

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (1/4)

Selected sectors



Agriculture



Infrastructures

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Cameroon:

DIAG 2 commitment scenarios

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE DIALOGUE PROCESS IN CAMEROON

AGRICULTURE & INFRASTRUCTURES



No validation workshop for DIAG 2 because neither the IPBES platform Cameroon nor the *ad hoc* committee (IPBES platform members + sectoral guests depending on topics) had received the report

→ Only result presentation workshop, which also allowed for the introduction of the concept of VCs to stakeholders



No sectoral dialogue



However, DIAG 2 consultants had been able to exchange with representatives of the public and private sectors (GICAM – Cameroun's inter-managerial organisation) to collect their input while writing the DIAG 2

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture



- **Land-use change:** Conversion of forests, savannahs and even lands in semi-arid areas into unsustainable intensive and expanding monocultural plantations
- **Practice of slash-and-burn agriculture** for some crops (e.g. maize)
- **The lack of coordination or absence of land management plan** leads to conflicts over land usage including between farmers and conservation areas or rangelands and agricultural lands
- **The use of genetically modified seeds** contributes to the loss of native species to the benefit of a small number of alien species

Infrastructures



- **Forest clearing** for infrastructure construction
- The **construction of roads and dams participates in habitat fragmentation** and encourages the development of new plantations, thereby worsening deforestation
- **Flooding of natural habitats** linked to the construction of dams

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN CAMEROON (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Agriculture</p> 	<p>Private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGES) • Conservation of High Conservation Value zones • Promotion of organic farming and biofertilizers • Controlled and adapted use of agrochemicals • Look for carbon and biodiversity financing opportunities • Reforestation <p>Public sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a zero-deforestation strategy • Take legal measures to fight illegal wood and incentivise companies towards adopting biodiversity preservation measures • Implement mangrove restauration and marine areas protection projects • Strengthen PGES monitoring mechanisms • Strengthen wildlife anti-trafficking mechanisms • Strengthen multi-dangers early-warning mechanisms in vulnerable areas <p>DIAG 2 also insists on the role of civil society and local and indigenous communities with respect to promoting best practices.</p>
<p>Infrastructures</p> 	<p>Private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of adapted fish species in dam lakes • Recycle wastewaters and collect rainwater <p>Public sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage national political institutions and decision-makers in the private sector to consider biodiversity in all of their investment and exploitation projects • Do not start an infrastructure project so long as all funds have not been secured to avoid construction halt or the rupture of contracts • Strengthen PGES monitoring mechanisms <p>DIAG 2 also insists on the role of civil society and local and indigenous communities with respect to raising awareness on the impacts of infrastructure projects on biodiversity.</p>

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (3/4)

FACTORS THAT HAMPERED THE VC PROCESS IN CAMEROON

Internal project factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of <i>ex-ante</i> preparation to introduce the project to sectoral ministries Delays linked with recruitment procedures for DIAG 2 Technical assistant left in March 2022
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex relationship with the Ministry of Environment Low quality of the diagnoses delivered by consultants

EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT (VC) SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2

Criteria	Agriculture	Infrastructures
« SMART » nature of identified VC scenarios		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	No	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 2 ; 10	7 ; 14
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC discussed beyond the scenarios identified in DIAG 2	



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

