



Atelier sur les synergies entre la REDD+ et les Stratégies et Plan d'Action Nationaux pour la Biodiversité – Douala, 8-11 juillet

Take away points

- The challenge of data gaps can be partially addressed through open access data systems, data analysis capacity building, cooperation mechanisms with data-holding centers, the building of institutional capacity to develop respective maps, and coordination among stakeholders for monitoring and evaluation.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant sectors, policies, projects and programmes is important and could benefit from spatial planning tools to identify data gaps, to strengthen commonalities and minimize overlaps, and to develop multi—resource inventories for various ecoregions and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- Several restoration projects have been carried out in the sub-region. Lessons from past experiences is important in defining suitable actions and identifying success factors and benefits from restoration. The Rapid Restoration Diagnostic Tool provides a reference.
- Learning from the experience of other countries and regions is valuable. Lessons learned from other workshops, in particular South America, were useful.
- In the re-design and implementation of NBSAPs, REDD+ activities can be referenced and complimented
- Potential synergies between REDD+ and NBSAP implementation were identified and could be reinforced through spatial data analysis of biodiversity and ecosystem services in production forests, in restoration activities, and policies to conserve existing forests through improvement in the management of protected area systems.
- Agriculture was noted as the main cause of forest loss within many central African countries, due to unsustainable practices.
 - Intensification of agro-ecosystems can reduce pressures on natural systems as part of a mix of policies, incentives, education and training, and land planning.
 - An enabling legal and policy environment that guarantees rights and ownership of forest and tree resources to farmers is critical for effective sustainable management of forest ecosystems.
- There are multiple economic tools for the management of natural resources that can aid in the re-design and implementation of NBSAPs and the mobilization of resources
- The joint ITTO-SCBD initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests provide funding for project implementation, in which countries can apply to through ITTO
- Employing REDD+ actions can mitigate the loss of forest cover, but creating synergistic actions for REDD+ and the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets can move counties towards sustainable development