REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

MINEPDED

PRESENTATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE FIVE-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN CAMEROON

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AUGUST 2021

EDITORIAL BOARD

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H.E Paul BIYA
President of the Republic of Cameroon

SPEECH BY
H.E. PAUL BIYA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
PARIS, THE 30th NOVEMBER 2015

AT THE 21ST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (PARIS, 30th NOVEMBER - 11th DECEMBER 2015)

The President of the Conference;

Heads of State and Government;

The Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I would like to first of all thank the French authorities and, especially, President François Hollande for the quality of their welcome. I also wish to congratulate them for the excellent organization of COP21 and their commitment to ensuring its success.

I would also like to congratulate the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his contribution to preparing this meeting which, undoubtedly, is one of the most important at this beginning of the millennium.

In fact, our Conference addresses the urgent need to contain the adverse effects of climate change. It is our responsibility. It is our duty. And here, we have the opportunity.

To be credible, our conclusions and compromises must be binding. It is not an impossible task. Let us be guided simply by the requirement of human solidarity and proper appraisal of the urgency of the situation.

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO FAIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Although a low greenhouse gas-emitting country, Cameroon will continue to contribute to greenhouse gas emission reduction through the following:

Firstly, the plan to reduce carbon footprint by 32% by 2035 compared with 2010;

Secondly, desertification control, preparation of a clean development mechanism, sustainable forest management and an action for the concerted management of the Congo Basin forests within the framework of the Central African Forests Commission;

Thirdly, sustainable water resource management in conjunction with the countries of the sub-region, members of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Niger Basin Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

COP21 is expected to address two issues:

The first is the steady degradation of forests in Central Africa. Such degradation will decrease the contribution of these forests to greenhouse gas reduction.

WE MUST SAVE THE CONGO BASIN FORESTS. WE MUST SAVE THE SECOND LUNG OF THE PLANET.

Our second concern is desertification, which is affecting the neighbouring countries of Lake Chad.

That vast expanse of water, which is absolutely indispensable to the life of the population and biodiversity, is gradually drying up. It has already lost 90% of its initial surface area.

LET US SAVE LAKE CHAD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are here to seek ways to meet the expectations and hopes of our peoples. Therefore, let us show determination and political courage. Yes, let us demonstrate audacity and wisdom.

If we succeed, the Paris Conference will go down in history as the decisive moment which the world, in its quest for the survival of mankind, has been clamouring for.

Thank you !

Chief Dr. Joseph Dion NGUTE
Prime Minister, Head of Government

National Competent Authority

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

Dr. NANA ABOUBAKAR DJALLOH
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Minister of Water Resources and Energy

DR. TAÏGA
Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and
Animal Industries

MR. MASSENA NGALLE BIBEHE
Minister of Transport

Mrs CÉLESTINE KETCHA COURTÈS
Minister of Housing and Urban
Development

PREFACE

The Paris Agreement is a universal instrument dedicated to combat climate change through mitigation and adaptation measures broken down into relevant actions and investments as part of this combat. Cameroon, like the other Parties to this Agreement, intends to fulfill its commitments according to an inclusive and methodical approach in line with the major objectives of its National Development Strategy by 2035.

The main purpose of this balance sheet is to evaluate the preparatory period (2015-2020) of the Paris Agreement, which had two objectives, namely: the negotiation at the international level of the terms and conditions for implementing the preparatory mechanisms on the one hand, and the creation of the various frameworks and instruments necessary for the implementation of the Agreement itself at the level of the countries on the other hand.

This summary document includes four (4) chapters:

The first two chapters recall successively the obligations of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the commitments made by Cameroon in its

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The third chapter summarizes the actions and initiatives undertaken during the preparatory period, including efforts made in favour of conservation, the strengthening of carbon sinks and reservoirs as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions per sector, initiatives geared towards integrating climate change into public policies, efforts intended to mobilize financial resources at the national and international level and those aimed at building specific capacities required to meet the country's commitments under the Agreement.

The last chapter highlights the difficulties encountered and the prospects. lt also highlights the fact that during the baseline period (2015-2020), financial resources that were mobilized at the national level stood at 71% in total, compared to 29% at the international level.

This trend undoubtedly reflects the strong commitment of our country which is emphasized dn various occasions by the President of the Republic, H.E. Paul BIYA. Cameroon will certainly consider increasing its commitments made within the framework of its NDC by showing more audacity and pugnacity in requesting access to funds available in international windows and dedicated to supporting green economy with a view to achieving the objectives of reducing greenhouse gases.

As regards the short-term prospects, it is expected that a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System will be put in place to monitor mitigation and adaptation results. lt is also expected that the revision of the NDC will be finalized while the 3rd National Communication and the Biennial Report will be completed. A more coordinated and audacious mobilization of the private sector is also expected.

This summary document is targeting primarily decision-makers in the sectors where combating climate change is at stake. International organizations and other technical and financial partners mobilized to help us meet the challenge of reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening resilience will also find useful information here.

Having reviewed the progress made during the past five years, as a prelude to COP 26, we must now look forward to the implementation of the Paris Agreement with confidence, determination and peace of mind, relying on national synergies and better coordinated international support.

The Minister of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development

HELE Pierre

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACP	Action Plan on Climate
ADB	African Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFAT	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use
AFD	French Development Agency
AFR 100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ASGIRAP	Support Program for the Security and Integrated Management of Agropastoral Resources
AUF	the Francophone University Agency
CAFI	Central Africa Forest Initiative
CBLT	Lake Chad Basin Commission
CNI	National Investment Council
CPDN	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DMN	National Meteorology Department
EPA	Public Administrative Establishments
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FESP	Forest and Environmental Sector Programme
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GGW	Great Green Wall
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLAD	Global Land Analysis and Discovery
IFDD	Institute of the Francophonie for Sustainable Development
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate Research
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEE	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
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
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDS 30	National Development Strategy 2020 -2030
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ONACC	National Observatory on Climate Change
ORSEC	Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning
OSC	Civil Society Organisation
PIB	Public Investment Budget
PIDACC	Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin
PNACC	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PNDP	National Participatory Development Programme
PRESIBALT	Programme to Rehabilitate and Strengthen the Resilience of Socio-ecological Systems in the Lake Chad Basin
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
REIFAC	Network of Experts in Training Engineering for Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region
REPECC	Climate change impacts and household resilience
SNIGES	National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
TNAs	Technology Needs Assessments
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction Operational Unit for Forest Cover Monitoring
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UOSCF	Forest Canopy Operational Monitoring Unit

BACKGROUND

Crédit photo : Franck Ribas

On 12 December 2015, the international community met in Paris (France) as part of the 21st Conference of the Parties (CoP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aimed at adopting a universal agreement to combat climate change and adapt to its consequences by accelerating and scaling up the actions and investments needed for a sustainable and low-carbon future.

The objective of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the increase in global temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Also, the Agreement aims at increasing the capacity of countries to cope with the impacts of climate change and to make financial flows compatible with climate-resilient, development of low greenhouse gas (GHG).

To achieve these ambitious goals, the appropriate mobilisation and allocation of financial resources, development of a new technology framework and capacity building were required by the Parties to support action by developing countries and most vulnerable countries, in accordance with their own national targets. Developed countries were then required to mobilise at least $100 billion annually to support developing countries from 2020 onwards.

Heads of State and Delegations at the "One Planet Summit" on Climate, in Paris

The Agreement also provides a framework to increased transparency for action and support. Thus, it requires all Parties to present their efforts in the form of «Nationally Determined Contributions"(NDCs) and to review these efforts upwards on a regular periodic basis. However, the Agreement respects the principle of «common but differentiated responsibilities», taking into account various national contexts. In addition, it obliges all Parties to report regularly on their emissions and implementation efforts.

The implementation of this Agreement is scheduled for 2020, the preparatory period (2015 to 2020) was to be devoted to negotiating the implementation modalities («Rulebook») and setting up the preparatory mechanisms at the level of the country Parties (global strategy, action plan, monitoring and evaluation system, information and involvement of stakeholders, etc.). The finalisation of the Rulebook is blocked by Article 6, which deals with mechanisms for cooperation in the implementation of the NDCs through the use of internationally transferred mitigation results (RATI). This article provides for the payment of part of the funds from RATI activities to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, for the financing of adaptation activities.

The President of the Republic, His Excellency Paul BIYA, on the front line of negotiations on Climate

01

REMINDER OF OBLIGATIONS

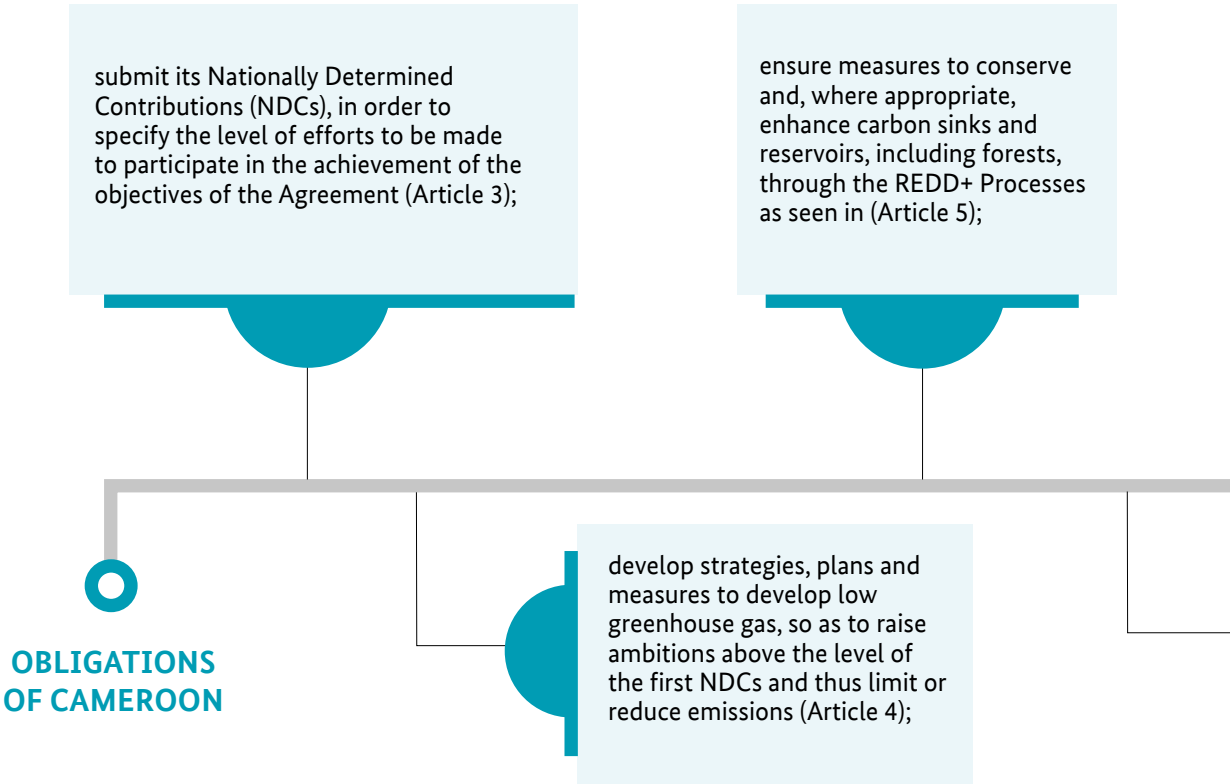
1.1 COMMON OBLIGATIONS TO BOTH PARTIES

The period between 2015 to 2020 was considered transitional for the countries that are Parties to the Paris Agreement. On the one hand, it was intended to clarify the modalities of implementation of the Agreement (Rulebook) but also to give the States the opportunity to carry out the reforms necessary for effective implementation of their commitments, in accordance with the obligations prescribed in the Agreement (Articles).

In order to refine the commitments and define a low carbon development trajectory, while ensuring the achievement of the development ambitions that Cameroon has set for by 2035, it was necessary to proceed to the:

- *establishment of an institutional framework;*
- *development of strategic tools (Plans, Specific Strategies, Programmes, etc.);*
- *testing of certain technical options in the field;*
- *improvement of climate information and the mobilisation of resources;*

Summarily, in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Agreement, Cameroon has to:



preparing the strategic framework for the integration of climate technologies into development priorities in accordance with the Technology Mechanism of the Agreement (Article 10);

promote capacity building on climate change at the local and national level, so as to facilitate ownership with the different stakeholders of the concepts (adaptation, mitigation, low-carbon development, etc.), mechanisms and opportunities under the UNFCCC, etc. (Article 11);

improve education, training, awareness raising, public participation and public access to information on climate change and the options taken by the country (Article 12);

establish a transparency framework to report on support received and actions taken on climate change through the monitoring of efforts and progress in the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contributions. (Article 13).

establish a framework for resource mobilisation from the different climate financial mechanisms (under the UNFCCC, Private, Bilateral and Multilateral) as well at the national level (Unconditional Portion) for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions and projects (Article 9);

establish a climate information system (early warning system, emergency preparedness, irreversible and permanent damage, insurance system, etc.) to prevent and assess the impact, losses and damages related to the adverse effects of climate change in accordance with the Warsaw International Mechanism (Article 8);

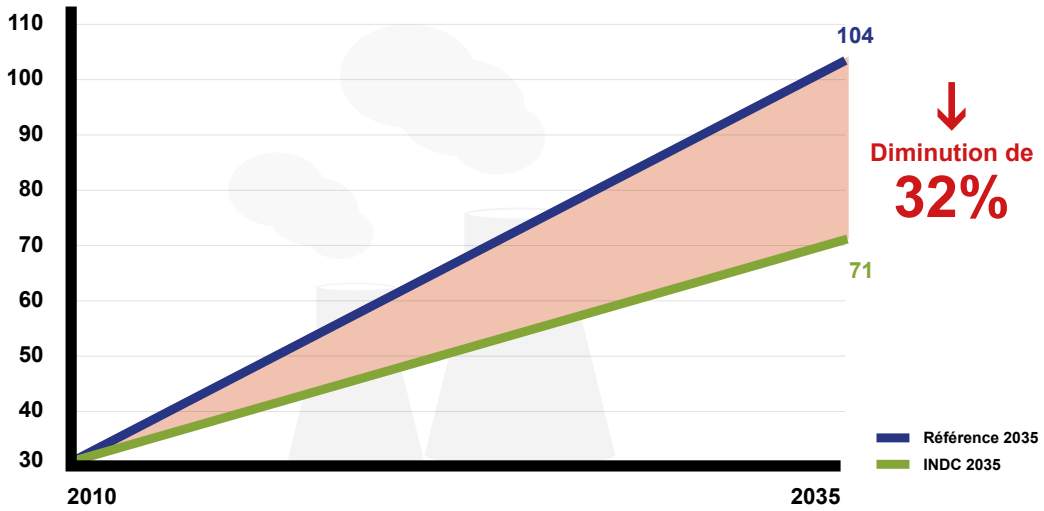
build adaptive capacity to increase resilience to climate change and reduce the vulnerability of people and systems to climate change, through effective integration into policies and public action, as well as the implementation of specific priority measures at the local and national levels (Article 7);

1.2 REMINDER OF THE COMMITMENTS MADE IN THE CAMEROON NDC

1.2.1 Quantified commitments

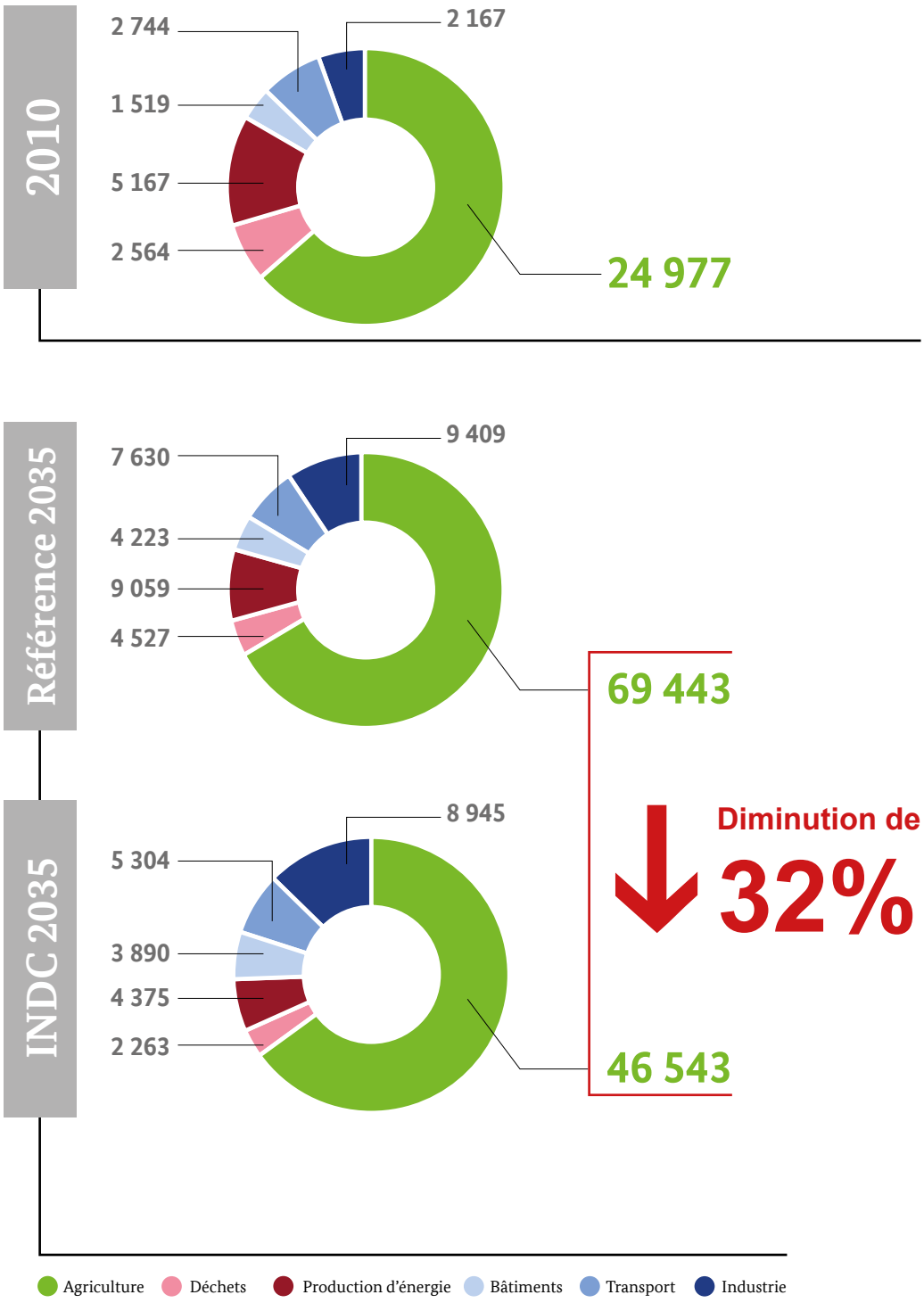
In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Cameroon has committed itself to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 32% in 2035, compared to a baseline scenario in which no new public intervention will temper with the emissions linked to Cameroon's development.

As such, in the baseline scenario, GHG emissions reached 104 MtCO2-eq. (Million tons of CO2-equivalent) in 2035. In the NDC scenario, increase in emissions was to be contained at 71 MtCO2-eq. in 2035, i.e. a 32% decrease. The main sectors taken into account in this NDC are agriculture, energy production, waste, buildings, transport and industry. **Agriculture alone covers 69.4% of the reduction efforts to be made and energy production 14.2%.**



Trend in Cameroon's GHG Emissions according to the various scenarios (MtCO2eq)

Emissions de GES du Cameroun, hors UTCATF, en MtCO2eq



1.2.2 Technical options for Cameroon's commitments

The main technical options selected to achieve the objectives are:

> **N.B: This NDC was partly conditional on support from the international community in the form of financing, capacity building and technology transfer.**

- green agriculture (intensification, sedentarisation);
- sustainable forest management;
- increasing renewable energy supply and improving energy efficiency (25% renewable energy in the electricity by 2035).

02

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN CAMEROON BETWEEN 2015- 2020

Considering the reasons of presentation and consistency, some of the actions carried out are grouped around major themes based on the recommendations of the Agreement.

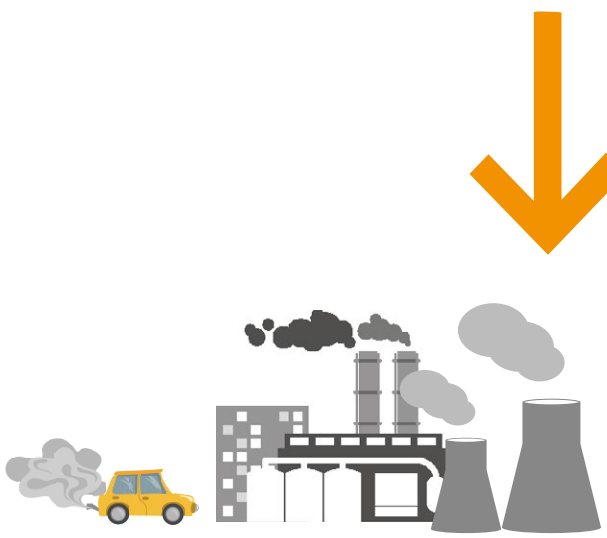
2.1 COORDINATION, OPERATIONALISATION AND MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS (ART. 3 AND 4)

2.1.1 Review of the Nationally Determined Planned Contribution (NDPC)

Owing to the preparation for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Cameroon carried out the first revision of its INDC in accordance with the Tunis Regional Dialogue held in September 2016. The purpose of this dialogue was to review the technical aspects in relation to institutional arrangements, monitoring and follow-up system and the development of a strategy for mobilising funding.

The conclusions of the dialogue led to the improvement of INDC, which became the NDC and distinguishes the unconditional part (internal efforts) from the efforts or support expected from developed countries (conditional part).

To this end, and by correspondence No. A344/SG/PR of 29 /03/17 of the President of the Republic, Cameroon redefined its commitment as follows: “Reducing 32% of GHGs by 2035, of which 11% is unconditional and is 21% conditional with the total support of the international community through financing, capacity building and transfer of technology».



Reducing
32%
of GHGs by 2035

of which 11% is unconditional
and is 21% conditional

with the total support of the international community through financing, capacity building and transfer of technology».

Stakeholders' commitments: Representatives of sector administrations and technical and financial partners attending a workshop

2.1.2 Information and partners engagement

Sharing and information meetings have been organised for the appropriation of the NDC by the sectoral administrations involved, technical and financial partners and Civil Society Organisations. At the end of these meetings, a Permanent Technical Secretariat for Monitoring the Paris Agreement (at the Strategic level) chaired by the Prime Minister's Office and a Technical Coordination led by MINEPDED, involving all key partners like (MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINEE, MINHDU, MINTRANSPORT, CSOs, Universities, etc.), were set up to ensure the operationality and operationalisation of the commitments.

Thus, the Technical Coordination met in order to determine the priority climate actions to be carried out while keeping a close link with the development objectives of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) and the Vision of Cameroon's Emergence for 2035.

2.1.3 Strategic planning for the implementation of the NDC

On the basis of dialogue and consultations, thirty (30) project ideas contained in ten (10) programmes were identified in collaboration with all partners. The cost of the implementation of these actions has been estimated at **27. 132 billion CFA francs by 2035, including 1.089 billion CFA francs** for adaptation actions during the first five years (2016-2020) [N.B: Analysis report and technical documents transmitted to the Highest Authority].

The thirty (30) project ideas were subsequently developed into project sheets, concept notes, funding requests and submitted to the various donors (State, Multilateral Development Banks, UNFCCC Financial Mechanisms, etc.).

However, in order to promote low-carbon development through actions within the framework of the UNCCD, in 2018, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Cameroon developed an Economic Development Model (Mathematical Model) that promotes employment, economic growth, the fight against poverty and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, unlike the Business as Usual Approaches [**Programme: Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)**].

Also, the Country Programme, a document that recalls the country's priority actions to be submitted in search for climate financing for the period 2020 - 2025, was drawn up and approved in collaboration with all partners.

2.1.4 Specific prospects for the operationalisation of the NDC

Given the readjustments of Cameroon's development vision reflected in the new National Development Strategy 2020 -2030 (NDS 30), the following actions are under way or planned:

A **the elaboration of a strategy for the implementation of the NDC and a Climate Action Plan (CAP)** which will integrate: a temporal and spatial planning of actions to be carried out in the short, medium and long term; a plan for the mobilisation and traceability of financial resources (internal and external); a plan for monitoring and evaluation of interventions; an interactive climate information system to facilitate the consideration of climate change in the implementation of public policies etc.

B **the readjustment of the current NDC** to redefine priorities and actions for upward revision of commitments as recommended by Article 4 of the Agreement (ongoing);

C **the popularisation of the LEDS economic model** and the analysis of the advisability of integrating it into the planning processes of our economy to eventually reduce or limit our greenhouse gas emissions;

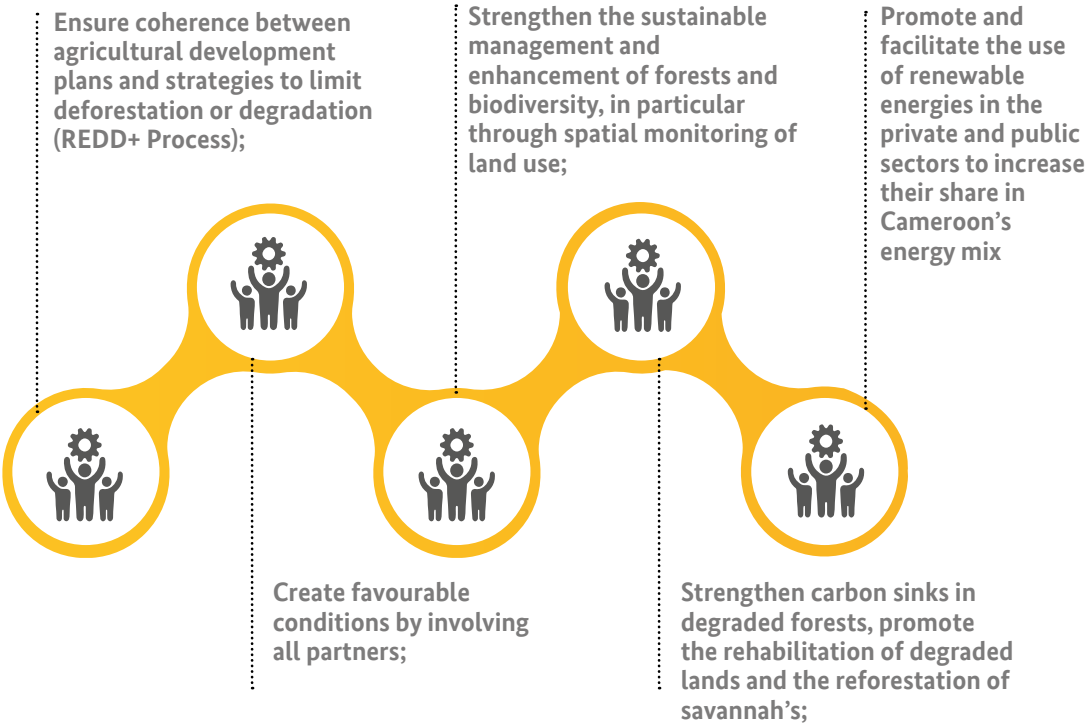
D **the full operationalisation of the NDC coordination mechanisms,** endowing them with the necessary power and substantial material and financial resources.

Stakeholders' commitments: Monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

2.2 CONSERVATION, ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON SINKS, RESERVOIRS AND REDUCTION OF SECTORAL EMISSIONS (ARTICLE 5)

2.2.1 Reminder of specific options

Conservation, strengthening forest carbon stock and increasing the use of renewable energy in the energy mix are the main technical options chosen to achieve these objectives of our NDC (73.6% of efforts). They therefore occupy a predominant place in the climate actions carried out between 2015 and 2020. Specifically, it was a question to:



2.2.2 Actions implemented between 2015 and 2020

In order to ensure the restoration of forest landscapes, the conservation and the reconstitution of carbon stocks, actions have been carried out on four (4) levels, in particular (i) the preparation of strategic documents (ii) the development and implementation of pilot projects, the monitoring of forest cover, (iii) the reduction of emissions through the development of renewable energies

2.2.2.1 Preparation of strategic documents and the implementation of pilot projects

The following activities were carried out:

1

Finalising the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation (NS REDD+) with the support of the Carbon Forest Partnership Facility (FCPF) in 2018;

2

Developing the National Investment Framework (NIF) in 2019 with the support of the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI).

The CNI defines the main orientations and actions for the rational use and security of forest land, in order to preserve carbon stocks, promote sustainable development at the local level and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Three main programmes have been selected for this purpose:

- «Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Southern Plateau of Cameroon» ;
- Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Northern Areas of Cameroon ;
- Integrated Watershed Management in the Western Plateau ;

3

Conducting in 2017 of an in-depth study of the drivers and trends of degradation and deforestation in the 5 agro-ecological zones of Cameroon.

It emerges that deforestation, historically at 0.1% in the 2000s, increased considerably from 2010 to 0.23% in 2014. The Cameroon forest covered about 29 million hectares in 2010 (the reference year of the NDC), and drop to 25.2 million hectares in 2016, i.e. an estimated drop of 3.8 million hectares in six years (630,000 ha/year). These results reflect a fairly rapid decrease in forest cover, which can significantly affected the achievement of the objectives of the commitments made. However, the single zoning planned within the framework of NDS 30 may provide a sustainable solution to reverse this trend;

4

Conducting National Consultations Preliminary to the implementation of the REDD+

Information and Safeguard System, as well as those of the private sector for participation in activities (Agri-businesses, Banks, Development Partners, Forest Operators, etc.) in 2019 and 2020;

5

implementing nine (9) REDD+ pilot projects in the communities of Pitoa and Lagdo (North), Meiganga (Adamawa), Yoko (Centre), Bangangté, Bana and Bangou (West), Tiko and Limbe 3 (South-West) by the National Programme for Participatory Development (PNDP) with the support of the C2D Funds of the French Development Agency (AFD) between 2017 and 2020;

6

Joining the «Great Green Wall (GGW)» Initiative (2016), drawing up the National Strategy and Action Plan.

The GGW is an initiative of the African Union to create a mosaic of green ecosystems to combat climate change and desertification;

7

Joining the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and Bonn Challenge in 2016with the ambition to restore 12.062.768 ha of degraded lands and landscapes.

Till date, the strategic intervention framework feasibility studies and two assistant projects have been drawn up and co-signed by MINEPDED and MINFOF. The implementation of these projects is scheduled for 2021. These are the projects:

- **«Large scale Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa»** financed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The project will be carried out in the Bamboutos Mountains (Western Region);
- **«Restoration of Forest Landscapes RPF in Cameroon»** to be carried out in the Northern and Far-North Regions, financed by the Common Fund/ PSFE (KfW).

An overview of Cameroon Forest: a crucial contribution to carbon sequestration

2.2.2.2 Monitoring forest cover

In 2016, Cameroon establish with the support of the World Resources Institute (WRI), the Operational Unit for Forest Cover Monitoring (UOSCF) whose mission is to periodically report on the evolution of forest cover by type of land use. Monitoring is done by analysing satellite images using the GLAD (Global Land Analysis and Discovery) method developed by the University of Maryland. The monitoring results are issued in the form of alert bulletins whose objective is to facilitate forest monitoring and estimate National Carbon Emissions/ Removals. Between 2016 and 2020, five (5) bulletins were issued to warn of 113 041 cover loss alerts. Ultimately, the analysis of the bulletins should guide land-use strategies since an updated sectoral analysis of deforestation can be made with a certain degree of accuracy.

2.2.2.3 Development of renewable energies

The energy sector is one of those on which Cameroon's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions was based. Indeed, in the NDC, it is envisaged, among other things, to adopt and implement a development plan for renewable energies, bringing their share in the electricity mix to 25% by 2035. Thus, the following activities have been carried out

AT THE STRATEGIC LEVEL :

- Cameroon's energy balance sheet (2016) shows the share of different forms of energy in the energy mix as well as the corresponding greenhouse gas emissions between 2006 and 2015. This analysis made it possible to establish the reference level of emissions and disaggregated trends to better appreciate the areas in which reduction efforts excluding renewable energies can be envisaged;
- the preliminary study with a view to drawing up a master plan for the development of renewable energies with the support of Korean Cooperation (2017).

AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL :

Cameroon, through the Ministry of Water and Energy Resources (MINEE), with the support of development partners, has undertaken the development and implementation of numerous projects that have contributed to substantially increase the share of renewable energy in mix energy.

In 2010 (reference year), public electricity production from renewable energies stands at 40.53 GWh. In 2015, it increased to 41.56 GWh (an increase of 1.03 GWh) and reached 66.3 GWh in 2019 (+59.5% as compared to 2015). This increase is justified by the implementation of the «Project for the electrification of 166 localities by photovoltaic systems (Phase 1 and 2) carried out in 2017, which brought an additional 24.2 MW in mix energy production.

Likewise, the projects under development should contribute very significantly to increase the share of RE in the mix energy. To date, the share of RE is estimated at 1.57% (24.84MW/ 1542.3MW).

This ratio does not take into account installations by private individuals, in particular photovoltaic power plants for businesses and homes, generators using biomass or regenerated vegetable oils, solar panels for public lighting in certain urban centres (contracts

awarded by the municipalities), lamps and small solar kits, etc. for which an exhaustive inventory is currently being carried out.

However, Cameroon continues to consolidate the RE component through the implementation of projects planned between 2021 and 2025. These are the construction of the photovoltaic plants of Garoua (30 MW), Ngaoundéré (20 MW), Maroua and Guider (25 MW), Lagdo (20 MW), Mbalmayo (72 MW) as well as the wind power plant in the Bamboutos Mountains (60 MW) and the mini-hydroelectric power plants of Mbakaou (1.4 MW), Bafang (1.2 MW), Manjo (4.6 MW), Koudini (1.75 MW), Projects 166 localities phase 3 (15 MW), etc.

The implementation of the above-mentioned projects is expected to increase the share of RE **in the public mix energy to 10.64% (275.8 MW/2590 MW)** in 2025. (N.B: the projected electrical power in 2025 is 2590 MW). By integrating private power plants (companies, homes and Regional and Local Authorities), Cameroon should be able to meet its commitments in terms of RE in the mix energy within the projected time frame.

Developing renewable energies to meet COP 21 commitments on climateul

2.3 INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO PUBLIC POLICIES, BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE (ARTICLE 7)

2.3.1 Reminders of specific options

In accordance with the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC and the NDC, the specific strategic options selected by Cameroon were: (i) integrating adaptation to climate change into national sectoral strategies and policies; (ii) reducing the vulnerability of the country's main sectors and agro-ecological zones to climate change; (iii) informing, educating and mobilising the population to adapt to climate change; and (iv) improving knowledge on climate change.

2.3.2 Actions implemented between 2015-2020

2.3.2.1 Integrating climate change into public policies

In 2017, given the stakes attached to the resilience of the country's economy to the effects of climate change, Cameroon, through MINEPAT, with the support of the World Bank, has developed a guide for integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into development planning. It is only logical that the National Development Strategy (NDS30) explicitly takes climate change concerns into account in sectoral strategies and policies, both in formulation and implementation (Title 3.6). Similarly, analysis of the macroeconomic risks of aggravating the effects of climate change indicates an estimated 1.5% decline in growth compared to the projected baseline, with more effects on rural production sectors.

2.3.2.2 Actions to strengthen the resilience of communities and ecological systems

Some administrations, in collaboration with technical and financial partners, undertook actions between 2015 and 2020 aimed at strengthening the resilience and adaptation of populations to the effects of climate change through the implementation of some projects relating to their sectoral concerns.

Overall, the projects implemented made it possible to test technical options in order to identify those that would bring the best results in the local context, so that

they could be replicated on a large scale. As a result, the following programmes have been deployed in the field:

Plant nursery produced under PRESIBALT Project

The Programme to rehabilitate and strengthen the resilience of Lake Chad Basin Socio-Ecological Systems (PRESIBALT) (2016-2020).

- Implemented with the technical support of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and financed by the African Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility and the riparian states of Lake Chad, the programme's objectives were as follows: (i) strengthening the resilience of socio-ecological systems, (ii) preserving ecosystems and enhancing the value of the main production activities in a context of adaptation to climate change, (iii) strengthening social peace through good governance of shared resources. The Programme is implemented in the Far-North Region of Cameroon by MINEPAT;

The «Resilience Programme of Populations to the Effects of Climate Change (REPECC)" (Practical phase 2015 -2017).

- Jointly financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and MINEPDED, REPECC aimed to support national interventions in the prevention and reduction of climate change-related disaster risks through the preservation of Ecosystems and the improvement of people's resilience. Executed in the Northern (Lagdo and Pitoa) and Far-North (Moulvoudaye, Touloum, Maga, Darak and Kousseri) Regions, it enabled to: (i) support 700 Farmers' Organisations in the adoption and community dissemination of certain good agro-sylvo-pastoral practices adapted to climate change; (ii) draw

up maps of climate-risk zones and four (4) Emergency Organisation Plans (ORSEC) for some of the target councils (floods, drought, etc.); (iii) strengthen the capacities of local radio stations in the design and dissemination of awareness-raising and information programmes on climate risks, etc.; (iv) develop the capacity of local radio stations to disseminate information on climate risks.

The "Support Programme for the Security and Integrated Management of Agropastoral Resources (ASGIRAP)" (2016-2018).

- Jointly financed by the "French Development Agency" and the Government of Cameroon and implemented by MINADER and MINEPIA, the ASGIRAP programme aimed at reducing rural poverty and conflicts related to the use of agro-pastoral resources as well as to improve the climate change resilience of family farms in North Cameroon. Carried out in some 20 councils (200 villages) in the Northern Regions, the programme has made it possible: (i) micro-zoning, hydro-agricultural developments and land restoration in the villages concerned; (ii) promotion of multi-purpose reforestation by combining trees for improved fallows (26050), fruit trees (3200), trees for erosion control (3207) and trees for fuel and service wood (876); (iii) the promotion of new agro-pastoral techniques adapted to the context of climate change, in particular cultivation on biomass (141 ha), fodder crops (25 ha), etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, Cameroon has developed two adaptation programmes whose implementation is planned for the year 2021. These programmes are:

Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB),

- which is funded by the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Niger Basin States. The objective of the programme is to contribute to improving the resilience of the populations and ecosystems of the Niger Basin to climate change through the sustainable management of natural resources. In Cameroon, PIDACC will cover subdivisions of Guider (North), Mokolo, Hina and Mogodé (Far North). It will be implemented by MINEPAT and the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) in collaboration with the other sectoral administrations;

The Increasing of local communities' resilience to climate change through youth entrepreneurship and integrated natural resources management.

- The project aims to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change through the development of resilient livelihoods and integrated natural resource management. Jointly financed by IFAD and the Adaptation Fund, the project will be implemented in the Far-North (at the Waza Park), North (at the Bénoué Park) and North-West (at the Kimbi-Fungom Park) Regions.

2.4 CLIMATE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE PREVENTION AND OR REDUCTION OF CLIMATE RISKS, LOSSES AND DAMAGES (ARTICLE 8)

2.4.1 Reminder of the importance and concepts

Regular climate information is essential and contributes to informed decision-making. Indeed, when it is available and reliable, it gives a better visibility on the operational options of policy choices and enables the consequences of extreme weather events to be anticipated more effectively. In addition, it also makes it possible to assess through causal effects the losses, damage and harm caused by climate change, especially in the agro-pastoral sector.

2.4.2 Actions carried out between 2015 and 2020

Since 2016, the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) has undertaken the establishment and regular dissemination of information on the spatial (cartographic) and temporal (daily, monthly and annual) dynamics of climate parameters, as well as their likely impact on socio-economic development processes and activities. This work aims to contribute to the operational decision-making that is essential for the climate resilience of the national economy.

The Minister of Environment, Mr. HELE Pierre, and the Minister Delegate, Dr. NANA Aboubakar DJALLOH (in front) visiting ONACC facilities and equipment

Consequently, ONACC in collaboration with its technical and financial partners, including the GIZ, UNDP, FAO, the National Meteorological Department (DMN), MINADER, the International Climate Research Institute (IRI), the University of Colombia, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA-USA), AccuWeather, etc. undertook to produce and make available climate information in a timely manner and to conduct certain studies to assist in decision-making, in particular:

a) **climate profiles :** These analyses characterise and evaluate the past evolution (between 1950 and 2015) of climatic parameters (rainfall and temperature) and project the behaviour of these parameters up to 2090. They also include a macro pre-assessment of their impact on development sectors (agriculture, livestock, forestry, health, etc.);

b) **seasonal and 10-day newsletters :** These are information documents on the predictive behaviour of climatic parameters (rainfall and temperature) on a seasonal (climatic season) or 10-day scale. They are developed for the different regions and agro-ecological zones of Cameroon. These bulletins also highlight forecasts, risks and potential socio-environmental impacts (floods, drought, landslides, etc.). They contribute to refining the quality of policy and operational decision-making as well as medium and short-term planning of interventions and activities;

c) **monthly and annual climate balances :** It is an organised documentation that provides information on the actual evolution of climatic parameters in comparison with forecasts and historical data. The climate balance makes it possible to confirm or invalidate trends observed in the past as well as future projections obtained from predictive mathematical models;

d) **annual agricultural calendars :** Because of the profound disturbances observed in the evolution of climatic parameters (rainfall and temperature), the ONACC undertook to produce agricultural calendars. This tool has been designed to advice/guide agricultural production actors in the choice of crops and sowing periods in the context of climate variability;

e) **Assessing the economic impact of climate change on development activities :** this aims to estimate economic losses, social and environmental harm and damage caused by climate change using comparative economic models. It takes into account the level of dependence of the activity on climatic variations.

Effectively, between 2019 and 2020, the ONACC produced :

Thirteen (13) seasonal bulletins and sixty-seven (67) 10-day climate alert bulletins, with potential risks and impacts on development sectors;

Eight (8) climate profiles for the Far-North, South-West, Centre, East, Adamawa, South, West and North Regions (those of North-West and Littoral have not yet been produced);

Two (2) agricultural calendars for the 2019 and 2020 campaigns;

One (1) annual climate assessment of Cameroon for the year 2019;

Six (6) monthly climate assessments (from January to June) for the year 2020;

A study on the economic assessment of the impact of climate change on food crop yields in the Centre, East, Far-North and South-West Regions;

The results of the 2019 annual climate balance confirm a net average temperature increase in Cameroon of 1.2°C as well as an increase in average monthly rainfall totals compared to historical monthly data from 1950 to 2018.

2.5. MOBILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL (ARTICLE 9)

2.5.1 Setting up the organisational framework

In order to ensure the implementation of the commitments, country Parties to the Agreement needed to mobilize financial, material and human resources at both national and international levels. To this end, at the organisational level, Cameroon through MINEPDED has:

- **Set up the Climate Change Coordinating Committee with the following missions :** (i) coordinating strategies for accessing the financing available in the windows under the UNFCCC and other climate finance opportunities; (ii) raising awareness and inform the sectors and other stakeholders about the opportunities available; (iii) supporting and facilitate the accreditation process of eligible national entities to the different funds; (iv) supporting the different focal points (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, UNFCCC) in the accomplishment of their missions, (v) optimising the monitoring mechanisms for climate-related projects ;

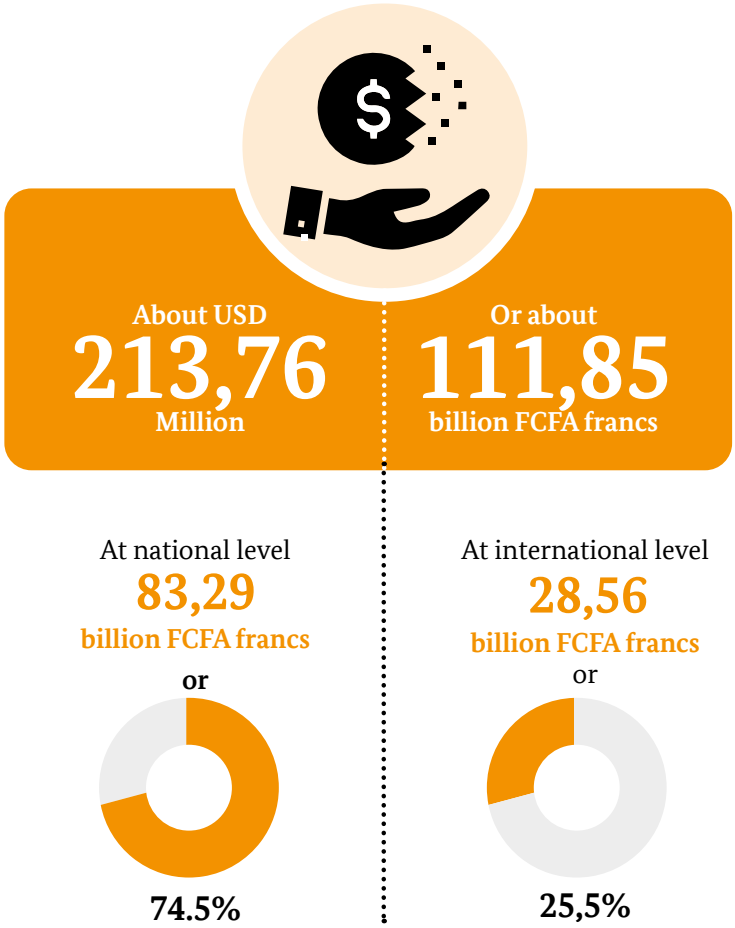
- **Designated those responsible for monitoring the financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC,** in particular the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Focal Point and the Adaptation Fund (AF) Focal Point ;

- **Initiated the accreditation process of the Ministry of Finance, of the Development Bank of Central African States (BDEAC) and the NGO ADEID to the Green Climate Fund** as accredited national entities. (All these entities are in the first phase of the process) ;

- **Initiated consultations with technical and financial partners** for the development and co-financing of projects to be submitted to climate finance (bilateral discussions).

2.5.2 Status of financial mobilisation between 2015-2020

Between 2015-2020, Cameroon mobilised about **USD 203.36 million** or about **111.85 billion CFA francs** for activities planned or related to the implementation of commitments under the Paris Agreement. This amount is made up of resources mobilised at national level **(83.29 billion CFA francs or 74.5%)** and international level **(28.56 billion CFA francs or 25.5%).**



The resources mobilised at the international level include grants, provision and loans under climate-specific mechanisms and initiatives (mainly forest conservation and restoration) as well as financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC (CVF, GEF, FA, etc.).

Resources at the national level represent funds from the Public Investment Budget (PIB) committed by administrations and Public Administrative Establishments (EPAs). They include loans contracted within the framework of bilateral agreements with friendly countries, as Cameroon has to reimburse them. They represent the activities or actions prescribed in the NDC and carried out by the different actors. These include, in particular:

- **The restoration of degraded forest landscapes and reforestation** (Green Sahel, Benue Watershed Management, Bamboo Land Restoration Programme, National Reforestation Programme, etc.);
- **The implementation of the renewable energy development programme;**
- **Supporting people's resilience to climate change** (REPECC, PRESIBALT, etc.);
- **Supporting the resilience of agropastoral production in the context of climate change (ASGIRAP);**
- **The production and dissemination of climate information** (Climate balance sheet, 10-day bulletins, climate profiles, etc.).

It is important to note that in contrast to resources mobilised at national level (actual expenditure), international resources are made up of funding already implemented or in progress, and those completed but pending. There are four main reasons for this difference:

- international resources are not directly managed by countries, but rather by accredited or implementing entities;
- procedures for releasing funds in mechanisms under the UNFCCC are long and complex and can take time after project approval;
- Special institutional and legal arrangements are usually required;
- the provision of resources very often requires the mobilisation of counterparts at the national level, which is a constraint linked to resource planning at the national level.

However, the short-term prospects (2021 or 2022) are promising in terms of mobilising resources from the Green Climate Fund. Indeed, Cameroon is involved in three financial packages approved by the Green Climate Fund for which negotiations have been initiated with partners to clarify the conditions and modalities of access to these resources so that the Cameroonian side can assess the share granted to it. These projects are:

«Climate Investor One» backed by the Dutch Finance Corporation for Developing Countries (FMO).
It covers eleven (11) countries and aims to facilitate the mixed financing of renewable energy projects. The total amount of the project is USD 821.5 million;

USD 821,5 Millions

«Transforming Financial Systems for Climate» of French Development Agency (AFD)
aimed at providing loans and technical assistance to 17 developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean to create self-sustaining markets for energy efficiency, renewable energy and resilience to climate change. The cost of the project is USD 742 million;

USD 742 Millions

«Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) - Equity (USD 750 millions) and the "Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) - Technical Assistance (TA) Facility (USD 28 millions) by Pegasus Capital Advisors (PCA) and "IUCN".
The objectives of the programme are to provide technical assistance to country Parties and to encourage the mobilisation of resources in the private sector for the implementation of renewable energy projects, urban development and waste recovery. A minimum of USD 5 million has been secured for each country under this programme, but countries can apply for up to USD 75 million depending on their ability to mobilise co-financing and the relevance of the project.

USD 75 Millions

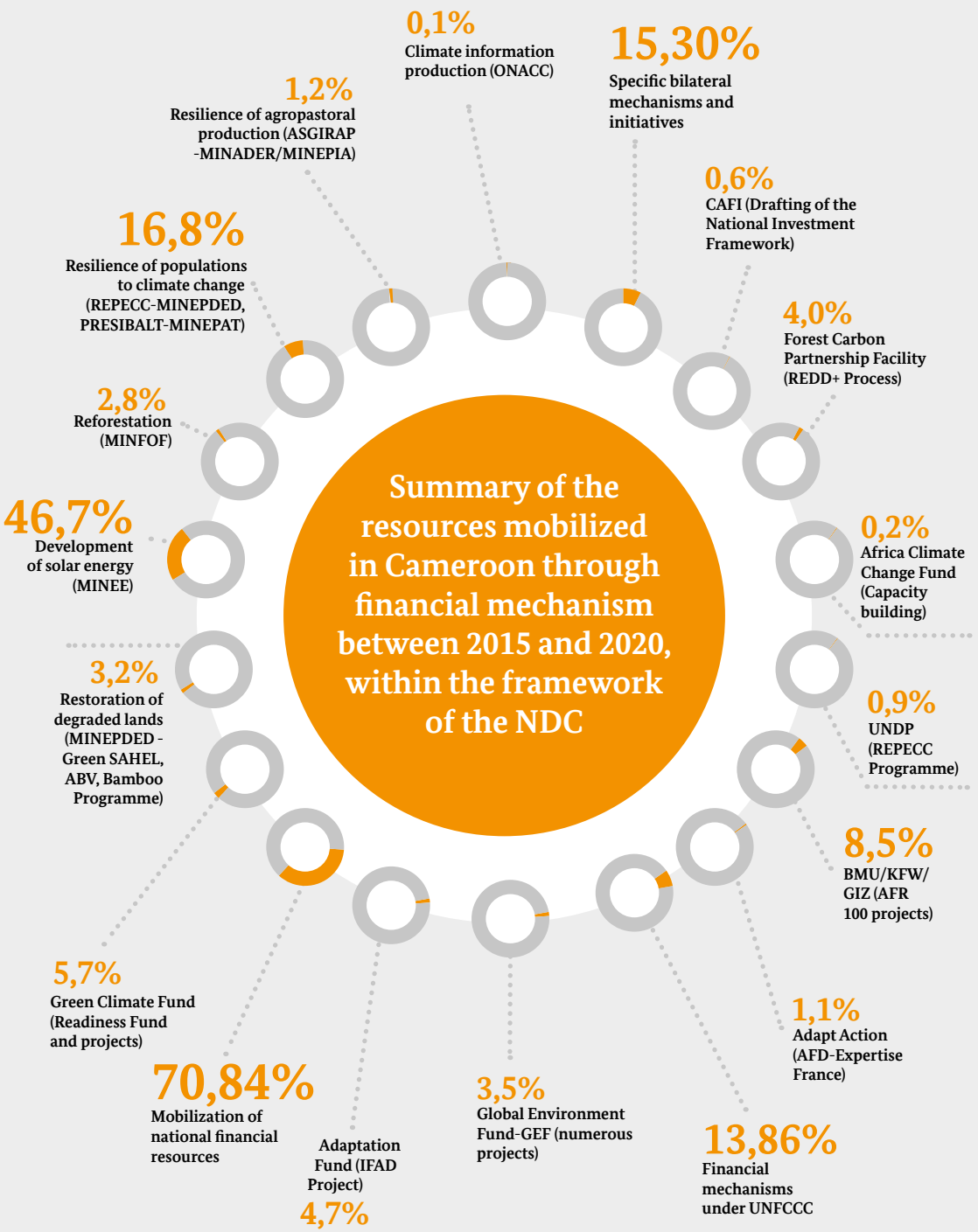
The following table summarises the financial mobilisation between 2015-2020.

NB: Compared to the 27,132 Billion needed to meet its commitments, Cameroon has only mobilised 117.56 Billion, about 0.4%.

Table I: Summary of resources mobilised by financial mechanism between 2015-2020 as part of the implementation of the NDC

MECHANISM UNDER CONSIDERATION	TOTAL AMOUNT (US DOLLARS)	AMOUNT IN CFAF (CONVERSION RATE AT 550 CFA / 1 US DOLLAR)	PERCENTAGE	AMOUNT PAID OR IN PROGRESS (US DOLLARS)	AMOUNT MOBILISED BUT NOT PAID OUT (US DOLLARS) *.
Specific bilateral mechanisms and initiatives	32 711 000	17 991 050 000	15,30%	9 111 000	23 600 000
CAFI (Development of the National Investment Framework)	1 250 000	687 500 000	0,6%	1 250 000	-
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (Processus REDD+)	8 600 000	4 730 000 000	4,0%	3 600 000	5 000 000
Africa Climate Change Fund (Capacity building)	400 000	220 000 000	0,2%	-	400 000
UNDP (REPECC Programme)	1 861 000	1 023 550 000	0,9%	1 861 000	-
BMU/KFW/GIZ (AFR100)	18 200 000	10 010 000 000	8,5%	-	18 200 000
Financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC	2 400 000	1 320 000 000	1,1%	2 400 000	-
Global Environment Fund-FEM (Several projects)	29 618 225	16 290 023 750	13,86%	4 869 541	24 748 684
Adaptation Fund (IFAD Project)	7 554 126	4 154 769 300	3,5%	4 067 126	3 487 000
Green Climate Fund (Readiness and Projects Fund)	9 982 000	5 490 100 000	4,7%	-	9 982 000
National financial mobilization	151 434 000	83 288 700 000	70,84%	151 434 000	ND
Restoration of degraded lands (MINEPDED - SAHEL Vert, ABV, Bamboo Programme)	12 082 099	6 645 154 450	5,7%	802 415	11 279 684
Development of solar energy (MINEE)	6 806 000	3 743 300 000	3,2%	-	-
Reforestation (MINFOF)	99 744 000	54 859 200 000	46,7%	-	-
Resilience of populations to CC (REPECC-MINEPDED, PRESIBALT-MINEPAT)	6 067 000	3 336 850 000	2,8%	-	-
Resilience of agropastoral production (ASGIRAP - MINADER/ MINEPIA)	35 928 000	19 760 400 000	16,8%	-	-
Production of climate information (ONACC)	2 654 000	1 459 700 000	1,2%	-	-
Production de l'information climatique (ONACC)	235 000	129 250 000	0,1%	-	-
TOTAL	**213 763 225**	**117 569 773 750**	**100%**	**165 414 541**	**48 348 684**

**: These are projects that were approved, but for which the procedures for making resources available are still under way.*


Summary of the resources mobilized in Cameroon through financial mechanism between 2015 and 2020, within the framework of the NDC
0,1%
Climate information production (ONACC)
15,30%
Specific bilateral mechanisms and initiatives
0,6%
CAFI (Drafting of the National Investment Framework)
4,0%
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (REDD+ Process)
0,2%
Africa Climate Change Fund (Capacity building)
0,9%
UNDP (REPECC Programme)
8,5%
BMU/KFW/ GIZ (AFR 100 projects)
1,1%
Adapt Action (AFD-Expertise France)
13,86%
Financial mechanisms under UNFCCC
3,5%
Global Environment Fund-GEF (numerous projects)
4,7%
Adaptation Fund (IFAD Project)
70,84%
Mobilization of national financial resources
5,7%
Green Climate Fund (Readiness Fund and projects)
3,2%
Restoration of degraded lands (MINEPDED - Green SAHEL, ABV, Bamboo Programme)
46,7%
Development of solar energy (MINEE)
2,8%
Reforestation (MINFOF)
16,8%
Resilience of populations to climate change (REPECC-MINEPDED, PRESIBALT-MINEPAT)
1,2%
Resilience of agropastoral production (ASGIRAP -MINADER/MINEPIA)

2.6. 2.6 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES INTO DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES (ARTICLE 10)

In order to meet this requirement, Cameroon, with the technical support of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN-UNIDO) and the financing of the Green Climate Fund, has undertaken, in 2020, the Assessment of its Technological Needs (TNAs). This assessment makes it possible to determine, according to development priorities, the so-called «climate» technologies that can be adopted in the local context for adaptation and mitigation issues. At the end of this analysis, Cameroon shall draw up the Technological Action Plans for Adaptation and Mitigation this year.

2.7 CAPACITY BUILDING ON CLIMATE CHANGE AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

2.7.1 Reminder of specific objectives

Capacity building aims to provide Cameroon with the necessary expertise in relation to climate change by strengthening the technical capacities of administrative staff, integrating oriented training programmes into university courses and training Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on community resilience.

The most important trainings are related to: (i) preparation for and participation in national and international negotiations on climate change; (ii) greenhouse gas inventories and the carbon footprint of countries; (iii) climate risk management; (iv) setting up and monitoring the transparency of technical and financial information within the framework of climate action, etc.

2.7.2 Technical capacity building between 2015-2020

Cameroon signed several cooperation agreements with some specialized institutions for the capacity building of the staff of Cameroonian administrations. To this end:

Twenty (20) experts from technical administrations (MINEPDED, MINEE, MINADER, MINFOF, MINTRANSPORTS) were trained on greenhouse gas inventories with the support of CITEPA-France in 2018;

Six (6) experts benefited from technical training courses on climate risks at the National Disaster Training Centre (in Korea) with the support of the Korean Cooperation and the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (UNDRR) (2017-2019);

08 Persons 

Eight (8) persons were integrated into the UNFCCC Greenhouse Gas Inventory Roster of Experts for capacity building and certification on the preparation and analysis of biennial reports and national communications (2019-2020);

01 Expert 

One (1) expert followed an in-depth training on greenhouse gas inventories in the field of energy and industrial processes with the support of Korean cooperation (2019);

02 Experts 

Two (2) experts completed a practical training course on the conduct of greenhouse gas inventories in the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFAT) sectors in Singapore (2019);

20 Persons 

Twenty (20) people were imbued with approaches to assess and combat climate vulnerability with the support of the University of Yaoundé I (2020);

10 Women 

Ten (10) women took part in a training offered by the Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD) on the preparation and conduct of international negotiations on climate change, to better take into account gender issues in the conduct of activities (2020).

Training 

Furthermore, in January 2020, a training on the integration of climate issues and risks in urban planning was conducted for academics, professionals and administrative executives with the support of the Institute of Research for Development (IRD) and the World Bank.

In addition to the above-mentioned training courses, the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Yaoundé I plans to offer a 'Professional **Master's degree in Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Carbon Trading'** from the start of the 2021 academic year. The project benefits from the technical and financial support of the Francophonie University Agency (AUF) and the Network of Experts in Training Engineering for Central Africa and the Great Lakes (REIFAC).

Photo University of Yaounde I

2.8 TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ARTICLE 13)

2.8.1 Reminder of specific objectives

The Transparency Framework allows for reporting on adaptation and mitigation efforts in the implementation of the NDC. It thus presents the quantified results of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve or strengthen existing carbon stocks (forest and peat bogs), and of financial flows entering or being brought into play internally.

2.8.2 Actions to implement the transparency framework

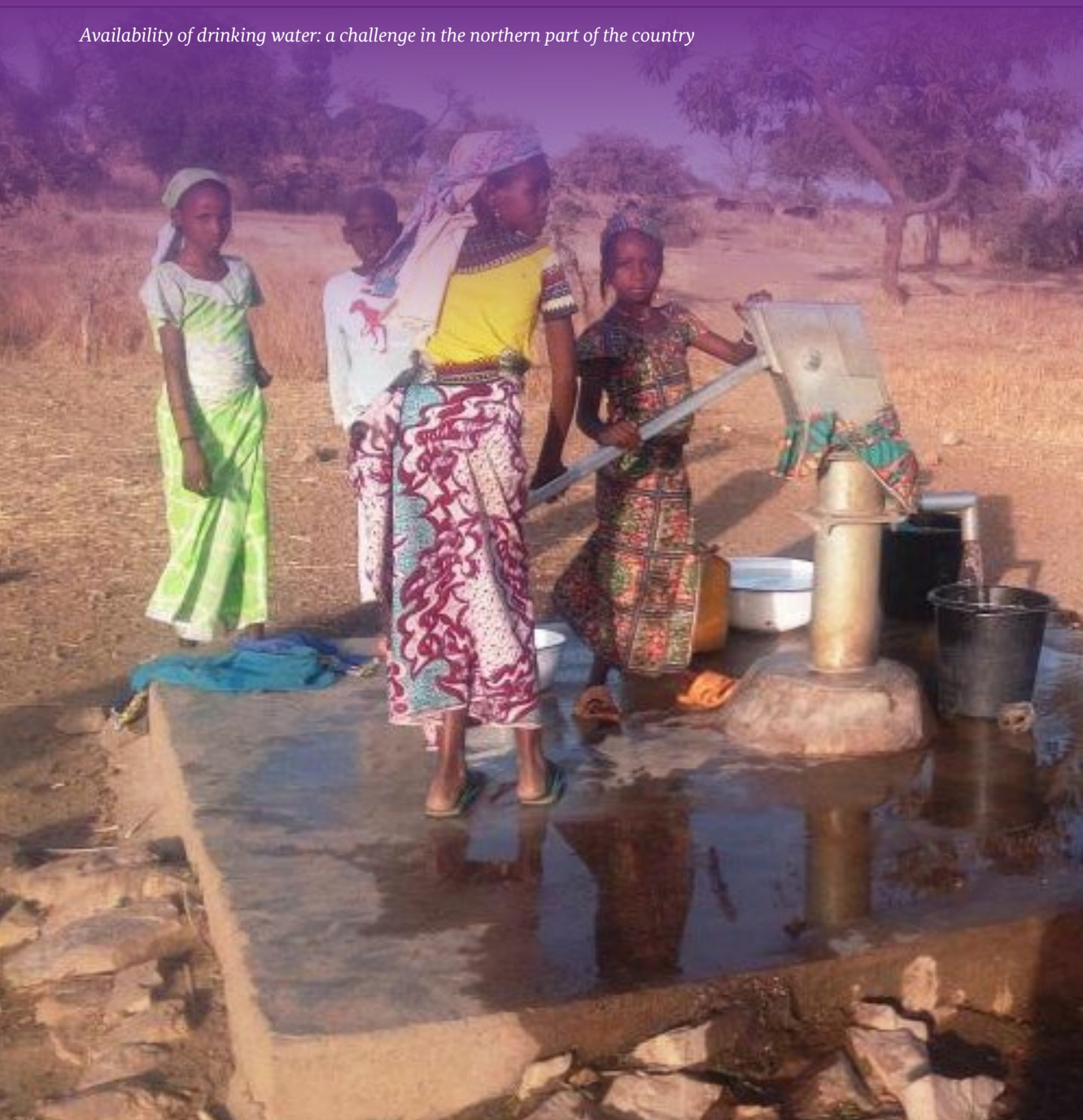
In 2019, Cameroon set up a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (NGHGIS) that will allow sectoral greenhouse gas emissions to be measured on a periodic basis based on development data. The applications, information and data exchange platforms and equipment needed to operate this system were acquired.

Following this, Cameroon launched its Third National Communication on Climate Change. It is a diagnosis of the climate situation in Cameroon that takes into account national circumstances, identifies the different sectors that emit greenhouse gases according to the level of development, estimates these emissions, assesses sectoral vulnerability to climate change in order to propose a global response strategy (mitigation and adaptation measures).

The Third National Communication will carry out greenhouse gas inventories for the year 2020 which will serve as a basis for assessing the efforts made in relation to the baseline level (2010) and the projections (2035) of the NDC.

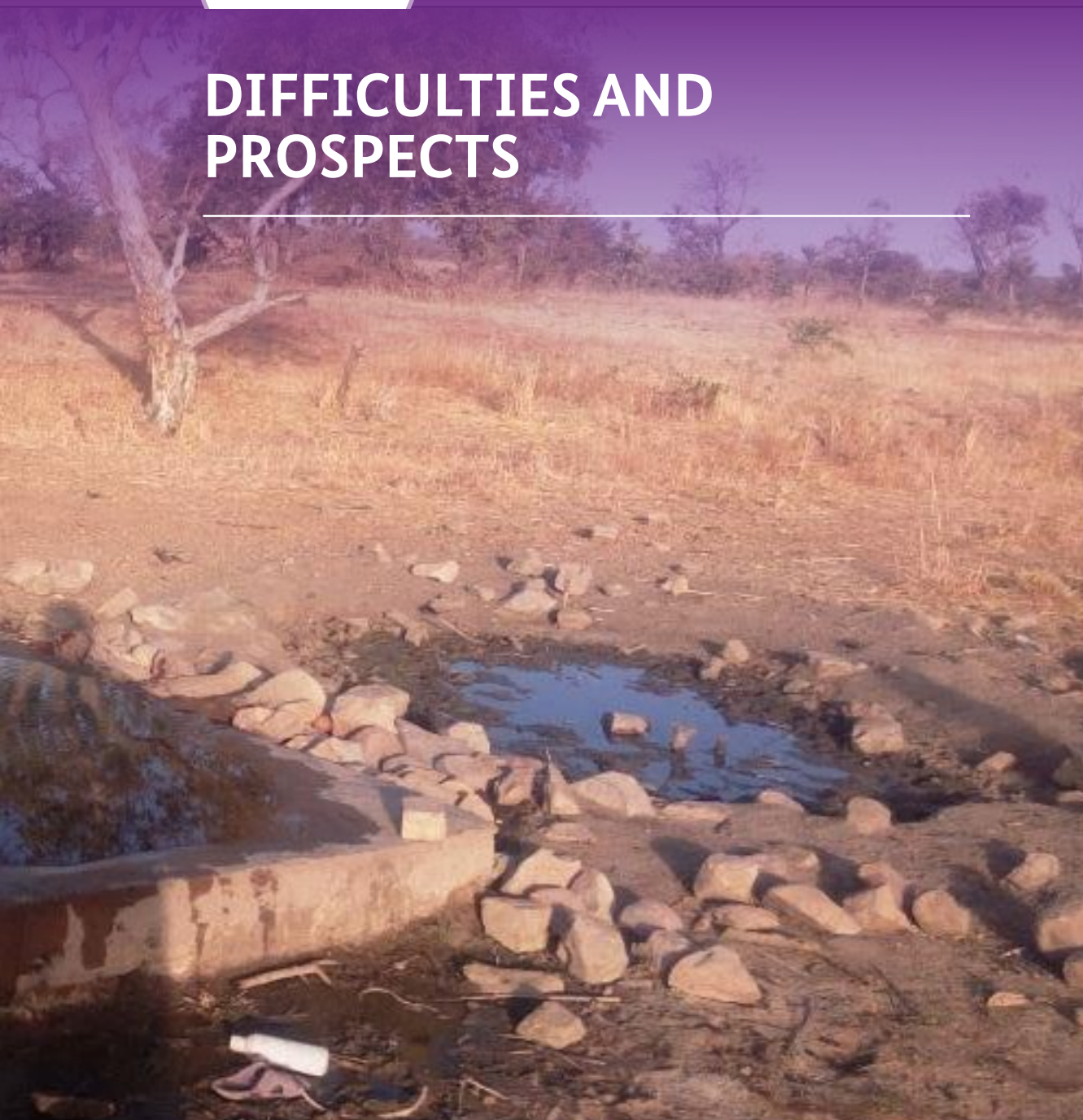
Likewise, and in accordance with the requirements of the Agreement, Cameroon initiated the preparation of its first biennial report which will assess the efforts made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the past two years, the progress made in terms of reducing vulnerability and the financial flows mobilized by the country. The report will be prepared every two years.

Availability of drinking water: a challenge in the northern part of the country



03

DIFFICULTIES AND PROSPECTS



3.1. THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN CAMEROON NDC ARE, INTER ALIA:

The heavy dependence on external funding for technical and material capacity building and the conduct of preliminary work (baseline inventory, setting up the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System, project development, etc.) ;

The absence of a consultation framework at the level of the other sectoral administrations for the follow-up of the actions carried out, which does not make it possible to capture all the efforts made and the resources mobilised, especially by the partners of each administration (the designation of a sectoral Focal Point seems insufficient to carry out these activities);

The inadequacy of the means made available for the coordination and monitoring of efforts at the national and sectoral levels, which are essential for the effectiveness and efficiency of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System for adaptation and mitigation actions;

The length, complexity and regular changes in the procedures for accessing the resources of certain financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC (FA and FVC) which delay the implementation of certain projects or urgent actions even though they have already been approved;

3.2. PROSPECTS

Given the urgency of the action and taking into account the national context, the following actions should be carried out in the short term

Implementing the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System that integrates the SNIGES, the monitoring of financial flows as well as mitigation and adaptation results. The MNV System will make it possible to:

(i) define the institutional organisation to be set up at national level and with all the administrations involved in the NDC,

(ii) establish criteria and indicators for implementing and monitoring actions at sectoral level;

(iii) determine the type and format of data to be collected and transmitted;

(iv) design a database that provides real-time information on the efforts made by the country ;

Completing the Third National Communication and the Bi-annual Report.

They will make it possible to objectively assess Cameroon's efforts to reduce GHG emissions compared to the baseline level (2010) and to evaluate progress in terms of adaptation and resilience ;

Developing a strategy for the implementation of the NDC and a Climate Action Plan (CAP) which will integrate a spatio-temporal planning of actions to be carried out in the short, medium and long term, a plan for the mobilisation and traceability of financial resources (internal and external), a plan for the monitoring and evaluation of interventions, an interactive climate information system to facilitate the consideration of climate change in the implementation of public policies;

Revising the NDC to better take into account the results of its first evaluation and to consider the new orientations of the NDS30;

Improving the communication framework between actors at national level to make climate action more transparent;

Involving the private sector, for a better valorisation of the opportunities currently offered by climate finance.

Setting up an agro-industry in a forest area: reconciling ecosystem preservation and socio-economic development

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GIZ PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT COMPONENTS -PROPFE (2016-2019)

Thanks to GIZ-ProFE's support to MINEPDED and MINFOF, the following results can be highlighted:

Integration of climate change into public policies

- Elaboration of a national REDD+ strategy defining the implementation and monitoring framework for a set of REDD+ projects;
- Support towards the improvement of the Ministry's capacity to lead, monitor and coordinate climate change initiatives;
- The development and validation in 2018 of the preparation guides (outline) for feasibility studies and descriptive documents of REDD+ projects;
- Support towards the implementation of REDD+ Project Identification Notes (PINs) and the development of five of these projects, in particular with MINEPAT National Participatory Development Program (PNDP);
- Support to the National Climate Change Observatory (ONACC) for the production of 5 studies to project climate parameters and determine climate balances in the Far North, South-West, Central, East and North regions.

Restoration of degraded landscapes and forests.

- Support towards the implementation of FLR initiatives: support to MINFOF and MINEPDED in the development of the national FLR strategic framework in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD and Madagascar;
- Support to the national FLR working group and its technical secretariat. The process is underway for the formalization of a national cross-sectoral FLR committee;
- Vulgarization of the AFR 100 initiative at the national level, several FLR initiatives are being started.

Support for people's resilience to climate change;

- Distribution of energy-efficient hearths (Improved Stoves): manufacturing, distribution and use of household (19,321 three-stone improved stoves) and professional stoves (126 bil-bil improved stoves) have saved 2,518 ha of dry forests and their biodiversity and mitigated global warming at a rate of 26,458.6 teq of CO2 emissions avoided.

Publication and dissemination of climate information.

- Initiation of a climate forecast bulletin: the climate profiles and the trends they display have served as a basis for the regular publication of the monthly, quarterly and annual forecast climate bulletins.
- Launch of the website (https://www.onacc.cm) to ensure all documents and studies produced by the ONACC are available online.

Public access to forest and environment information under the FLEGT VPA

- The availability of information on the MINFOF website has increased from 40% to 80%. This is thanks to the development and on-line publication of the compendiums on legal instruments for forests and wildlife on the one hand and the environment on the other.

GREEN INNOVATION CENTERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SECTOR (GIZ PROCISA) FROM 11/2014

Support to agropastoral production resilience in the context of climate change

- 73,000 smallholder farmers participated in trainings on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) or benefited from agropastoral advisory services.
- In three (3) value chains, the project promoted climate-smart production methods:
  - ***Cocoa Value chain:*** *Support, dissemination and improvement of drought-resistant production systems in the context of agroforestry; construction of fifteen (15) solar drying and fermentation stations in ten (10) cooperatives; improved tree pruning methods and the use of ecological inputs have been integrated into the production practices of the target group.*
  - ***Potato Value Chain:*** *Climate-resistant varieties and solar-powered irrigation systems have been introduced on farms in the regions of intervention.*
  - ***Poultry Value chain:*** *Solar powered refrigeration of veterinary vaccines as well as adapted good animal husbandry and fodder practices were promoted..*
- In the Centre region, 2,500 trained people (cocoa and potato value chains) now make use of climate-smart production methods.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (PADER) (07/2016 - 09/2020)

Integrating climate change into public policies:

- Contribution towards the elaboration of the SDSR/PNIA 2020-2030 (Rural Development Sector Strategy/National Agricultural Investment Plan) and the integration of sustainable land management and production extension based on sustainable practices (e.g. cotton production) as core themes.

Support to peoples' climate change resilience:

- Participatory development of land use plans (LUPs) focusing on sustainable management and use of natural resources in three (3) watersheds of PADER's municipalities of intervention.

Support for the resilience of agropastoral production in the context of climate change

- 10,337 smallholder farmers, 51% of whom were women, participated in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) trainings or took advantage of agropastoral advisory services.

USEFUL CONTACTS

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