

CBD SECOND NATIONAL REPORT - CAMEROON**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ANSWERS

ADB	African Development Bank
ATO	African Timber Organisation
BDCPC	Bio resources Development and Conservation Programme - Cameroon
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDC	Cameroon Development Cooperation
CIFOR	International Centre for Forest Research
CITES	International Trade on Endangered Species
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
DFID	Department For International Development
ECOFAC	Central African Ecosystems Programme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Assistance
ICCP	Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagenian Protocol on Biosafety
IRA	Institute for Agronomic Research
IRAD	Institute for Agricultural Research for Development
ITTA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCN	International Union of Conservation
IUPGR	International Union of Plant Genetic Resources
HEVECAM	Société des Hévéas du Cameroun
LANAVET	National Laboratory for Veterinary Research

MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINEF	Ministry of the Environment and Forestry
MINEPIA	Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Industries
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RCA	The Central African Republic
OAU	The Organisation of African Unity
ONADEF	National Authority for Forest Development
PRGIE	Regional Programme for the Management of Information on the Environment
SNV	Dutch Voluntary Assistance
SODECOTON	Cotton Development Cooperation
UNCED	United Nation Conference on Environment and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WB	The World Bank
WCS	The Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

***OTHER ABBREVIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED IN THE TEXT**

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Cameroon's First National Report on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was submitted to the CBD Secretariat in 1997 following Decision 11/17 of the Conference of Parties of the CBD. After about four years in accordance with Decision V/20 of the Fifth Conference of Parties held in Nairobi, Kenya (15 – 26 May 2000), the Second National Report is now due.

Since 1995, all parties to the CBD have been attempting to move the CBD forward from the policy status to the implementation levels particularly recognizing that the Convention addresses issues on biological resources which happen to be fragile, heavily threatened in some places and targeted for economic development particularly in the sub-tropical and tropical ecosystems. Other threats are linked with natural causes like climate change, desertification, floods, eruptions, socio-political conflicts, urbanization and continuous demands for construction materials, food and medicines. These same factors have contributed to species and ecosystem degradation in Cameroon. Within the period of reporting (1997 – 2001), Cameroon has had additional considerations in policies related to biological resources. Some of these are:- “Poverty Alleviation”, Industrialization of the forestry sector”, more employment”. The regular emphasis on food security has implied a more aggressive approach on improved farming methods, diversification of food and cash crops, better hunting and fishing practices and the encouragement of the unemployed into agriculture, which is the life-wire of the country's economy.

This second National Report has a format, which has been designed by the 5th Conference of Parties to verify the implementation processes and capacity by contracting parties to the CBD. It is evident that Cameroon is making great efforts in implementing the CBD through the various policies, innovations and legislations. In its effort to implement the CBD, the Draft law on Biosafety has been submitted to the National Assembly, the Environmental law was already promulgated in 1996 and the 1994 Wildlife, Fishery and Forestry Laws are emphasizing on greater involvement of the local communities in biological resource management. Cameroon adheres to most conventions and agreements related to biodiversity protection and environmental conservation. As a member of the FAO, ATO, ITTO, CITES, etc. Cameroon focuses on managing its fishery, forestry and agricultural resources following international norms and directives. The goals for management have been generally directed towards sustainable development and economic improvements. Very recently in 1999 the six Heads of States of the Central African Sub-region signed the “Yaounde Declaration” which is aimed at the proper management and sustainable use of the tropical forests resources of the Congo Basin. The programme on “desertification” is a major consideration to Cameroon and the countries with whom Cameroon shares the Sahel zone.

In spite of increase spending on biodiversity-related programs, much needs to be done to improve life particularly in the rural areas and also sensitize Cameroonians on the importance of sustainable use of biological resources. Cameroon's adhesion in all biodiversity-related conventions should be backed up with rigorous implementation measures as well as effective monitoring programs.

With the improved synergies and coordination within the various biological resource-stakeholders, there is hope that much will be achieved in the implementation of the CBD in Cameroon.

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report:	Focal Point
Date of submission:	

Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

PROCEDURE USED TO PREPARE THE REPORT

On the announcement by the CBD Secretariat on the obligation of parties to the CBD to submit the Second National Report, the MINEF, which is the focal point, recruited a consultant with specific terms of reference as outlined below:

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- (a) The employee/consultant will be assigned to carry out the following duties:
- Collect data and other relevant information on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity for Cameroon for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 from Administrations, NGOs, Bilateral Organisations intervening in the field of biodiversity and sustainable development;
 - Collect data on the marine and coastal biodiversity, forest biodiversity, mountain biodiversity, inland waters, savannah and drylands ecosystems;
 - Identify various forms of indigenous knowledge contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Cameroon;
 - Use the information thus collected to write up the Second National report on the state of the biodiversity for Cameroon for the year 2001 as provided for and indicated by the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat of the CBD;
 - Submit the written draft National Report on Biodiversity for approval to the National Focal Point and carry out any corrections that may be required;
 - Carry out any other task destined to make Cameroon present a well written Second National report on the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources in Cameroon;
 - Accept to work in a team with other collaborators in the write up of the NRB in the:
 - Collection of Information;
 - Analysing the collected information;
 - Secretariat;
 - Printing;
 - 200 copies in French;
 - 100 copies in English

as per the attached terms of reference indicated above.

- (b) The employee/consultant shall work under the supervision of and will report to the Coordinator of the NRB Project.

The following steps were then followed:

1. Identification of all biodiversity stakeholders in Cameroon following the work programmes outlined in the Second National Report Guidelines.
2. Stakeholders who do not submit reports directly to the Focal Point (Ministry of the Environment and Forestry) were contacted directly for information.
3. The sections of the questionnaire, which concerns the stakeholder, was discussed with the particular stakeholder or its representative and remarks and scores were done together.
4. Where contact could not be made easily, written reports submitted to the Focal Point were exploited.
5. Information from seminars and workshops organised by MINEF and involving the various stakeholders was also used. Caution was taken to ensure that the information used was the most current and accurate.

THE FOLLOWING STAKE-HOLDERS PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR THE REPORT:

- The Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, Department of Wildlife, Department of Forestry, The Permanent Secretariat for Environment, Department of Cooperation.
 - The Ministry of Agriculture - The Department of Crop Production.
 - The Ministry of Tourism
 - The Ministry of Scientific and Technical research - Institute of Agronomic Research, The Minister's Cabinet.
 - The Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Industries
 - World Wildlife Fund
 - Wildlife Conservation Society
 - The GTZ - Mount Cameroon Project
 - DFID, GTZ, E.U. on the Korup Project
 - The University of Yaounde I - Bio-Technology Laboratory
 - The University of Buea - Department of Environmental Studies
 - The BDCPC - Cameroon
 - Bioscience Association - Cameroon
 - Academy of Science - Cameroon
 - Commonwealth West African Tradi-Practitioners Association (Cameroon Branch)
 - Centre for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development - Cameroon.
6. The Draft was then prepared using the information thus collected
 7. A working group composed of some key stakeholders representatives to cross-check the information and agree on its validity
 8. The final report was then prepared and distributed to a wider group of stakeholders for their information.

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

Cameroon's economy is based on agriculture with the main export crops being Cocoa, Coffee, Timber, Rubber, Banana, groundnut, Cotton, and a variety of food crops (tubers, cereals, vegetables, fruits). Within the framework on the implementation of the CBD, Cameroon has the following institutional and framework arrangements:

1. INSTITUTIONAL SETTING:

- Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, Focal Point for the CBD - Responsible for the forestry and Wildlife biodiversity as well as environmental management.
- Ministry of Agriculture - Responsible for the management of Agricultural biodiversity
- Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Industry - Responsible for domestic animal husbandry, fishery and aquatic biodiversity.
- Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research - Coordinates research findings on all forms of biological resources
- Center for Biotechnology - Has laboratories in tissue culture, microbiology and genetics
- National Committee on Biotechnology - Handles matters on biosafety and biotechnology, proposes modalities for an appropriate national biosafety guidelines legislation.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

On biodiversity related issues the following main organisations - public and private are present in Cameroon: WWF, IUCN, GTZ, WCS, CIFOR, BIRDLIFE International, LANAVET, IRAD, CDC, SODEPA, HEVECAM, SODECOTON, FAO, ECOFAC etc. Several international cooperation agreements have been signed with many organisations to enhance the sustainable use of Cameroon's biodiversity. The Ramsar Convention is being considered for ratification.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

In the bid to implement the CBD, Cameroon revised the laws regulating the use of Wildlife, Forestry and Fishery activities. The new agricultural policy seeks at providing food for all using improved planting material and better farming techniques. The adoption of the National Law on biosafety is likely to be achieved in 2001.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING:

(a) **Human Capacities:**

Conscious of the need for human and institutional capacity, Government runs institutions for the training of:

- Biologists - University of Yaounde I
- Forest Engineers - University of Dschang
- Agronomists - University of Dschang
- Wildlife Specialists - College of Wildlife - Garoua

- Forestry Technicians - School of Forestry, Mbalmayo

There are also training programmes abroad.

(b) Institutional Capacities:

These have been enhanced by:

- The presence of all biodiversity related Ministries in the rural areas and at District levels - MINEF, MINAGRI and MINEPIA.

5. INFORMATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

5(a) **Sensitisation:** The Cameroon population is regularly being informed on importance of conserving biodiversity through the written press, radio and television.

5(b) **Extension and Research:**

- The rural masses are reached through Agric. extension service and village sensitisation programmes.
- MINREST through IRAD provides research results on agricultural research free to farmers and fishermen.

6. COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION

As a requirement for better understanding and the implementation of the CBD processes, MINEF (CBD Focal Point) endeavours to collaborate with all its ministerial structures - DFAP, DF, SPE? ONADEF, local and international NGOs as well as its external services. MINEF also involves other biodiversity related ministries - AGRIC, MINREST, MINAPIA, Higher Education and FINANCE in the form of:- Seminars, Workshops, Interministerial Committees on biodiversity related issues.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	

6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

Government priorities and work programmes have depended on some key principles. Cameroon's geographical position makes it have policies and resource management programs which take account of: Inland water ecosystems, Marine and Coastal biological diversity, Forest biological diversity and Dry and Sub-Humid lands biodiversities.

- Inland water Ecosystems
- Marine and Coastal biodiversity

The National Tropical Forestry Plan was approved in 1995. The National Environmental Management Plan (NBSAP) was concluded in 1996. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was concluded in 1998. The Forestry, the Agriculture and Fisheries Plan and policies have worked programmes aimed at sustaining and improving the national economy, which is depended on its rich biodiversity. Both Government and the private sector are aware of this importance and dependence. In all these sectors, there is partnership, promotion of synergy and coordination programmes for capacity building, assessment, identification of threats and collaborative management programmes especially for contiguous regions and ecosystems. There is also effective stakeholders participation in all the sectors through programme demonstration, sensitisation and educational and project activities. Government is collaborating with many donor and technical assistance agencies to undertake projects in the agro-forestry, livestock, fisheries and on environmental awareness sectors. There is a new initiative involving the inclusion of environmental and biological resource studies in the primary school curriculum. All these priorities are disseminated to the public through the media, and administrative institutions, which are represented nationwide.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
MULTILATERAL SOURCES: GEF Funding through the W.B. for Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the six sites. (Protected Areas). GEF/UNEP - NBSAP, Biosafety legal framework ITTO							
BILATERAL SOURCES - Canadian Government, USA, France, GTZ, Commonwealth, CIFOR Secretariat, WWF, IUCN, ADB, DFID, EU, WCS, Living Earth, Birdlife, Tropenbos, SNV.							

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) international programmes (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) international agreements (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>AREAS OF COOPERATION ON MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with Lake Chad Basin Commission - Central African Region Cooperation for Conservation and management of the forests of the Congo Basin, leading to YAOUNDE DECLARATION - Cooperation on Fauna and Floral agreements - ECOFAC (Ecosystemes forestières de l'Afrique Centrale) - CEMAC - Cooperation among 6 countries of the Central African sub-region which includes an environmental component - FAO on the inventory of fishery resources and sustainable fishery - Cooperation in the management of marine and coastal resources under the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems Project - Member of the ATO (African Timber Organisation) - Member of the ITTO (International Timber Trade Organisation) - Member of the IUCN (International Union of Conservation) - Cooperation with GTZ in the management of the forests around the Korup and Akwaya areas.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
At national level, preference is given to:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional, legal and capacity improvement in all sectors managing biodiversity - The national budget makes provision for the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Industries and the Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research - The various programmes with international, bilateral and multilateral assistance - The signing of treaties and other conventions related to biological resources - Various forms of research 							

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) completed ₁	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) completed ₂	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) most articles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) all articles	<input type="checkbox"/>

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	X
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNEP

**Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and
biodiversity-related conventions**

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>24. Sharing information and experiences has occasionally been realised through regional meetings on biodiversity related programmes.</p> <p>26. Coordination of Cameroon's Strategies and Action Plans with other neighbouring countries is not fully realised except in areas where Cameroon shares aquatic or terrestrial resources.</p> <p>* Note that all countries have not completed developing their Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.</p> <p>29. Cameroon has signed the Bonn Convention as well as CITES but has yet to ratify the Ramsar Convention whose focal point has been identified. Duplication is avoided since the focal points are in the same Ministry. There is more complementarity than duplication.</p>

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
There is need to increase and improve on the human and financial resources in order to cover the identification and effect regular monitoring of the rich biodiversity of the country's species and ecosystems.							

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) for a range of major groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) for major ecosystems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) minor programme in some sectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) major programme in some sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) for a range of major groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of species	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	X
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	X
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	X
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	X
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	X
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	X
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	X
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	X
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>38. Logging, Hunting, Bushmeat trade conflicts with human communities.</p> <p>41. National Working Group on forest Certification (NWG) Drawn a list of Principles - Criteria Indicators. Project on forest Certification working with three logging companies already.</p> <p>42. Convened North/Coaster lakes - Wildlife and Wetlands.</p> <p>43. Tri-National Park - Cameroon, Congo and RCA Underway with Korup and Oban Hills National Parks Lake Chad Basin.</p> <p>45. WWF, GTZ, IUCN, W.B, share information with sister representatives of other countries.</p> <p>46. Efforts made on plants taxonomy by WWF and Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research. The stock of information in the National Herbarium is available for consultation to government departments, research organisations and to the general public.</p> <p>49. Cameroon WWF has involved Ghana, Gabon, RCA.</p>

Decisions on Taxonomy

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	
b) yes - in the previous national report	X
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	X
b) basic assessment	
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

55. Considerable efforts have been made in collaboration with Biodiversity Network International (BIONET Int.) Since 1998

56. This is under review with the National Herbarium.

57. Training has been provided only with some areas in Taxonomy. Considering the diversity of species, and since very little has been done in the macro and particularly in the micro-flora and fauna, there is need to train taxonomists in many fields of our biodiversity components.

The high degree of endemism with some of our species requires that sufficient and appropriate taxonomists be available in order to meet up with the identification process of our biodiversity.

58. Efforts have been made by the National Herbarium to collaborate with other centres.

59. Only some institutions.

64. Except the little effort made by the National Herbarium on flora biodiversity. Very little has been accomplished on Wildlife and aquatic biodiversity.

68. The networks exists - Cameroon links up with BIONET Int., participates in meetings with WAFRINET (Reseau Ouest Africain de Taxonomie/Loop)

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	X
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	X
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	X
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	X
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	X

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X

The Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research receives assistance and collaborates with donor agencies.

The Ministry of the Environment and forestry is also assisted by donor agencies on developing in-situ conservation programmes.

Further comments on implementation of this Article

INSTITUTIONALLY

80. The institutional setting, the policies and the legislations are the various attempts that Government has put in place to ensure that attention is paid to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

- The Ministry of Agriculture works on policies related to Agricultural biodiversity;
- The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries handles policies related to Domestic Animals and fish biodiversity;
- The Ministry of the Environment and Forestry examines issues on Forest and Wildlife biodiversity;
- The Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research has research institutes on biological resources.

ON LEGISLATION

Legislation on the main biological resources was revised in 1994 after the Rio Summit in 1992. Thus the new laws on Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries were decreed by the Head of State with much emphasis on Conservation and improved management on biodiversity.

The focus on biodiversity in these laws is in agreement of Cameroon's commitment in the ratification of the CBD.

POLICIES RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY

- The new policies in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, wildlife and research lay more emphasis on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its products.

COOPERATION

Through bilateral and multilateral relations Cameroon benefits from foreign and national NGOs working on:

- Conservation
- Resources management and development
- Research
- Information
- Training

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low		X	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Serious attention has not yet been given on the "Alien Species" programme. It is government's wish that at least a survey of Alien Invasive Species be carried out and project proposals have been made to donor agencies.							

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?							
a) no						X	
b) only major species of concern							
c) only new or recent introductions							
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions							
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions							
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?							
a) no						X	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed							
c) most alien species have been assessed							
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species, which threaten ecosystems, habitats, or species?							
a) no measures						X	
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	X
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>92. The NBSAP mentions significantly the need to assess and monitor alien and invasive species in all the country's six ecosystems.</p> <p>96. In Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>97. In various research programmes in agronomy, forestry, fisheries, livestock and animal husbandry</p>

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation of Traditional Healers; - Formation and registration of various Traditional Healers Association; - Several Ethnobiological studies in Cameroon; - Pharmarcopea of medical plants was associated with Traditional Healers. 							

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	

110 – Benefit sharing meetings.

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	

121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>105 - Studies undertaken by isolated groups but hardly coordinated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of cultural values and traditional lifestyles are contained in the programmes of the Ministry of Information and Culture; - Some policies and programmes within the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs involve encouragement of culture traits and value especially those that are identifiable within rural women groupings throughout the country.
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Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
				d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Government and research bodies have developed programmes and fixed priorities on Ex-situ conservation of plants and animal species.					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					X
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					X
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					X

132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

127
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of Botanical and Zoological gardens, sanctuaries, arboretum, flower-gardens - Germplasms - Crop cultures - Animal breeding - Programmes for farming of wildlife spp - crocodiles, antelopes etc.
130 To some extent, research on some plants, animal and micro-organisms is being undertaken.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
All the policies and regulations related to bio-resource issues (fisheries, agriculture, forestry and livestock emphasis on the need for sustainable use. Financial and human resources from government and donor agencies are aimed at sustainable use as a major goal in resource management.							

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	X
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	X
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>147. For capacity building - other parties benefit from the training offered in School of Wildlife, in Garoua, School of Forestry Mbalmayo, Universities of Dschang and Yaounde</p> <p>150. Development and encouragement of Eco-Tourism has been the major policy in the Ministry of Tourism.</p> <p>151. Case studies have been prepared by Ministry of Tourism but submitted to other bodies.</p> <p>146. Incentives, like bee-farming, snail farming, cash, training.</p> <p>155. The Ministry of Tourism has been linking with the world Tourism Organisation and the WTO as well as other international major tourist organisations to develop "ECOTOURISM" in Cameroon.</p> <p>There is the move to improve and develop the many touristic sites in the country and the "TOURISM PLAN" is aimed at enabling sustainable tourism as well as an important economic contribution to Cameroon.</p>
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Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		X		c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
There are no standardised Incentive measures criteria in biodiversity in the country. Localised incentives are provided in projected identified communities. They range from employment, social infrastructures, education, etc but the maintenance of such infrastructure is not guaranteed or undertaken after the life of the project.							

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	X
e) review of implementation available	X
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	X
d) as far as practically possible	

161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	X
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	X
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	X
e) review of implementation available	

167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In biodiversity sectorial management programmes

- ECOFAC - Cameroon shares with Central African Republic
- Korup Project - Cameroon shares with Nigeria
- Lake Chad Basin - Cameroon shares with Nigeria, Chad and Niger.

The legal framework on incentive measures is contained in the laws on forestry, fisheries and wildlife which provide the right of communities to benefit from the exploitation of biodiversity:

- FROM SOME STATE FOREST AREAS - Right of way, fishing, collection of NTFP.
- FROM COMMUNAL FOREST AREAS - Some amount of Communal taxes paid to local councils on the exploitation of forest products.
- FROM COMMUNAL FOREST AREAS - Execution of special clauses on the system of "Cahier de Charges" by forest exploiters.
- FOR FISHING LOCAL COMMUNITIES: Education, sensitisation on the best and sustainable fishing methods.
- FOR WILDLIFE - Local population to benefit from the carass or flesh of game when animal is hunted under licence. The hunter takes away the trophy and local population take the other part - e.g. big game.
- EMPLOYMENT - Local employment like game-guide, tourist guide, general labour etc.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	X
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>175. The Government and other multilateral and bilateral agencies support the country on training programmes. Nationally, there are three Universities which cater for advanced training on biodiversity-related issues. There are technical institutions, which provide training for lower staff.</p> <p>177. Existence of the MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH IN CAMEROON HAS THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTES: IRA (Institute of Agronomic Research); IRZ (Institute of Zootechnique); IPMP (Institute of Medicinal Plants).</p> <p>THE UNIVERSITY OF DSCHANG conducts research in Agronomy - Agriculture.</p> <p>THE BIOTECHNOLOGY LAB OF UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE research on MICROBIOLOGY</p>

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Importance of this article is shown in the awareness and sensitisation programmes on							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special radio/television programmes for women and youth groups - Programme on agricultural extension and fishery for local communities - Recent development of "Community Forestry" through the British Technical Assistance (DFID) - Environmental awareness in schools and colleges - Governments Administrative representatives to district level on agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, social affairs Ministries. The Department of Community Development in the Ministry of Agriculture is geared towards public education and awareness and target rural communities particularly women. 							
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent							
c) yes - significant extent						X	
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent							
c) yes - significant extent						X	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	
c) yes (please give details)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>182. Public awareness programmes in the Press – Radio, Television, local Newspapers. Private and public press allowed to report on all biodiversity oriented Government Occasions.</p> <p>184. Many public and private educational institutions have adopted and included environmental programmes in their curricula.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation is the focus of environmental education. University of Buea has included a department of Environmental Studies in their administration.</p> <p>185. Public awareness and education have been included as actions envisaged in the NBSAP in most ecosystems.</p> <p>189. Almost all biodiversity-oriented projects in the country have a component on sensitisation and education. Some even afford funds for education – professional courses, degree courses; seminars at village level; prize awards in local schools etc. all to encourage the knowledge and importance of biodiversity.</p> <p>193. Existence of a separate ministry of Higher Education and existence of Technical schools on biodiversity oriented fields.</p>

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
This priority requires adequate human and financial resources, which do not yet exist at the country's level. Will improve manpower, it is hoped that the regulation on I.A. will be applied.					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	X
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	X
b) partly integrated	
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) partly	
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	
c) in all circumstances	X
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	X

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

197, 198, 203, 209 - 210

212 (a) A pilot impact assessment was carried out for the Timber Concessions around the Korup Project Area (140.800ha) involving Mukete Plantation Ltd and CAFECO.

(b) A large EIA for the Cameroon Chad Pipeline was carried out in 1997.

Further comments on implementation of this Article

187. EIA is still at experimental level. Though legislation exists EIAs are not regularly conducted except for the large project cited for (212)

198. The Environmental Law of 1996 provides regulations for EIA on national programmes and policies, which are likely to have significant adverse effect on the environment in general and biodiversity in particular.

203. Commissions for natural disaster like floods, eruptions, bush fires, marauding animals and insects like locusts.

209 - 210. In the Forestry, Wildlife and Fishery Regulations of 1996, consideration for Wildlife and fishery biodiversity conservation has been highly prioritised.

Stakeholder involvement in biodiversity management is not only in the legal aspects but also in the practice of biodiversity-related activities.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) processes in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	X
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	X
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	X
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	X
b) yes to a limited extent	
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

(222) The OAU has developed a model law for African countries; This is being studied for application.

(233) Cameroon collaborates with the International Union of Plant Genetic Resources (IUPR) in exchange and updating of information on Plant Genetic Resources.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?							
a) no measures							X
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?							
a) no							X
b) yes (please give brief details below)							
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?							
a) not relevant							X
b) relevant, but no measures							
c) some measures in place							
d) potential measures under review							
e) comprehensive measures in place							
If so, are these measures							
a) Legislation							
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation							
c) Policy and administrative arrangements							

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	X
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	X
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Through the exchange of information the country is becoming increasingly aware of the need to develop initiatives and later, a regulatory system on IPR. This need has been expressed with the numerous activities going on in bioprospecting exploitation and marketing of biodiversity-related products.

For now government and the private sector are being sensitised on the importance of IPR and the need to protect it.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The CHM as the tool designed for the exchange of information on biodiversity was began with the assistance of the GTZ and the UNEP. Government is also greatly improving on the information system under a much larger Environmental Information System, which also involves other countries of the Central African Sub-Region. Government and donor agencies will supply the financial and manpower resources.</p>							

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
				d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Priority is expressed in the existence of a MINISTRY OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH which also has adequate manpower and regulations for scientific cooperation and information exchange.</p> <p>Government has also signed bilateral and multilateral agreements for cooperation in the areas of biodiversity; evidenced by the cooperation Cameroon has with Canada, Belgium, the United kingdom, Germany. On regional cooperation, evidenced by a recent meeting related with information on biodiversity.</p>					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	X
b) under development	X
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	X
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

<p>* (259) Locally, Cameroon is a member of the biomonitoring network together with other GEF projects. There is added collaboration with the PRGIE.</p> <p>(260) Proposal to have a newsletter on information to be named CHM-CAM-BIOD.</p> <p>(262) - The Cameroon Government has made substantial efforts in financing the progress of the CHM. So far 30 million francs CFA (US\$43.000)</p> <p>- Training of CHM staff on internet and tools/web page design by GTZ sponsored trainer.</p> <p>(263) - Attended exchange of information symposium on CHM in Germany, Isles of Vilin and Bon (1999)</p> <p>- Attended regional workshop in Senegal on regional Cooperation on Information on Biodiversity</p> <p>- Participation of International Workshops and CoP conference sponsored by the GTZ with emphasis to the CHM-Cameroon.</p> <p>(265) The Cameroon website is http://www.dianet.de/cameroon/news The electronic mail: cbd.chmcam@camnet.cm</p>
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Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Priority for capacity building for training in risks assessment and risk management, institutional capacity building, Information management technician, public awareness, Creation, and implementation of the provisions of the Cartagena International Protocol on Biosafety through the National Biosafety programme. Inadequate funding for the above programmes. So countries that have the capacity are called upon to contribute.							

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	Not applicable
b) some measures in place	Not applicable
c) potential measures under review	Not applicable
d) comprehensive measures in place	Not applicable
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan
of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on
Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

- Took part in the preparation of the Biosafety Protocol - Cameroon is chairperson of the ICCP Bureau;
- Cameroon is in the process of ratifying the Cartagena International protocol on Biosafety;
- National Legislation for the implementation of the above Protocol is in the final process of adoption;
- National biosafety Committee has been in place since 1998;
- Several national and regional sensitisation workshops organised;
- Training of some personal in Biosafety/Biotechnology related Issues;
- Participation in OAU Drafting Committee in Biosafety Legal Framework.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Problem exist in the small budgetary allocations from Government. Insufficient and inappropriate human capacity - the lack of specialised personnel to cope with the different aspects of biological resources and drafting of texts for submission to both political and legislative authorities.</p>							

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - incentives only	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - financial support only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes - financial support and incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes (please attach information)	X

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	X
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	
c) yes (please provide details)	X
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

(281) The World Bank, ADB and the EU have developed financial support programmes on biodiversity related activities

The GEF - Biodiversity Support Funds operates with the Technical assistance of other agencies like WWF, GTZ, WCS, SNV.

(283) Details of financial support can be found in the various project reports to the various ministries that handle biodiversity-related issues? The budget for MINEF, MINAGRI and MINEPIA for the two years is seen below.

(288) Tax exemptions have usually been considered on importation of materials and equipment used by biodiversity-related institutions.

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR MINEF, MINAGRI AND MINEPIA

MINISTRY	2000/2001	2001/2002	TOTAL CFA	TOTAL US\$
MINEF	4.579.000.000	7.054.409.000	11.633.409.000	14.541.761.25
MINAGRI	26.465.000.000	26.558.459.000	53.023.459.000	66.279.323.75
MINEPIA	5.970.000.000	6.524.900.000	12.494.900.000	15.618.625
GRAND TOTAL	37.014.000.000	40.137.768.000	77.151.768.000	96.440.000

*At the rate of 1\$US=800FCFA, the total public spending on biodiversity within the three Ministries, amounts to about \$96.440.000FCFA for two financial years. This yields an annual spending rate of \$US48.220.000.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further comments on implementation of this Article

THE SPECIAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AND WILDLIFE FUND HAS NOW COME UNDER LEGISLATION AND IS EXPECTED TO SERVE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: Decree N°96-237-PM of 10.4.96, Art. 1 and 2.

This Fund is meant for the financing of operations relating to the management, conservation and sustainable development for forestry and wildlife resources.

Information and experiences on the use of the fund can be got from the Ministry of the Environment and forestry and the Ministry of Economy and Finance who operate the "SPECIAL FUND"

In its initial operational stages funding the following areas have been prioritised:-

- Forest Management (Inventory)
- Forest Regeneration
- Control of Forest Exploitation, Wildlife Exploitation
- Equipment of the Wildlife and Forestry Services.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	03
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	06
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	04
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	05
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	06

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	X
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

(295) - Attended the UNCED meeting in Nairobi - 1994
 Attended the Regional CoP Preparatory Meeting in Pretoria, South Africa - 1995
 Attended the AMCEN meeting in Nairobi, Kenya 1998.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>(299) The only contributions have been in respect of the CBD Trust Fund.</p>

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	02
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	03
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	03
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	04
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	04

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Participation to SBSTTA meetings has depended on the GoC's ability to fund extra participants since the CBD Secretariat has usually funded the participation of one delegate from Cameroon.

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	X
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	X
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

(303) Only First National Report.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	X
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	X
c) pilot projects underway	X
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	X
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	X
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

<p>(312) Mountain ecosystems through: Mount Cameroon Project, Kupe Manenguba (South West Province), Kilum and Ijim Projects (North West Province).</p> <p>(319) The Conventions on Migratory Species is fully incorporated into the nation's programme.</p> <p>The Wetland Convention is being considered for ratification.</p>

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	X
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

<p>(323) Cameroon is jointly involved with the 5 other countries of the Gulf of Guinea to integrally manage the marine and coastal zones of the Gulf of Guinea under The Large Marine Ecosystem of the Gulf of Guinea Project (GOG-LME)</p> <p>A first phase lasting for 4 years has been completed; a second phase is planned already.</p> <p>The Project covered a coastal length of 3650km with mangroves covering 1.5 million ha. It was managed under the supervision of UNIDO.</p> <p>Information exchange has consisted in country case studies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal/Marine biodiversity assessment; - Marine Pollution; - Marine biology; - Range of human activities along the Mangrove Survey; - The preparation of participatory country's "Coastal Profile Document" <p>The various countries (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, Togo) benefited from exchange of information since the project had one coordination centre Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire.</p>
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Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	X
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	
c) yes	X
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	X
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	
c) yes, to a significant extent	X
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	X

347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	X
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	

354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

(332) Effort is made to exchange information with agricultural institutions like:- FAO, ITTA, the CDC, Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research, all of which have representatives in the country.

(337). This is achieved in the areas of rangeland and soil protection measures.

(346). IRA is working in close collaboration with:

- The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (ITTA)
- The International Union for Plant Genetic Resources.

(350). Case studies only exist at the level of private initiatives in private research and studies programmes from Universities.

(353). There is need for the country to assess the situation on restriction technologies and to ascertain the various effects on the different forms of biodiversity.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	

370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	X
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

<p>(372) In Cameroon there is a specific programme on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of Mountain ecosystems; - Aforestation of Savannah areas; - Conservation and Protection of threatened plant and animal species; - Establishment of Protected areas in fragile habitats; - Alternative activities to reduce pressure and habitat destruction.
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Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) under way	
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

<p>Participating in the UNCED Conferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration of the NBSAP and FIRST NATIONAL REPORT; - BUILDING UP OF THE CHM; - Formation of the National Committee on Biodiversity; - Revision of the forestry, Wildlife and Fishery regulations with emphasis on the protection of Biodiversity and the sustainable use of its products; - Promulgation of the Environmental Law 1996; - Conclusion of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) 1995; - Conclusion of the National Environment Plan 1996; - The Yaounde Declaration - 1999 - Conservation and Management of the forests of the Congo Basin; - Draft National Law on Biosafety (2001); - New Agricultural Policy 1999; - Creation of new P.As and improved management of project sites from GEF funding. - Orientation of the public and private sectors towards the existence and the need to effectively implement the CBD by involving them in:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBD Workshops and Seminars;

- Appointment of stakeholders into multi-disciplinary committees on CBD issues;
- Sensitising the rural population on importance of CBD;
- Biodiversity-related Ministries and NGOs asked to gear their activities towards the implementation of the CBD and related Conventions.

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

The Lake Chad Basin Commission involving Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria;
 The ECOFAC (Central African Ecosystems (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo);
 The Large Marine Ecosystems of the Gulf of Guinea - 6 countries along the Gulf of Guinea;
 The Korup Project (Cameroon and Nigeria);
 The African Timber Organisation (with 12 countries);
 The International Timber Trade Organisation;
 The Environmental Impact Assessment of the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline;
 Cameroon-Canada exchange relationship;
 Training possibilities with other friendly countries and agencies.

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

(1) The CBD has not been sufficiently known by the rural masses that work and live with many forms of biological resources. Many still have a hostile attitude on Government regulations implying that the actual custodians of the resources are not yet implementing the CBD.

(2) There is an urgent need to provide adequate resources in finances and manpower to improve the involvement of the local population through:

- Incentives and sensitisation activities;
- Equitable sharing of benefits;
- Better marketing facilities for biodiversity products.

(3) In all aspects of biodiversity handling, waste has been singled as detrimental to conservation and sustainable use. This is why Pre-harvest and Post-harvest waste must be avoided in fishing, logging and in agriculture.

(4) Indigenous knowledge and traditional life style should be quickly identified, recorded and preserved because knowledge from biodiversity is directly related with cultural heritage. It must be noted that indigenous knowledge is eroding fast since most of it is neither documented nor handed down.

(5) The need to develop national guidelines or regulations on benefit sharing, IPR Bio-prospecting to guide resource owners and users has been expressed in many instances.

(6) With the fast increase in population, and with over 55% of Cameroonians living in rural areas and Coastal regions (i.e. living with biological resources), there is the urgent need to reduce pressure on the resources by creating alternate sources of income. This will reduce abusive fishing methods, indiscriminate hunting, bush fires, poaching even in Pas as in the practice today in rural communities.

(7) The inclusion of environmental education in school curricula should be a very high priority, which should begin immediately.

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

The wordings and purpose of the questions have been very clear at least to any party who is of the implementation level of the CBD because:-

- In the First National Report, the CBD implementation format did not clearly stand out and we recon that the Secretariat found difficulties in judging the level of implementation of each article by each Party.
- Every Party ought to be fully implementing the CBD since the CoP 1995. Noting therefore the need for Parties to report on the implementation of the CBD, noting also the various decisions of the CoP V, which should be examined during CoP VI, and seeing that this format serves as a self examination to the Contracting Party itself,

We consider the format, questions and the wordings of this report quite suitable, clear and the best method of assessment by Parties on their level of implementing the CBD and the most suitable way of informing not only the CBD Secretariat but also the Parties themselves and their various stakeholders.

- The CBD Secretariat has the role of collecting information from CBD Contracting Parties, and Organisation of biodiversity-related activities and passing it to the CoP.

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>Draft completed in 1999 submitted and approved by UNEP (Nairobi) Supervisory Authority.</i>		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	<i>Waiting adoption since 1999.</i>		
On what date?			
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:			
Name and address of publisher:			
ISBN:			
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	<i>The Ministry of the Environment needs only to seek Government approval of the draft.</i>		
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:			
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:			
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes		No	✓

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

- Country Studies on biodiversity are included in the NBSAP (1998) in which Chapter 2, "THE CURRENT SITUATION" is devoted to the stock-taking of all forms of biodiversity in Cameroon. Treatment of the situation was considered under the country's 6 main ecosystems and throughout the country study and development of the NBSAP, the "Ecosystem Approach" has been used.
- The state of the art of the biological resources viewed from the activity perspective has been detailly analysed in the National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP 1996) and volume II 654 pages) have been devoted to "THE SECTORIAL ANALYSIS" in:-
 - Agriculture;
 - Animal Husbandry;
 - Forestry and Forest Products;
 - Fauna and Pas;
 - Coastal and Marine ecosystems;
 - Fresh Water resources.

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country

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