER, MINFOF, MINEPIA, MINTOUL, Universities, Consultants, Technical Partners (GBIF).	MINEPDED, National Consultants, Statistical Units of Sectoral Ministries	3 national and sectoral policy documents integrating biodiversity targets by 2020	At least 15 national and sectoral policies integrating biodiversity targets

Data collection periodicity

Initial assessment + five-yearly update; annual monitoring reports.

Activity 19.1. 2: Develop and validate national, regional, and local guidelines to integrate biodiversity into strategic documents			
Indicator 19.1.2.1: Number of national, regional, or local guidelines developed	VERIFIERS : Copies of developed guidelines; Minutes of guideline validation meetings; Dissemination documents and materials; Training programmes and materials using the guidelines.		MILESTONES : Organisation of validation sessions; Validation of guidelines; Dissemination of guidelines; Integration into training programmes; Adoption of guidelines by institutions.
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED; regional authorities; consultants; Universities	CNPB/ MINEPDED Technical Secretariat; consultants; regional planning units.	Two (2) guidelines in 2020	At least 5 guidelines
Data collection periodicity		Publication and updates every 3 years; annual usage reports	

Activity 19.1. 3: Support targeted regional and local authorities (councils, regions) in integrating biodiversity into Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) and Regional Development Plans (RDPs)			
Indicator 19.1.3.1: Number of MDPs and RDPs integrating biodiversity	VERIFIERS : Technical support reports from regional and local authorities, Copies of revised MDPs/RDPs integrating biodiversity, Lists of beneficiary councils and regions Minutes of local workshops. Regional Environmental Action Plans		MILESTONES : List of regional and local authorities (RLAs) engaged in the integration process; Engagement to the review process of MDCs/RDPs to the integration of biodiversity; Validation of the revised MDPs/RDPs
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINDDEVEL, MINAT, MINEPAT, MINEPDED, RLAs, FEICOM, local partners.	MINEPDED, MINDDEVEL, RLAs	0	At least 10 MDPs/RDPs integrating biodiversity targets
Data collection periodicity		Annual reports; Biennial review.	

Action 19.2

Capacity-building of institutional and local stakeholders.

Action indicator:

➤ A number of institutional and local stakeholders trained and with tools integrating biodiversity.

Activity 19.2. 1:

Strengthen the integration of specific biodiversity training modules in the major training schools for administrators and senior civil servants (e.g., ENAM, IRIC, NASLA, EMIA; National Advanced Police School, National Advanced School of Engineering, etc.)

Indicator 19.2.1.1:

Number of modules developed on biodiversity

VERIFIERS :

Copies of developed training modules;
Partnership agreements with training institutions;
Academic validation reports for the modules;
Minutes of pedagogical committees;
Lists of students enrolled in the modules.

MILESTONES :

Development of training modules;
Validation of modules;
Involvement of partner institutions;
Integration of modules into programmes;
Training of students;
Strengthening of integration into curricula

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINESUP, ENAM, IRIC, NASLA Universities, TFPs.	MINEPDED (pedagogic coordination).	0 module dedicated to biodiversity developed in the major training schools for administrators and the State's senior civil servants	At least 10 modules developed in the major training schools for administrators and the State's senior civil servants
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	Annual review; Three-year update of curricula.		



Target 20:

Strengthen the legal framework and promote incentives to encourage and enable businesses to adopt sustainable patterns of production to assess and reduce dependencies, biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts of their investments on biodiversity.

Target indicator:

- 15.1 Number of businesses disclosing biodiversity information, dependencies, impacts and risks
- 15.b Number of countries that have adopted legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses and financial institutions, in particular large and transnational businesses and financial institutions, in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Action 20.1

Promoting subsidies and biodiversity positive incentives

Action indicator:

- Existence and scope of adopted tax and incentive measures (number and types of operational incentives).

Activity 20.1. 1:

Analyse current tax policies to identify gaps and opportunities for the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indicator 20.1.1.1:
Number

VERIFIERS :

Audit reports and evidence (tax/ environmental);
Tax documents attesting to the use of incentives;
Lists of businesses identified and analysed.

MILESTONES :

Identification of gaps and opportunities;
Evaluation of the use of tax incentives;
Strengthening compliance with tax and environmental policies.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, Chambers of Commerce, Sectoral Associations (cocoa, palm oil, rubber), TFPs.	MINEPDED (national compilation), MINFI (incentive validation), Chambers of Commerce (sectoral data collection).	0	At least 10 businesses covered by biodiversity plans/reports, supported by enhanced incentives and requirements. (1 incentive measure in 2025)
➤	➤	➤	➤
Data collection periodicity		Annual (CSR/ESG compilation + sectoral surveys)	

Activity 20.1. 2: Identify other incentive measures for organic farming**Indicator 20.1.2.1:**

Number of new incentive measures

VERIFIERS :

Guidance documents and reference materials on new incentives;
Tax notices detailing incentive schemes;
Lists of structuring projects that benefit from incentives;
Institutional registers (FEICOM / MINADER).

MILESTONES :

Identification of incentive measures;
Formalization of measures;
Support to stakeholders

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINADER, MINFOF, MINEPAT, MINCOMMERCE, Producer associations in the supply chains	MINFI (publication of tax measures), MINEPDED (environmental alignment), Chamber of Agriculture (sectoral data collection).	Not available	At least one (1) new incentive measure
Data collection periodicity	Annually; quarterly review		



Activity 20.1. 3: Assess the impact of incentive measures on businesses**Indicator 20.1.3.1:**

Number of businesses that have adopted and implemented plans or reports assessing their biodiversity impacts and dependencies, in accordance with regulatory requirements or incentives put in place

VERIFIERS :

CSR/ESG reports published by businesses;
Registrations and declarations to the CDP;
Audit reports and evidence (tax/ environmental);
Tax documents attesting to the use of incentives;
Lists of businesses identified and analysed.

MILESTONES :

Identification of target businesses;
Business analysis;
Review of CSR/ESG and CDP reports;
Identification of gaps and opportunities;
Evaluation of the use of tax incentives;
Strengthening compliance with tax and environmental policies.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEPAT, PTF (UNDP/BIOFIN, FAO).	MINEPDED (steering aspect); MINFI (macro-economic analysis); External assessment agencies (independent experts).	0 businesses that have adopted and implemented plans or reports assessing their biodiversity impacts and dependencies..	At least one business that has adopted and implemented plans or reports assessing biodiversity impacts and dependencies.
Data collection periodicity			
Upon implementation of measures (reports every 2–4 years)			

Activity 20.1. 4: Raise awareness among businesses and communities about the benefits of tax incentives for biodiversity conservation.**Indicator 20.1.4.1:**

Number of economic actors (businesses, local authorities, operators) who have benefited from tax incentives for practices that promote biodiversity.

VERIFIERS :

Workshop attendance lists;
Minutes of organised workshops;
Training and awareness-raising reports;
KAP pre and post-survey reports;
Reports monitoring of the adoption of incentives.
Directory of beneficiaries of tax incentives.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of awareness-raising workshops;
Business and community participation;
Improved knowledge among stakeholders;
Change in stakeholder behaviour

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINMIDT, MINFOF, Chambers of Commerce, Local NGOs.	MINEPDED (coordination), Training organisations, Partners, Chambers of Commerce, NGOs.	50 economic actors sensitised by 2025	At least 150 economic actors sensitised
Data collection periodicity			
Annual; post-event reports and monitoring surveys.			

Activity 20.1. 5: Promoting preferential loans to businesses to encourage biodiversity-friendly practices**Indicator 20.1.5.1:**

Number of economic actors (businesses, local authorities, operators) that have benefited from credit lines for practices that promote biodiversity. (tax benefits)

VERIFIERS :

Aggregated bank records relating to loans granted;
Signed preferential loan agreements;
Programme reports (e.g., BIOFIN);
Lists of projects benefiting from compensation (PES);
Financial reports and audits

MILESTONES :

Establishment of financing mechanisms;
Provision of preferential loans;
Mobilization of financing;
Support to beneficiaries;
Implementation of PSE compensation projects;
Strengthening of financial transparency.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, Commercial Banks, APECCAM, TFPs, ANEMCAM, Insurance (ASAC), MINEPDED (environmental validation).	MINFI and Banks (credit monitoring), MINEPDED (environmental audit), TFPs (monitoring)).	0 actors actually benefit from preferential loans and/or PES dedicated to biodiversity.	At least 100 economic actors benefit from green/PES financing favourable to biodiversity.
Data collection periodicity	Annual; biannual financial and environmental audits.		

Activity 20.1. 6: Establish payments for ecosystem services (PES) mechanism.**Indicator 20.1.5.2 :**

Existence of a mechanism relating to the valuation and payment of ecosystem services (PES)

VERIFIERS :

Environmental services valuation framework
Payment methods for ecosystem services
Beneficiaries of PES mechanisms

MILESTONES :

Defining the scope of valuable environmental services
Multi-stakeholder consultations
Development of a framework for valuing ecosystem services
Validation meeting

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEE, MINMIDT, MINFI, MINADER, MINEPAT, CAFI, FODEC, NGOs	MINFI and Banks (credit monitoring), MINEPDED (environmental audit), TFPs (monitoring)	No mechanism available	One (1) mechanism
Data collection periodicity			

Action 20.2

Promoting partnerships and collaboration between NGOs and the private sector for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Action indicator:

➤ Number of formal partnerships established between NGOs and businesses for actions related to conservation or sustainable use.

Activity 20.2. 1: Encourage the sharing of experiences on best practices**Indicator 20.2.1.1:**

Number of formal partnerships established between NGOs and private sector businesses for actions related to the conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity

VERIFIERS :

Collaboration agreements and memoranda of understanding (MoUs);
Minutes of knowledge-sharing events (workshops, seminars, conferences);
Fact sheets and documents on best practices;
Web portals and knowledge-sharing platforms;
Lists of joint actions implemented.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of knowledge-sharing events;
Documentation of best practices;
Dissemination of best practices;
Establishment of partnerships;
Implementation of joint actions;
Use of knowledge-sharing platforms.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, NGOs, Universities, Chambers of Commerce, Business' organisations, Sectoral platforms, International partners.	MINEPDED, NGOs, Chambers of Commerce, Business' organisations	Formal NGO–business partnerships not counted	At least five (5) documented, active and capitalised formal partnerships at national level.
Data collection periodicity		Annually Continuous update of the platform	

Activity 20.2. 2: Capitalise on and enhance the labelling, certification and transparency systems on speculations, in partnership with the private sector.			
Indicator 20.2.2.1: Percentage of export volumes coming from labelled, certified or traceable sources.	VERIFIERS : Certificates of compliance (e.g. Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade International, etc.); Product traceability registers; Certification system audit reports; Export data linked to certification evidence		MILESTONES : Exploitation and businesses certification; Strengthening of supply chain traceability; Conducting certification audits; Improving compliance with standards; Increasing certified export volumes.
	Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value
MINEPDED, MINADER, ONCC,	ONCC, Producer associations, Exporters; MINEPDED (national consolidation).	30% of export volumes come from labelled, certified or traceable sources (significant disparities between sectors)	At least 50% of export volumes from labelled, certified or traceable sources.
Data collection periodicity			
Annually; sector-specific audits, certification and labelling reports.			

Target 21:

Strengthen the institutional and operational biosafety framework in order to ensure that all stakeholders have equitable benefit-sharing arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources

Target indicator:

- 17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
- Percentage of institutions (government agencies, laboratories and businesses) with operational biosafety systems and ABS (Access and Benefit-sharing) mechanisms in place, in accordance with national law and the Nagoya Protocol.

Action 21.1

Implementation of the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework for the effective management of biotechnology risks

Action indicator:

- Existence and implementation of decrees and operational procedures (number of decrees, procedures and operational bodies).

Activity 21.1. 1:	Draft enabling instruments for the laws governing modern biotechnology (2023) and biosecurity (2025)		
Indicator 21.1.1.1: Number of enabling instruments drafted	VERIFIERS : List of enabling instruments; Technical committee's reports; Publication and implementation schedule of enabling instruments	MILESTONES : Drafting of enabling instruments; Organisation of technical meetings; Publication of enabling instruments; Compliance with the publication schedule; Implementation of instruments and the law; Effective implementation of the regulatory framework.	
Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, sectoral ministries (MINSANTE, MINADER, MINRESI), MINJUSTICE, partners (OIE, FAO, GEF).	MINEPDED (national compilation), MINJUSTICE.	Two (2) enabling instruments available	At least five (5) enabling instruments drafted and adopted
			
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring		



Activity 21.1. 2: Establish the risk assessment and management procedures for LMOs**Indicator 21.1.2.1:**

Number of procedures established and disseminated

VERIFIERS :

Register of LMO applications received and processed;
Minutes or reports of risk assessment committee meetings;
Lists of authorisation or refusal decisions;
Reports on the examination and analysis of files.

MILESTONES :

Registration of GMO applications;
Organisation of assessment meetings;
Files review;
Decision-making (authorisation/refusal);
Reduction of processing times;
Strengthening of compliance with procedures.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINADER, MINRESI, MINSANTE.	MINEPDED (sectoral monitoring)	No procedure	One (1) procedure)
Data collection periodicity	Annual reporting		

Activity 21.1. 3: Develop rules and procedures for liability and redress, as well as a remediation and recovery mechanism in the event of adverse impacts.**Indicator 21.1.3.1:**

Adoption of a compensation framework

VERIFIERS :

Legal instruments relating to liability and redress published;
Operational guidelines for incident management;
Documents attesting to the establishment of a dedicated technical fund;
Minutes of calls for tenders for restoration services.

MILESTONES :

Development of legal instruments;
Adoption of legal instruments;
Establishment of a technical fund;
Operationalization of liability procedures;
Intervention in the event of impacts;
Reduction of response times.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINJUSTICE, MINFI, Sectoral Ministries, Regulatory Agencies, TFPs (World Bank, GEF).	MINEPDED (coordination), MINJUSTICE (legal assistance), Sectoral authorities (operational monitoring).	No (0): absence of a specific framework for liability and redress for biotechnological damages.	Yes (1): National framework adopted and operational (liability, redress, and restoration).
Data collection periodicity	Reporting every 2 years after implementation; annual operational testing of the mechanism.		

Activity 21.1. 4: Strengthen institutional governance arrangements for biosafety/biosecurity**Indicator 21.1.4.1:**

Legal instrument establishing a body responsible for biosecurity in Cameroon

VERIFIERS :

Instrument establishing the biosecurity body;
Institutional organizational chart validated;
Operational plan of the institution;
Budgetary documents attesting to the allocated resources.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of the body responsible for biosecurity, taking into account biosafety aspects and the national competent authority;
Establishment of the body;
Appointment of officials;
Organizational structuring;
Budget allocation;
Implementation of the operational plan.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), National Assembly, Sectoral Ministries, Technical Partners (OIE, FAO).	MINEPDED (for steering aspects), PMO (official publication); Inter-sectoral technical secretariat.	No (0): no specific legal instrument establishing a national body dedicated to biosecurity.	Yes (1): legal instrument adopted, published, and operational. (A draft decree establishing a national biosecurity agency)
Data collection periodicity	Annually Reviewed every 2 years.		



Action 21.2

Definition and implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism for biosafety/biosecurity activities in Cameroon

Action indicator:

➦ Total amount mobilized annually for biosafety activities (internal + external funding).

Activity 21.2. 1:**Explore ways to improve the financing of biosafety/biosecurity activities within the Public Investment Budget (PIB)****Indicator 21.2.1.1:**

Share of the public investment budget (PIB) allocated to biosafety / biosecurity

VERIFIERS :

Finance laws and budget lines;
Maturity approval;
Budget execution reports;
Payment orders and supporting documents;
Public-private partnership agreements;
Registers of co-financed projects;
Minutes of coordination meetings;
Operational agreements signed

MILESTONES :

Integration of activities into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF);
Inclusion of budget lines;
Increase in budgetary resources;
Mobilization of public-private partnerships;
Development of co-financed projects;
Execution of the allocated budget;
Strengthening of coordination between public and private stakeholders.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINEPDED, Regional/Local Councils, MINEPAT, Technical partners	MINFI (finance), MINEPDED (sectoral monitoring).	Not included in the Public Investment Budget (PIB)	Yes – included in the PIB
Data collection periodicity		Annual (budgets); three-year MTEF review.	

Indicator 21.2.1.2:

Number of public-private partnerships

VERIFIERS :

Public-private partnership agreements signed;
Operational implementation agreements;
Registers of co-financed projects;
Minutes of coordination meetings;
PPP Project Implementation Reports.

MILESTONES :

Identification of public -private partners;
Negotiation of partnerships;
Signing of PPP agreements;
Implementation of co-financed projects;
Monitoring and coordination of partnerships;
Strengthening stakeholder engagement.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, Local Councils, Private sector (agrifood and pharmaceutical industries)	MINEPDED (PPP coordination), MINFI (validation).	2 formal public-private partnerships dedicated to biosecurity.	At least 5 active public-private partnerships supporting biosafety.
Data collection periodicity		Annually	

Activity 21.2. 2:

Secure external funding of activities related to biosafety/biosecurity through the promotion of international cooperation and the development of projects

Indicator 21.2.2.1:

Value of external funding obtained

VERIFIERS :

Financing agreements signed;
Letters of intent and negotiation documents;
Partnership agreements and memoranda of understanding (mous);
Registers of financed projects;
Financial and implementation reports;
Proof or evidence of payment (disbursements);
Lists of technical and financial partners.

MILESTONES :

Identification of international partners;
Negotiation of funding;
Signing of funding agreements;
Project development;
Mobilization of external funding;
Disbursement of funds;
Implementation of funded projects.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, donors (GEF, WB, EU, JICA).	MINEPDED (projects register), MINFI (cooperation), Project units (financial management).	USD 0.5 to 1 million in external funding mobilized for biosecurity (one-off projects).	At least USD 5 million mobilized cumulatively through international cooperation.
Data collection periodicity	Annually; half-yearly review of commitments.		

Indicator 21.2.2.1:

Cooperation agreements

VERIFIERS :

Cooperation agreements signed;
Letters of intent and negotiation documents;
Partnership agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs);
Lists of technical and financial partners;
Reports on the implementation of agreements;
Registers of projects from cooperation.

MILESTONES :

Identification of international partners;
Negotiation of cooperation agreements;
Signing of agreements and MoUs;
Development of joint projects;
Implementation of cooperation activities;
Monitoring of partnerships and commitments.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINRESI, Donors, Universities, International technical institutions.	MINEPDED (Biosecurity Committee), MINFI, MINRESI.	Two (2) active cooperation agreements related to biosecurity and biosafety.	At least five (5) formal and active cooperation agreements providing sustained support to biosecurity.
Data collection periodicity	Annually; half-yearly review.		

Target 22:

Ensure the equitable, inclusive, effective and all stakeholders responsive representation and participation, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target indicator:

- 22.b Number of countries taking measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
- Percentages of IPLCs represented and actively participating in decision-making bodies and in the implementation of the NBSAP.

Action 22.1

Establishment of inclusive governance mechanisms

Action indicator:

- Existence and implementation of a formal national inclusive governance mechanism for IPLCs.

Activity 22.1. 1:

Create and operationalize a window dedicated to IPLC-related issues in the environmental information system (EIS)

Indicator 22.1.1.1:

Existence of a window dedicated to IPLCs in the environmental information system (EIS)

VERIFIERS :

Dashboards and connection/consultation statistics for the SNIB/EIS; Register of IPLC representatives in governance bodies; Minutes of meetings (e.g., NBSAP) attesting to IPLC participation;

MILESTONES :

Implementation and functionality of the IPLC window in the EIS; Number of IPLC users and frequency of platform use; Number of IPLC representatives involved in governance bodies; Level of participation of IPLC in meetings and decision-making processes; Level of consideration of IPLC contributions in decision-making; Level of satisfaction/perception of IPLCs with the system.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (management of the Biodiversity Information System (BIS)/EIS and NBSAP coordination, MINAS, MINFOF, RLAs, NGOs, IPLCs representative organisations.	MINEPDED (CBD-FP), IPLC-FP within RLAs, NGOs/ community organisations for the field data feedback.	No dedicated window in the EIS	One dedicated window
Data collection periodicity		Annual monitoring of the EIS.	

Activity 22.1.2. Strengthening the capacity of IPLCs to participate in biodiversity governance frameworks
Indicator 22.1.2.1:

Participation rate of IPLCs in decision-making and implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan

VERIFIERS :

Dashboards and connection/consultation statistics for the SNIB/EIS;
Register of IPLC representatives in governance bodies;
Minutes of meetings (e.g., NBSAP) attesting to IPLC participation;
Reports of perception surveys conducted to IPLCs;
Traceability documents of IPLC contributions integrated into decision-making.

MILESTONES :

Number of IPLC representatives involved in governance bodies;
Level of participation of IPLC in meetings and decision-making processes;
Level of consideration of IPLC contributions in decision-making;
Level of satisfaction/perception of IPLCs with the system.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (management of the Biodiversity Information System (BIS)/EIS and NBSAP coordination, MINAS, MINFOF, RLAs, NGOs, IPLC representative organisations.	MINEPDED (CBD-FP), IPLC-FP within RLAs, NGOs/ community organisations for the field data feedback.	20% of NBSAP processes include a documented IPLC participation.	At least 50% of processes have effective and traceable IPLC participation via the SNIB.
Data collection periodicity	Annual monitoring is conducted via the NBSAP implementation reports; Participation indicators are updated in the SNIB/EIS on a quarterly basis.		



Target 23:

Take gender equality into account in the processes of reviewing and implementing the NBSAP, in particular by promoting the participation of women and girls in decision-making processes and facilitating their access to natural resources and land ownership

Target indicator:

- 23. b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure all women and girls have equal opportunities and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources.
- B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services
- Proportion of seats held by women in national and local governance bodies relating to biodiversity and natural resource management.

Action 23.1

Promoting equal opportunities and facilitating women's and girls' access to decision-making processes, access to natural resources and land in accordance with the KM-GBF.

Action indicator:

- Existence and implementation of a national gender equality plan in the NBSAP (yes/no) and proportion of NBSAP activities mainstreaming gender approach.

Activity 23.1. 1: Develop and implement a Gender-Biodiversity action plan**Indicator 23.1.1.1:**

Existence of a Gender-Biodiversity action plan

VERIFIERS :

Lists of members and stakeholders involved;
SNIB registers integrating sex-disaggregated data;
KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices) survey reports

MILESTONES :

Organisation of advocacy actions;
Mobilisation of women and vulnerable groups;
Improvement of knowledge and perceptions;
Gender mainstreaming into information systems;
Increased participation of women in decision-making bodies.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (NBSAP coordination), MINPROFF, MINDCAF, RLAs, NGOs.	MINEPDED (national compilation), MINPROFF (gender validation), MINDCAF.	No Gender-Biodiversity action plan	One (1) Gender-Biodiversity action plan.
Data collection periodicity	Annually for governance; biannual (2-year) review of land certificates; KAP surveys every 2–3 years.		

Indicator 23.1.1.2:
Proportion of gender consideration in activities

VERIFIERS :

Lists of training participants;
Training certificates issued;
Training and capacity-building reports;
Pre- and post-training evaluation reports;
Placement and mentoring files;
Local career plans developed.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of training sessions;
Training of women leaders;
Skills assessment and improvement;
Implementation of mentoring;
Support to beneficiaries;
Access to leadership positions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINPROFF, Universities, local and international NGOs (UN Women, FAO), Regional training centres.	MINEPDED (national monitoring), NGOs, Partners (reporting), Universities (certification).	Not counted.	At least 30% of gender considerations.
Data collection periodicity	Annual (training reporting); post-training follow-up at 6–12 months.		

Target 24:

Increase and diversify domestic, international and private sources of funding for a responsible, transparent, effective and efficient implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target indicator:

➤ Total amount mobilized annually for biodiversity, and percentage of sustainable funding (mobilized via long-term or permanent funds).

Action 24.1

Definition of a resource mobilization strategy and action plan

Action indicator:

➤ Existence of a national biodiversity financing plan



Activity 24.1. 1: Develop a national biodiversity financing plan**Indicator 24.1.1.1:**

Existence of a national biodiversity financing plan

VERIFIERS :

Policy and Institutional Analysis (PIA) Report
 Biodiversity-friendly and unfriendly Expenditure Review (BER) Report
 Financing Needs Assessment (FNA) Report
 National Biodiversity Finance Plan (NBFP)

MILESTONES :

Policy and Institutional Analysis
 Biodiversity-Friendly and unfriendly expenditure review
 Financing Needs Assessment (FNA)
 Develop the National Biodiversity Financing Plan (NBFP)

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI MINEPAT MINEPDED MINFOF GEF UNDP.	MINFI MINEPAT MINEPDED MINFOF GEF UNDP.	No National Biodiversity Finance Plan available	One (1) National Biodiversity Finance Plan
Data collection periodicity			

Indicator 24.1.2.1

Total amount mobilized annually for biodiversity

VERIFIERS :

Biodiversity-friendly and unfriendly Expenditure Review (BER) Report
 Financing Needs Assessment (FNA) Report

MILESTONES :

Biodiversity-Friendly and unfriendly expenditure review
 Financing Needs Assessment (FNA)
 Financing Needs Assessment (FNA)

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI MINEPAT MINEPDED MINFOF GEF UNDP.	MINFI MINEPAT MINEPDED MINFOF GEF UNDP.	Not counted.	To be recorded in the National Biodiversity Financing Plan (NBFP)
Data collection periodicity			

Action 24.2

Strengthening mechanisms on access to international biodiversity financing

Action indicator:

➦ Number and value of projects financed by international donors for biodiversity (annually).

Activity 24.2. 1:

Train stakeholders in project maturation to be submitted to donors (GEF, GCF, Climate Fund, etc.) and financial institutions (banks, insurance businesses, microfinance institutions (MFIs), etc.) (PARCap)

Indicator 24.2.1.1:

Number of stakeholders trained in project maturation to be submitted to donors (GEF, GCF, Climate Fund, etc.)

VERIFIERS :

Training reports
Project concept notes developed and submitted to donors;
Financing decisions obtained;
Financing agreements signed;
Proof or evidence of disbursement of funds.

MILESTONES :

Training of stakeholders in project maturation;
Development of project concept notes;
Submission of projects to donors;
Mobilization of financing;
Disbursement of funds obtained.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEPAT, MINFOF, MINRESI, Universities, Partners (GEF, UNDP, GCF). ➦	MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEPAT, MINFOF donor project units. ➦	30 national institutions trained in project maturation. ➦	At least 50 national institutions trained in project maturation. ➦
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Activity 24.2. 2: Develop training modules on project development and access to biodiversity funding opportunities.

Indicator 24.2.2.1:
Number of training
modules developed

VERIFIERS :

List of training modules
Use of the module;
User's feedback reports or summaries.
Module validation report
Training reports
Attestations of participation

MILESTONES :

Identification of training needs
Directory of financing opportunities
Module development;
Module uploading;
Publication of financing opportunities;
Database update;
Use of the module by stakeholders;
Improvement of user satisfaction.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEFOP, MINRESI National platforms, Technical Partners (IT).	MINEPDED (platform management), MINFI (financial coordination).	No: No national module for managing biodiversity financing opportunities is formally identified as existing or operational. Not available: No national training module for project development to access biodiversity financing opportunities is formally identified as existing or operational.	Yes: Five (5) modules for managing biodiversity financing opportunities have been developed, are operational, integrated into the national monitoring system, and are publicly accessible. Not defined:
Data collection periodicity	Ongoing; annual usage report.		

Activity 24.2. 3 Organise a national forum on commitments to biodiversity actions

Indicator 24.2.3.1:
Amounts mobilized

VERIFIERS :

National forum reports;
Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)
signed;
Financial commitments formalized;
Forum-related financial reports;
Project pipeline compiled and presented.

MILESTONES :

Forum preparation in year n-2;
Organisation of the national forum;
Participant and institutional mobilization;
Project pipeline identification;
Agreements and partnerships finalized;
Funding commitments;
Converting commitments into actual funding.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEPAT Private sector: Donors, COMIFAC, Chamber of Commerce.	MINEPDED (organisation), MINFI (monitoring commitments).	USD 0 mobilized: no national forum organized.	At least USD 50 million mobilized at the first national biodiversity resource mobilization forum.
Data collection periodicity	Biennial (forum); Half-yearly monitoring of the pipeline and commitments.		

Target 25:

Develop a legal and operational framework for the use of innovative funding schemes/mechanisms such as the payment for ecosystem services, green and blue bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, debt-for-nature swaps, with environmental and social safeguards.

Target indicator:

⇒ Existence and number of innovative legal and operational mechanisms (PES, green/blue bonds, biodiversity credits, offsets, debt-for-nature swaps) with ESG guarantees; and total amount mobilized through these mechanisms (CFAF).

Action 23.1

Integration of innovative financing mechanisms into the legislative and regulatory framework related to the sustainable management of biodiversity

Action indicator:

⇒ Draft law and regulatory instruments adopted and published (yes/no) and number of enabling instruments adopted.

Activity 25.1. 1:

Develop provisions on innovative financing mechanisms related to the sustainable management of biodiversity and integrate them into the legislative and regulatory framework related to the sustainable management of biodiversity

Indicator 25.1.1.1:

Number of innovative provisions developed and integrated into the legislative and regulatory framework

VERIFIERS :

Version of the legislative and regulatory framework developed;
Multi-stakeholder validation minutes;
Multi-stakeholder consultation reports;
List of integrated comments and contributions or inputs;
Publication of instruments in the Official Gazette.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of multi-stakeholder consultations;
Development of innovative mechanisms;
Validation and integration of innovative mechanisms;
Adoption of instruments;
Publication of the legal framework;
Integration of innovative mechanisms.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED (lead); MINFI (tax aspects); MINEPAT, MINFOF; Parliament; technical partners (UN, EU, OIF, BANKS).	MINEPDED (technical secretariat); MINFI (tax contributions); MINFOF, parliamentary secretariat (follow-up & adoption).	No (0) provisions related to innovative mechanisms in 2020	At least one (1) provision related to innovative mechanisms
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Target 26:

Identify and substantially reform, by 2030, incentives and subsidies that harm biodiversity, while scaling up positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Target indicator:

- 18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed

Action 23.1

Inventory of incentives and subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity

Action indicator:

- Existence of a national inventory of harmful subsidies and incentives (yes/no) and sectoral coverage.

Activity 26.1. 1:

Estimate the value of subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and redirect them.

Indicator 26.1.1.1:

Total amount of harmful subsidies identified (in CFAF or as a percentage of the public budget).

VERIFIERS :

National policy analysis report;
Consolidated subsidy database;
Minutes of inter-ministerial validation meetings;
Summary notes (MINFI / MINEPDED)

MILESTONES :

Identification of policies and subsidies to be analysed;
Analysis of policies, programmes, and subsidies;
Consolidation and validation of data;
Organisation of inter-ministerial validation sessions.
Recommendations

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINEPDED, MINEPAT, MINADER, MINEE, MINTRANSPORT,	MINEPDED, MINFI,	Not available (300 - 600 billion CFAF/ year, representing 6 - 10% of the public budget, estimated as subsidies that are potentially harmful to biodiversity (indicative range, in the absence of of a consolidated audit)	At least 50% of the identified harmful subsidies, with at least 25% redirected or eliminated in favour of positive incentives for biodiversity.
Data collection periodicity		Annual compilation; final audit report at closure; half-yearly review of data sources during the audit.	

Action 2.2:

Promoting positive incentive mechanisms for the sustainable management of biodiversity

Action indicator:

⇒ Number and amount of positive incentives implemented (PES, green subsidies, support credits to sustainable practices).

Activity 26.2. 1:**Support positive incentives and green or eco-friendly subsidies****Indicator 26.2.1.1:**

Number of positive incentives implemented

VERIFIERS :

Registers of financing instruments and incentives;
Policy instruments governing incentives;
Contracts and allocation decisions;
Lists of incentive beneficiaries;
Project implementation reports;
Impact evaluation reports;
Financial and audit reports;
Certificates related to mechanisms (PSE, etc.).

MILESTONES :

Identification of positive incentives;
Establishment of financing instruments;
Formalization of incentives;
Allocation of incentives to beneficiaries;
Deployment of incentives in the field;
Monitoring of beneficiaries and projects;
Evaluation of the impacts of incentives;
Strengthening of transparency and compliance.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, Sectoral Ministries, RLAs, CSOs, Donors.	MINEPDED (national compilation), Sectoral Ministries, RLAs.	Not available (3 - 6) Operational positive incentives (identifiable pilots and sector-specific mechanisms.)	Not defined (18 - 25 operational positive incentives, documented and integrated into the national budget (SMART target: at least 3 per major sector)
Data collection periodicity	Annually; biannual review of effectiveness and impact.		



Indicator 26.2.1.2:

Amount mobilized by positive incentives and subsidies

VERIFIERS :

Budget registers and financing instruments;
Contracts and decisions allocating subsidies;
Lists of beneficiaries of incentives and subsidies;
Project implementation reports;
Impact evaluation reports;
Mapping of incentives and subsidies;
Policy instrument governing subsidies;
Expenditure analysis reports

MILESTONES :

Implementation of green subsidy mechanisms;
Financial resources mobilization;
Allocation of incentives to beneficiaries;
Deployment of eco-friendly financial instruments;
Implementation of funded projects;
Environmental impact assessment;
Strengthening of financial transparency;
Expansion of project coverage areas.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINFI, MINEPDED, MINEPAT, Regional and Local Authorities (RLAs), Private sector, Donors.	MINFI (consolidated amounts); MINEPDED (thematic monitoring); Regional project units (financial reporting).	Not available Approximately 6 - 15 billion CFAF/year (≈ 10-25 million USD/year) mobilized through incentives/ Green subsidies, conservatively estimated (unconsolidated data).	Not defined (Approximately 30 - 60 billion CFAF/year (≈ 50-100 million USD/year) mobilized annually, traceable and integrated into the national budget.).
Data collection periodicity	Annual; biannual review for funded projects and audits		



Target 27:

Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources derived from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms to contribute to improving the living conditions of the population and biodiversity funding.

Target indicator:

- ↗ C.1 Indicator of monetary benefits received.
- ↗ C.2 Indicator of non-monetary benefits received.
- ↗ 13.B Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- ↗ Total amount and nature (monetary/non-monetary) of resources mobilized and effectively shared with local communities and the IPLCs through ABS and other multilateral mechanisms; % of benefits returned to communities.

Action 27.1

Strengthen the operationalization of the benefit-sharing mechanism arising from the ABS process.

Action indicator:

- ↗ Existence and application of national guidelines for benefit sharing and the amounts declared and distributed to communities.

Activity 27.1. 1:**Count the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the mutually agreed terms (MATs)****Indicator 27.1.1.1:**

Total amount of monetary and non-monetary resources shared with local populations under the ABS agreements

VERIFIERS :

Registers of ABS agreements concluded;
Reports on the distribution and dissemination of guidelines;
Financial benefit payment vouchers;
Inventories of non-monetary transfers (training, equipment, etc.);
Testimonials from beneficiary communities.

MILESTONES :

Signing of ABS agreements (MAT);
Implementation of agreements;
Distribution of financial benefits;
Delivery of non-monetary transfers;
Improvement of community satisfaction;
Organization of awareness-raising activities;
Dissemination of guidelines

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, MINEPAT, RLAs, CSOs, Associations, IPLCs	MINEPDED, RLAs, NGOs.	Not counted in 2020	At least USD 100 billion in 2030
Data collection periodicity		Annually; report after each ABS agreement.	

Target 28:

Encourage businesses, national and transnational financial institutions to mobilise resources for biodiversity financing and to communicate on the risks and negative impacts of their actions on biodiversity.

Target indicator:

- • Total amount mobilized annually by businesses and financial institutions for biodiversity; number of institutions with biodiversity-sensitive investment policies.

Action 28.1

Promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) to finance projects on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Action indicator:

- Number and amount of formalized public-private partnerships for biodiversity projects.

Activity 28.1. 1:

Organise B2B meetings between private sector stakeholders and regional and local authorities (RLAs) on economic opportunities related to the sustainable management of biodiversity.

Indicator 28.1.1.1:

Total amount of financial resources mobilized by national and transnational businesses and financial institutions for biodiversity-related projects.

VERIFIERS :

B2B meeting reports;
Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed;
Financial commitments formalized;
Post-event reports.

MILESTONES :

Organisation of B2B meetings;
Participation of private sector actors and RLAs;
Identification of economic opportunities;
Conclusion of partnerships (MoUs);
Mobilization of financial commitments;
Realization of economic opportunities.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
MINEPDED, MINFI, GECAM, FEICOM, Chambers of Commerce, Banks.	GECAM, MINEPDED, MINFI.	Not counted.	USD 5 million mobilized by 2030
↗	↗	↗	↗
Data collection periodicity	After each meeting; annually.		

Action 28.2

Establishment of a framework for dialogue between the central bank (BEAC) and the Government for the sustainable management of biodiversity.

Action indicator:

- Existence of a BEAC-State committee on biodiversity loans and aligned policy (yes/no) and volume of loans granted.

Activity 28.2. 1:

Establish a BEAC-State of Cameroon committee on the granting of loans related to the sustainable management of biodiversity to the private banking sector.

Indicator 28.2.1.1:

Volume of financing dedicated to biodiversity through local banks.

VERIFIERS :

BEAC institutional reports;
Banking statistics on loans related to biodiversity;
Documents relating to established credit lines;
Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between stakeholders.

MILESTONES :

Establishment of the BEAC-State committee;
Conclusion of partnership agreements;
Creation of dedicated credit lines;
Mobilization of the banking sector;
Granting of loans to the private sector;
Increase in the volume of financing.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
BEAC, MINFI, MINEPDED, APECAM, COBAC, commercial Banks, CIMA (Insurances)	BEAC, MINFI, Banks	Not available	At least USD 100 billion in 2030
Data collection periodicity	Annually		

Action 28.2

Promoting the integration or consideration of biodiversity by businesses

Action indicator:

➤ Percentage of national businesses reporting information on biodiversity in their annual reports (CSR/ESG).

Activity 28.3. 1:

Publication of annual private sector contribution reports

Indicator 28.3.1.1:

Number of annual reports monitoring investments related to biodiversity

VERIFIERS :

Annual reports published by private sector actors;
Indicators of report completeness and quality;
External audit reports of published data.

MILESTONES :

Data collection from the private sector;
Development of annual reports;
Conducting external audits;
Publication of reports;
Strengthening compliance with standards;
Improving the transparency of contributions.

Implementation institutions/ Data sources	Persons responsible for data collection	Reference value	Target value
GECAM, MINEPDED, MINCOMMERCE, Audit firms.	GECAM, MINEPDED	Not available (Approximately 0-2 annual reports published (lack of national consolidation; ad hoc reports from private actors).	One (1) consolidated national report
Data collection periodicity	Annually		



IV.2. Related plans for the implementation of the NBSAP

IV.2.1 Capacity building, scientific and technical cooperation, and technology transfer plan

Cameroon has developed an ambitious capacity-building strategy aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of institutions engaged in biodiversity management. This strategy responds to the need to strengthen the technical expertise of public administrations, modernize monitoring tools, reinforce analytical capacities, and consolidate scientific cooperation at both national and regional levels. Particular emphasis is placed on reinforcing the National Biodiversity Standing Committee and on equipping sector stakeholders with advanced competencies in ecological monitoring methodologies, biosecurity, access and benefit-sharing, and the green economy.

The plan also promotes networking among universities, research institutions, and national laboratories to better leverage available scientific data and make it accessible to government decision-makers. Innovative technology transfer such as advanced remote sensing, environmental early warning systems, ecological modeling tools, and integrated databases is a priority. The approach adopted also aims to strengthen South-South cooperation, particularly as part of regional initiatives in the Congo Basin and continental organisations involved in the sustainable management of biodiversity.

IV.2.2. Gender action plan

The Gender Action Plan aims to ensure the effective mainstreaming of gender equality into all actions implementing the third NBSAP. It acknowledges the distinct roles of women and men in the use of natural resources and ecosystems management, as well as the wealth of specific knowledge held by women, particularly in the areas of non-timber forest products, medicinal plants, agro-biodiversity,

and the transmission of traditional knowledge and know-how. The approach relies on three main pillars, namely: (i) strengthening women's participation in biodiversity governance bodies, (ii) mainstreaming gender-sensitive indicators into the monitoring & evaluation system, and (iii) improving women's access to economic opportunities arising from biodiversity.

IV.2.3. Communication and awareness plan

The national communication and awareness plan aims to strengthen public understanding of biodiversity issues, improve stakeholder engagement, and facilitate the dissemination of best practices for conservation and sustainable use. It includes multi-channel communication activities such as media campaigns, educational programmes, community outreach, producing didactic materials, and mobilising opinion leaders.

Particular emphasis is laid on enhancing indigenous knowledge, documenting traditional sustainable management practices, and involving local communities in developing and disseminating messages. The plan also aims to facilitate access to environmental data, foster transparency in monitoring and reporting results, and involve the private sector in disseminating messages of environmental responsibility and sustainable consumption.

IV.3. National reporting system

The national reporting system relies on a rigorous organisation, which is in line with international requirements for transparency and monitoring of commitments. Cameroon will now produce three types of reports, namely:

- i. a biennial implementation report accessible to the bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity,
- ii. a comprehensive national report every four years, aligned with the global framework schedule, and
- iii. a three-year national review to assess internal progress and adjust interventions.

The reporting process includes data collection at the operational level, sectoral consolidation, validation by the National Biodiversity Standing Committee, and integration into dedicated national and international platforms. The reports will include ecological trends, anthropogenic pressures, sectoral contributions, the effectiveness of responses, progress towards

national and global targets, and capacity building and funding needs. This approach ensures transparency, data traceability, and Cameroon's effective contribution to regional and global assessments by 2030.

The aforementioned mechanisms constitute the operational and strategic basis that enable Cameroon to implement the Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) in a coherent, inclusive, and effective manner. They are based on strengthened governance, a robust technical architecture, modernized information system, and participatory approach focused on the production and use of reliable data. By consolidating inter-sectoral coordination, resource mobilisation, and national analytical capacity, Cameroon will have a comprehensive mechanism to protect, restore, and sustainably enhance its biodiversity, while contributing to regional and global nature conservation targets.





Chapter V

RESOURCE MOBILISATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP III



Finance assessments for the implementation of the Aichi targets have enabled the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to identify a finance gap of \$700 billion per year to finance the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

This finding implies that the effective implementation of the current NBSAP is underpinned by the predictability, availability, and accessibility of financial resources to be mobilised at the national and international levels. Achieving the twenty-eight (28) national biodiversity targets will therefore require substantial investments and sustained efforts to strengthen national ownership and ensure the sustainability of biodiversity conservation actions.

Although a comprehensive assessment of national financial needs is still being developed, preliminary estimates of priority actions provide an indication of the scale of investments required at the national level (UNDP-BIOFIN, 2021). These needs reflect the cross-cutting nature of Cameroon's biodiversity, which directly impacts several strategic development sectors, including forestry, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, energy, transport, infrastructure, urban planning, and tourism. (World Bank, 2020)

For several decades, the implementation of biodiversity conservation actions in Cameroon has relied primarily on the support from technical and financial partners, channelled through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, international non-governmental organisations,

and specific mechanisms related to biodiversity and climate, notably the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and other international environmental funds.

While this external cooperation remains crucial, given the scale of the ecological stakes and Cameroon's international commitments, it cannot alone guarantee sufficient, sustainable, and predictable funding for the effective implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (OECD, 2020).

It therefore seems necessary to complement it with the following strategic orientations:

- i. strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity into national and sectoral budget planning;
- ii. improving access to international financing in line with national priorities;
- iii. promoting the progressive engagement of the private and financial sectors for biodiversity;
- iv. encouraging the development of innovative financial mechanisms tailored to the national context;
- v. improving the traceability, transparency and effectiveness of mobilised financing;
- vi. (strengthening accountability in the management of resources dedicated to biodiversity;
- vii. increasing the proportion of the national budget allocated to biodiversity financing;
- viii. creating new funding streams dedicated to biodiversity financing (CBD, 2022; UNDP, 2023).

Despite the importance of support from technical and financial partners, funding for biodiversity in Cameroon continues to be provided primarily by the State, through public budget allocations, national funds dedicated to the environment, and sectoral investments contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources. The government's financial commitment thus is the cornerstone of the implementation of national policies for the

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. As such, the effective implementation of NBSAP III requires the coordinated mobilisation of various sources of funding, including national and international, and public and private funding.

These funding mechanisms encompass traditional instruments, specialised funds, foundations, technical and financial partners, as well as contributions from the private sector.



V.1 Sources of funding

V.1.1 Traditional funding

V.1.1.1. Internal sources of funding

In order to further increase autonomy on priorities to combat biodiversity loss and ensure a steady flow of funding, Cameroon can rely on the national budget, national funds, private investment and the local budget (MINEPDED, 2020).

V.1.1.2 National Budget and National Funds

This funding is provided by the State budget as set out each year in the Finance Law. It is allocated in accordance with specific provisions governing activities dedicated to the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of biodiversity. It is primarily channelled into various projects implemented to ensure the primary production of environmental goods and services from natural resources (land, forestry, wildlife and forest-pastoral resources) that require participatory and sustainable management (MINEPDED, 2020). Considering the trend of biodiversity loss and economic development priorities, the Government of the Republic has committed to greater efforts towards the sustainable management of

biodiversity by establishing three special funds, namely:

- i. the special wildlife trust fund;
- ii. the special wildlife trust fund; and
- iii. the National Environmental and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD), (MINEPDED, 2020).

In addition to national public funding, there are other financing mechanisms that play an important role in supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable management initiatives. These mechanisms include in particular environmental foundations, technical and financial partners, conservation organisations, and private-sector investment.



V.1.2 Other sources of funding

V.1.2.1 Foundations

Foundations support the implementation of best practices for the conservation of biodiversity and the socio-economic well-being of communities and other stakeholders involved in the management of Protected Areas. This is the case with the Sangha Tri-National Foundation (FTNS) and the Foundation for the Environment and Development in Cameroon (FEDEC) (MINEPDED, 2020).

The Sangha Tri-National Foundation



It is a trust fund under English law, established in 2007 to provide long-term funding for conservation, eco-development and cooperation activities in three (3) protected areas, including: Dzanga-Sangha in the Central African Republic, Lobeké in Cameroon and Nouabalé-Ndoki in the Republic of the Congo (MINEPDED, 2020).

Foundation for the Environment and Development in Cameroon (FEDEC):



Foundation for the Environment and Development in Cameroon (FEDEC) was established as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project, with the aim of providing long-term financial support for biodiversity conservation activities in the Campo-Ma'an and Mbam and Djerem National Parks, as well as to support development initiatives for local and indigenous communities affected by the project (MINEPDED, 2020). Driven by environmental and social considerations, FEDEC's mission is the financial management of the environmental compensation schemes of the Cameroon Oil Transportation (COTCO). Other partners support FEDEC's mission, such as Granby Zoo (Canada), the World Bank, the National Hydrocarbons Corporation (SNH), the Hydrocarbons Price Stabilisation Fund (CSPH), MINFOF, MINAS and MINEPDED (MINEPDED, 2020).

Furthermore, the implementation of biodiversity conservation measures in Cameroon also benefits from the support of numerous international, regional and national technical and financial partners, operating through cooperation programmes, climate and environmental funding, as well as capacity-building initiatives.



V.1.2.2 Technical and financial partners

V.1.2.2.1 International institutions, cooperation organisations and programmes

- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ);
- French Development Agency (AFD);
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA);
- African Development Bank (AfDB);
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
- German Development Bank;
- Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC);
- Adaptation Fund (AF);
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- Green Climate Fund (GCF);
- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

- ✎ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- ✎ European Union (EU);
- ✎ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN);
- ✎ Belgian Agency for International Cooperation (ENABEL).

V.1.2.2.2. Foundations, NGOs and conservation organisations

- ✎ African Wildlife Foundation (AWF);
- ✎ Appui au Développement Durable (ASD);
- ✎ Biodiversité et Développement Durable (BIOEDD);
- ✎ Cameroon Biodiversity Association (CAMBIO);
- ✎ Capacity Building Initiative (CBI);
- ✎ Center for International Forestry Research-
- ✎ International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF);
- ✎ Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS);
- ✎ Fondation Tri-Nationale de la Sangha (FTNS);
- ✎ Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE);
- ✎ Pandrillus Foundation;
- ✎ Planète Urgence;
- ✎ Programme for the Sustainable

V.1.2.2.3. Management of Natural Resources (PSMNR)

- ✎ Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS);
- ✎ World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF);
- ✎ Zoo Prague;
- ✎ Zoological Society of London (ZSL);
- ✎ African Marine Mammal conservation (AMCO);
- ✎ CAMVERT. SA ;
- ✎ Hévée du Cameroun (HEVECAM);
- ✎ Sud Cameroun Hévée SA (SUDCAM);
- ✎ Private banks.



CONCLUSION



The National Biodiversity Financing Plan, which is being developed, will be a cross-cutting strategic lever for strengthening the mobilisation, allocation, and effectiveness of resources dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

To this end, the BIOFIN Initiative will provide structured analytical support through the assessment of financial needs related to biodiversity, the analysis of existing flows and resources, the identification of finance gaps, and the development of a coherent and operational resource mobilisation plan to support the effective implementation of this NBSAP (UNDP–BIOFIN, 2021). The success of this strategy will also depend on Cameroon's ability to strengthen

coordination between public stakeholders, technical and financial partners, civil society organisations, indigenous people and local communities, and the private sector. It will also rely on the progressive mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policies, budgetary planning mechanisms and national development investments.

In this context, diversifying sources of funding, improving financial governance, developing innovative mechanisms and strengthening strategic partnerships appear to be essential prerequisites for ensuring sustainable, predictable and effective funding for the implementation of NBSAP III.





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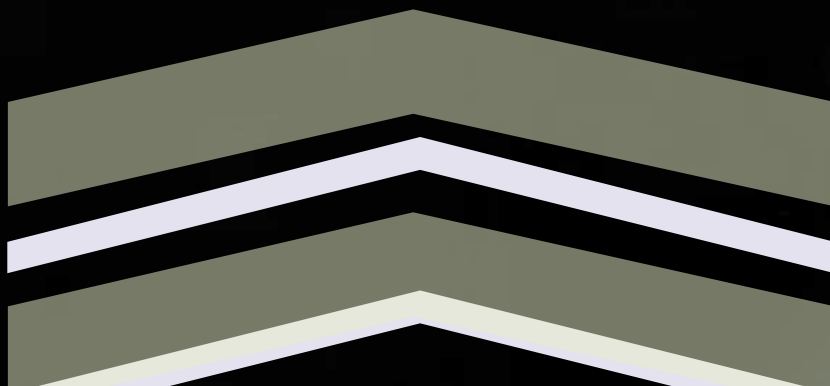
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Contact :

Tél / Fax :
+237 222 236 879

E-mail :
gbfeassecretariatechminepded@gmail.com