
NATIONAL
ECOSYSTEM
ASSESSMENT
INITIATIVE


SGA
NETWORK

WEBINAR: GLOBAL PRESENTATION OF CAMEROON'S NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

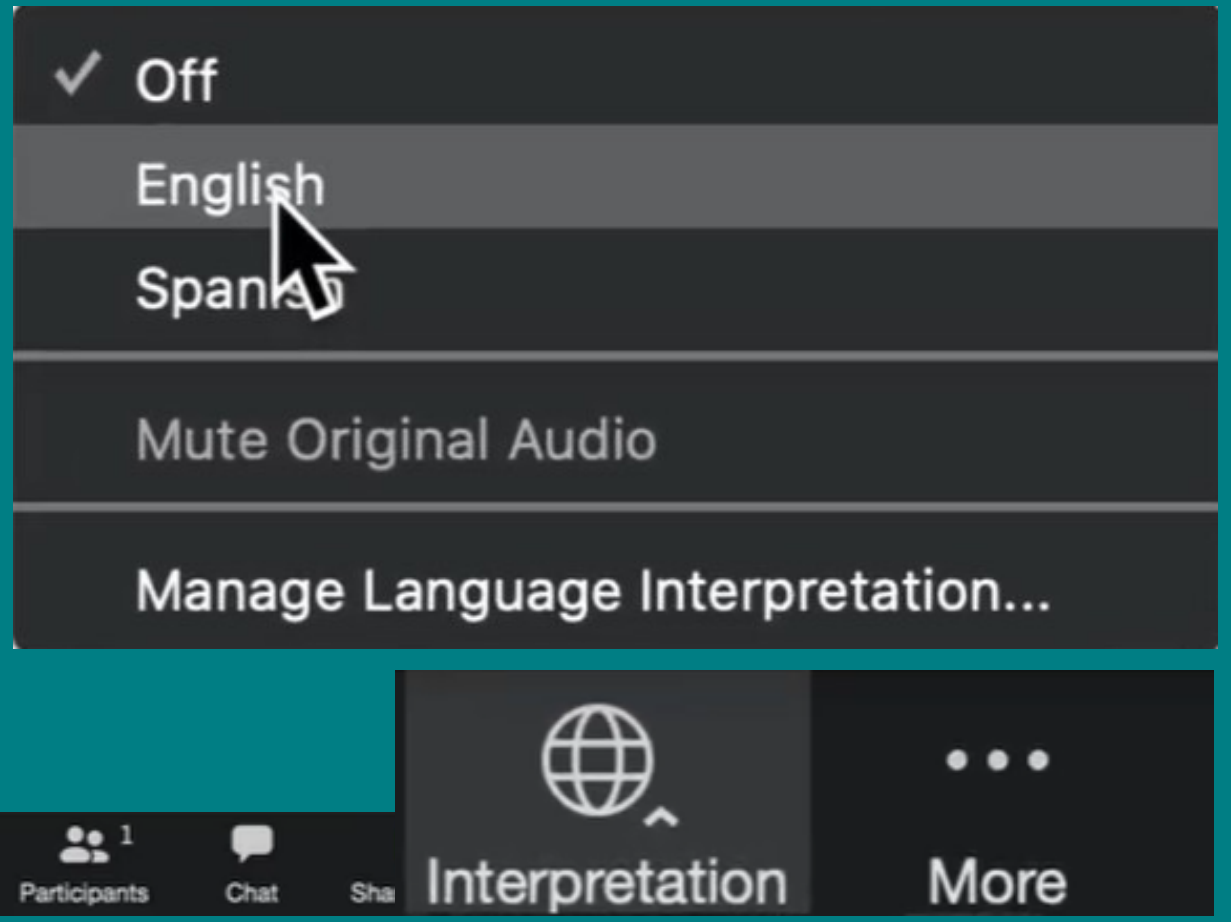
- NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE -

UN environment programme | WCMC

NEA NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

SGA NETWORK

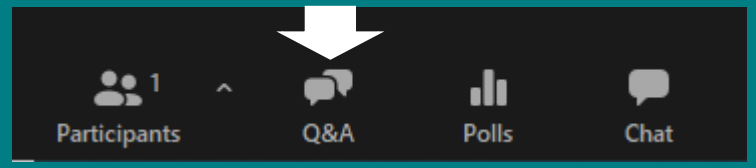
Interpretation



HOUSEKEEPING

Recording: This webinar will be recorded and will be uploaded to our NEA Initiative website. If you have any issues with this, please let us know.

Questions: If you would like to comment or ask a question during the Q&A session, please type it in the chat function accessible from the bottom of your screen.



Support: If you have any technical issues, please send a direct message to [Technical Support] Laura Mack via the chat.

Webinar Agenda

- Opening remarks
- Overview of Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment process
- Main findings of Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment
- Q&A Session
- Impact from the Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment
    - Use of the assessment
    - Achievements so far and key lessons learned
- Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment next steps
- Q&A Session

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

The Sub-Global Assessment Network

A community of practice that connects and supports individuals and organisations involved in sub-global ecosystem assessments

In August 2021, UNEP-WCMC reconvened members and welcome new partners with the intention of strengthening the activities of the network. Since then we have delivered successfully the following open webinars:

Tailoring the IPBES methodology for national ecosystem assessments

Opportunities for impact from national ecosystem assessments

National ecosystem assessments to support implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Global presentation of Vietnam's National Ecosystem Assessment

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

The Sub-Global Assessment Network

Join the network and stay up to date with upcoming events

09/03/2022 — *Webinar 2. Global presentation of Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment*

26/04/2022 — *Webinar 3. Global presentation of Colombia's National Ecosystem Assessment*

05/2022 — *Webinar 4. Brazilian national platform and assessments experience*

06/2022 — *Webinar 5. Launch of the National Biodiversity Platform Guidebook by UFZ*

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Opening remarks

Madame Joséphine Eloundou

National Focal Point for IPBES

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Overview of Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment process

Mrs Galega Prudence
Assessment Co-chair

UN environment programme
WCMC

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

PRESENTATION
ON
THE NATIONAL BES ASSESSMENT PROCESS

I/ OVERVIEW OF THE BES ASSESSMENT SUPPORT PROJECT

- The project seeks to build capacity at the national level to undertake national ecosystem assessments and support the uptake of the assessments into decision making

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Scoping of the national ecosystem assessment
- Conduct a national ecosystem assessment (report & SPM)
- Ensure Stakeholder engagement
- Integration of findings into decision making



BENEFICIARY OF A GLOBAL INITIATIVE

Global:

- Global Workshops
- Global Leadership Group
- Lessons learning
- Capacity building – e.g. webinars etc…

Duration
2017-2020

- Cameroon
- Ethiopia
- Colombia
- Viet Nam

National :
Defined by the beneficiary country

SETTING THE MOMENTUM

Launching of Global Project in Kribi- Cameroon June 2017

Launching of National Project in Nkolandom-Ebolowa Sept 2017

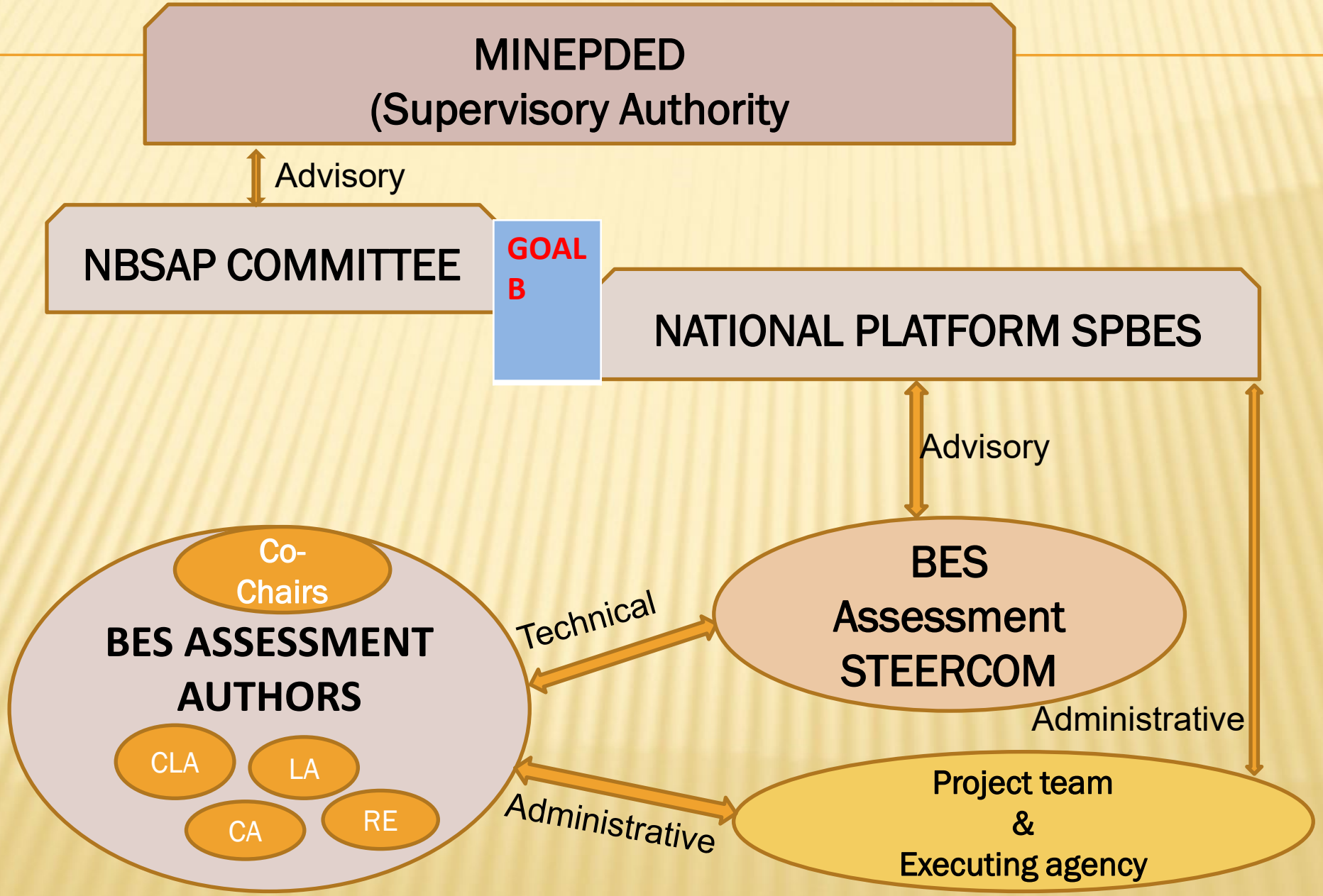
KEY ACTIVITIES -CAMEROON COMPONENT

GOVERNANCE :
Set up Assessment Team,
Set up National Stakeholder Platform

ASSESSMENT:
Assessment of existing data

COMMUNICATION:
Develop Policy Tools

ORGANIGRAM OF GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Creation and FUNCTIONS OF THE PLATFORM

ASSESSMENTS

Full Assessments

- Validating the scoping report for all BES assessments
- Validating the data sources and data used for BES Assessment to ensure viability
- Approval of methodology of analysis
- Approving team of experts (co-Chairs of Authors)
- Validate Confidentiality Terms
- Validation of relevant reports/publications

i. *Fast Track Assessments*
   - Validating the data sources and data used for reporting to biodiversity related multilateral agreements (conventions, protocols etc) ;
   - Validating the data sources and data used for negotiations
   - Validating the data sources and data used for Reporting thematic BES assessment by research institutions or organizations.
   - Validation of relevant reports/publications

COMMUNICATION

- Approve Communication Strategy
- Validation of policy briefs for national BES assessments
- Validation of policy briefs for translation of relevant global and regional assessments on BES
- Outreach with NBSAP Committee

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS

in national assessments (key institutions and experts)

- Approval of National Platform – SPBES members: Co-Chairs, 2 researchers, 4 Students
- Invitation of experts

I. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

- MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP
  - Meet Once a year or whenever necessary
  - Develop, Adopt and revise procedures for the following:
    - Membership approval procedures
    - Procedures required for approvals and validation of deliverables
- REPORTING
- SECRETARIAT

III/ PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE – SET UP

Composition:

- Representative of MINEPDED/IPBES FP
- NBSAP, Goal A lead
- A representative of NESDA
- A Representative of GREG- Foret
- Project Coordinator
- UNDP (partner)
- GIZ (partner)

Functions:

- Identify and suggest names of experts (CLAs, LAs and REs);
- Ensure consistence of the BES assessment with the scoping report;
- Validate PROJECT reports
- Submit Assessment Deliverables to National Platform for SPBES

ASSESSMENT AUTHORS

Composition:

Over 50 Authors :

- Co-Chairpersons
- Coordinating Lead Authors (CLA)
- Lead Authors (LA)
- Contributing Authors (CA)
- Reviewers

Main functions:

- Co-Chair: Chairs of the authors meetings.
- CLA: Coordinate a chapter of the assessment report;
- L A: Produce designated sections or parts of chapters that respond to the work program of the Chapter
- CA: prepare technical information for assessment
- Reviewers – Internal/Extenal

ASSESSMENT: SCOPING REPORT

Scoping is most critical in providing a consensus focus for the entire assessment

The kick off was a National Dialogue with the objective to Scope the Assessment. *Nkoladum Meeting*)

A National Validation of the Authors and Scoping Report sets the stage to start and for appropriation of findings

(First Meeting of NP SPBES Mont Febe Hotel)

Capacity Building (CB) improves understanding and consensus of key Stakeholders

First National Trilogue to strengthen national understanding on IPBES approach, and fine tune Scope to ensure Relevance. *Hilton Hotel*

Constant Capacity Building

A Second Trilogue to further fine tune SR and ensure relevance of evidence.

Mini Trilogue and Joint National Platform Meeting- Dajoll Hotel

ASSESSMENT 2- REVISITING POLICY QUESTIONS

MAIN DRIVE

The Quest for Relevance and Credibility in the Assessment

1 : Adapting to an Evolving National Development Context

- ✓ Evaluation and Changes in pathway to national development vision : from GESP to NDS
- ✓ National Reforms: Decentralisation

2: Ensuring Compliance with Evolving Context

- On-going IPBES Assessments
- On-going global dialogue on Post 2020 Biodiversity framework

3: Emerging Issues

- Emerging environment-health challenges – Urgent responses to COVID 19;
- Emerging importance of Traditional knowledge

4 : Increasing Access to Updated Data. Create the balance in SR

COMMUNICATION

Methodology

Employed a participatory approach which involved several phases and consultations with key BES Assessment stakeholders.

A

Institutional arrangements

- ✓ Various organs of the BES Assessment had defined responsibilities for the development of the Strategy.
- **The Project Team**
- **Project Steering Committee**
- **Multidisciplinary Expert Team:**

B

Data Collection and Drafting of Strategy

- ✓ Literature review on designing communication tools and identifying target groups.
- ✓ Data from BES Authors
- ✓ Preliminary draft of C S
- ✓ Consultations with Co-Chairs for BES Assessment

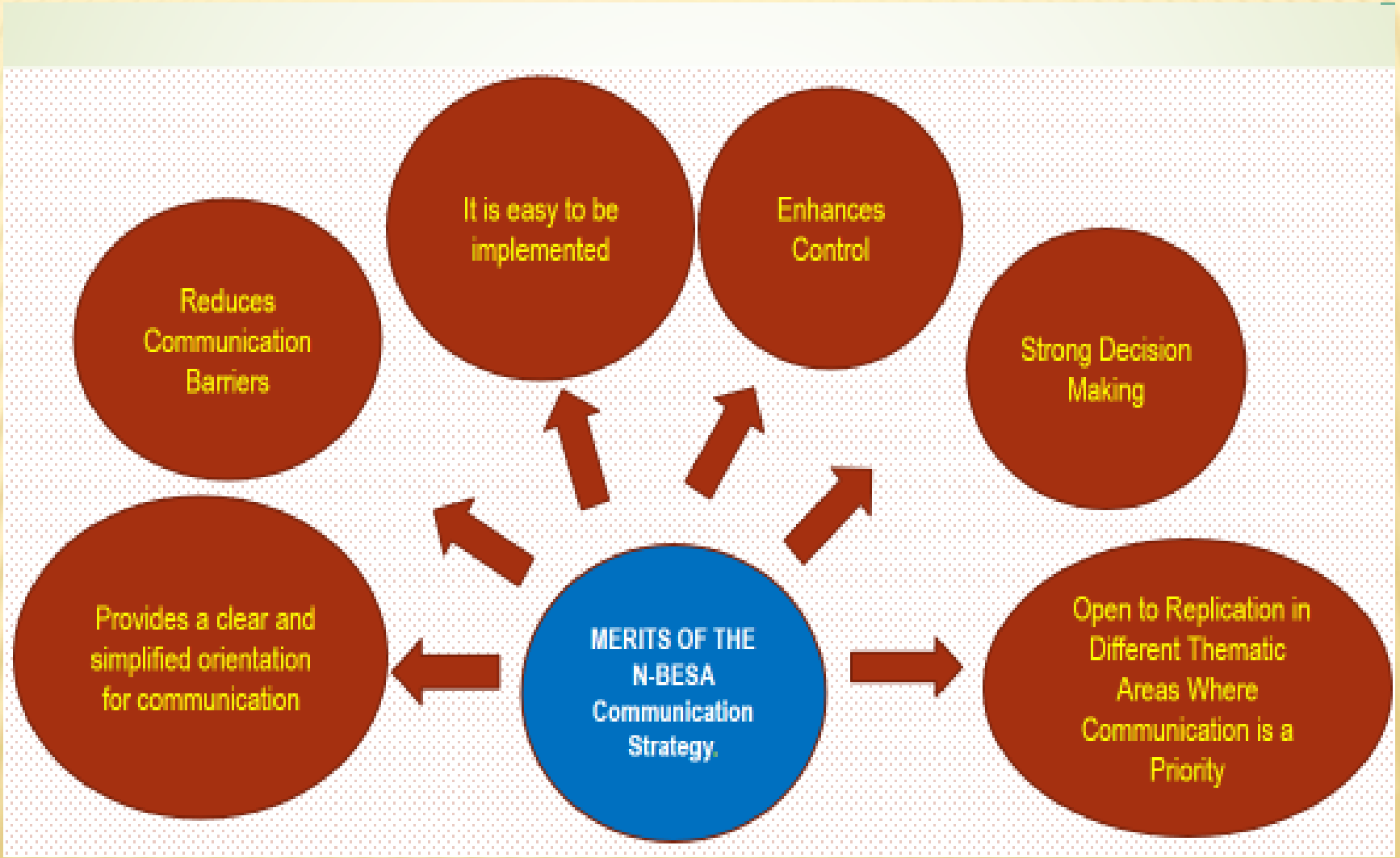
C

Phase Three : Validation of Strategy

- ✓ preliminarily validated in March 2020 by the BES Authors
- ✓ Final validation By NBSAP Committee

COMMUNICATION

Cont..



VALIDATION PROCESS

CHALLENGES IN THE PROCESS

- **Consolidated Draft**
- **FOD, SOD of Chapters**
  - **Building cross chapter understanding and coherence:** Getting Authors of a given chapter to understand and contribute to another chapter, Data

- **Securing the Engagement of Authors**
  - ✓ Reconciled Voluntry vs. paid services;
  - ✓Reconciled Authors availability vs. Authors busy with other jobs and responsibilities

- **Getting the National buy in of an innovative approach**
  - Defining the National Context
  - Understanding The IPBES Approach

TIPS TO START THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSESSMENT

1. **Getting the Right Participants at each phase is critical**

2- Constant Capacity building getting the Right Methodology is important : for Data collection / Traditional knowledge system / Cross Chapter Dialoguecx

3- Getting the Authors and the Scoping Report validated by the National Platform is indispensable for buy in and appropriation

4- Build a strong team of Engaged Authors: knowledgeable and committed with defined roles.

5 - Provide and mobilize more **incentives to secure engagement**

7- Maintain a Strong collaboration with Supervisory Authority / NFP IPBES

6 - Provide Opportunities to Refine SR and ZOD

EXECUTING AND SUPPORTING PARTNERS

Supervisory Authority : MINEPDED

Executing Agency : NESDA CA

Partners:

- UNEP-WCMC
- UNDP BESNeT
- GIZ
- WWF

Funded by IKI

UNDP BESNeT
GIZ
WWF


THANKS FOR
LISTENING

Main findings of Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment

Mr Gounes Tougoulou John
Coordinating Lead Author (CLA)

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment

Main findings of Cameroon's national ecosystem assessment

By GOUNES TOUGOULOU John

Plan

1. **CAMEROONS PROFILE IN BRIEF**
   i. Cameroon's people and relation to BES
   ii. Cameroon's development orientation
   iii. BES contextualized framework
2. **MAIN FINDINGS**
   a) Ecosystems diversity
   b) Biodiversity hotspots
   c) Biodiversity reference spatial data
   d) Biodiversity data updates
   e) Trends and main drivers of BES changes
   f) Response to biodiversity erosion
   g) BES Contribution to Wellbeing
   h) Future trends of BES according to scenarios and development options
   i) Response to biodiversity erosion

CAMEROON'S PEOPLE AND RELATION TO BES

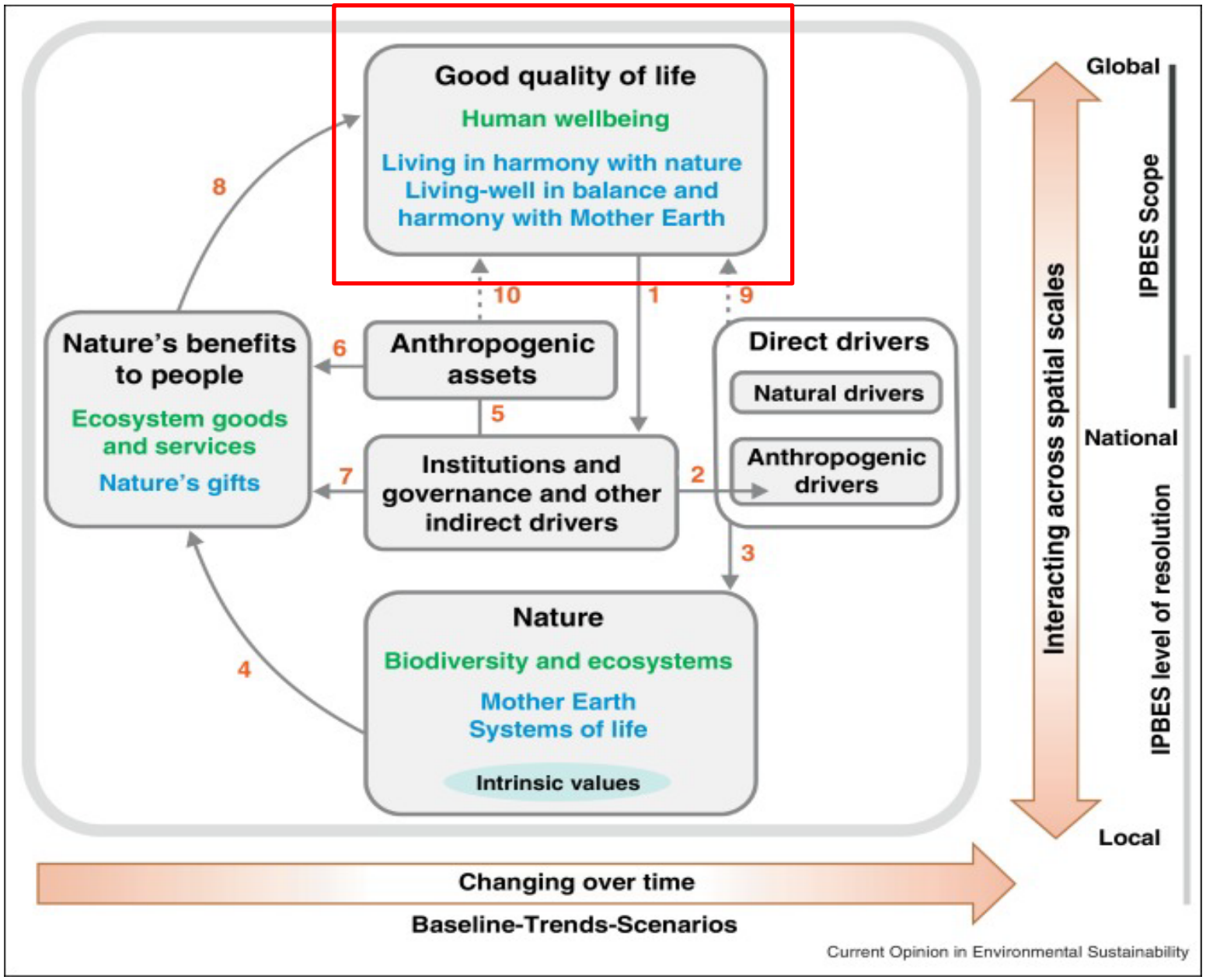
- About 26,545,863 people in 2020 with a projection of 33 766 121 for 2030 with a growing urban population (55 to 57%) and 39,9% of persons living under the poverty level
- **The Major BES related development and economic sectors**: agriculture, livestock breeding, logging, fisheries and aquaculture
- **The main BES contibution to Human Wellbeing**
  - **Provisioning services** (Food and nutrition, NTFP, Raw material, Wood Energy, Genetic resources through ethnobotanical and traditional medicine knowledge)
  - ***Cultural services*** *(Identity and cultural belongings, Religion and spiritual benefits, etc.)*
  - ***Regulating services*** *(Carbon stock)*
  - ***Supporting services*** *(soil fertility and watershed)*

CAMEROON'S DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION

The main development orientations included in the New National Development Strategy of Cameroon (NDS) for 2020-2030, that may interfere with BES are :

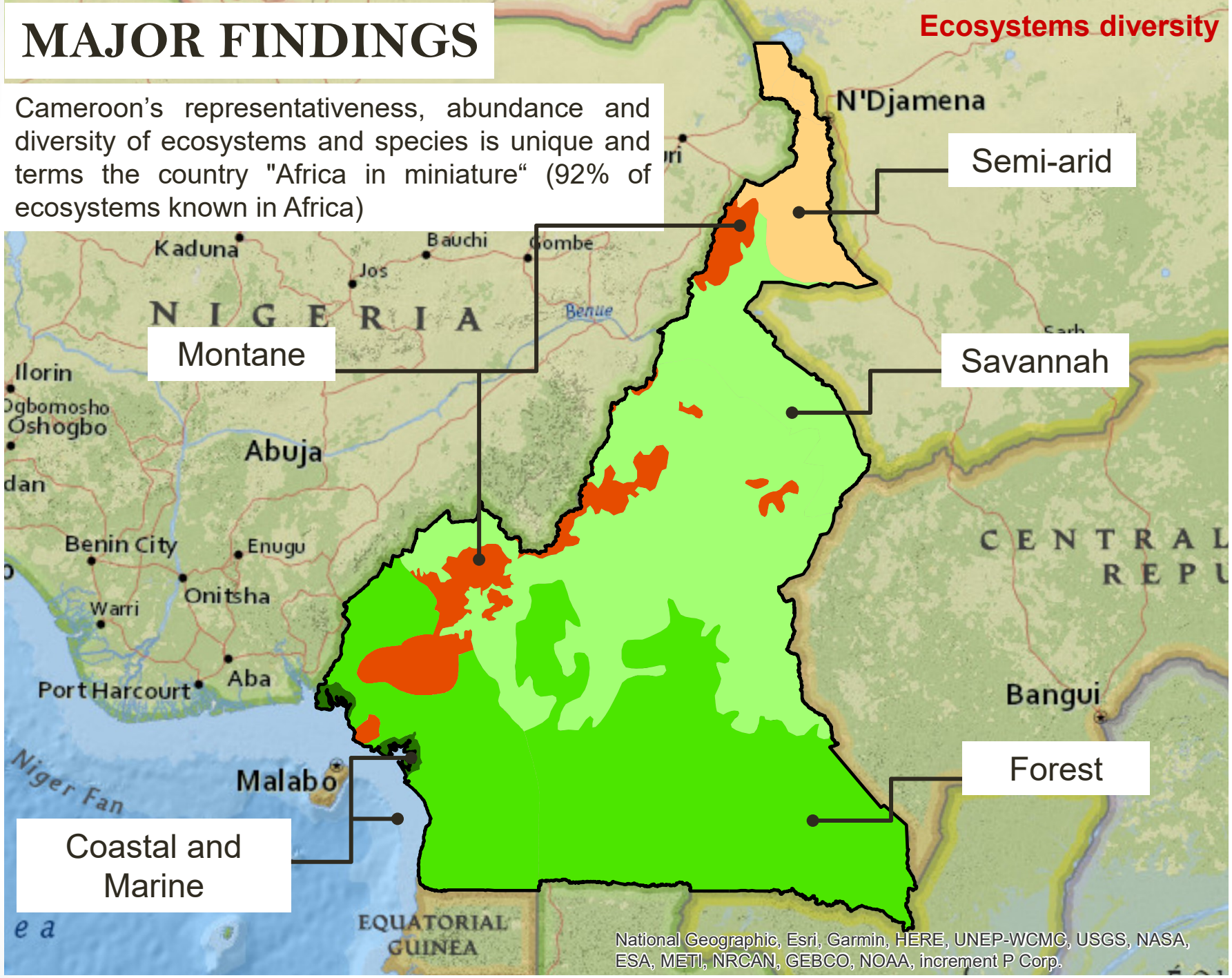
- Agriculture (Organised small scale and Industrial)
- Infrastructure development (Dams, Roads, Ports, etc.)
- Mining (Gold, Diamond, Iron, Bauxite, etc.)
- Logging
- Urbanization (due to population growth in cities)
- Other community needs (cultural, nutritional and medical needs from biological resources)

BES CONTEXTUALIZED FRAMEWORK

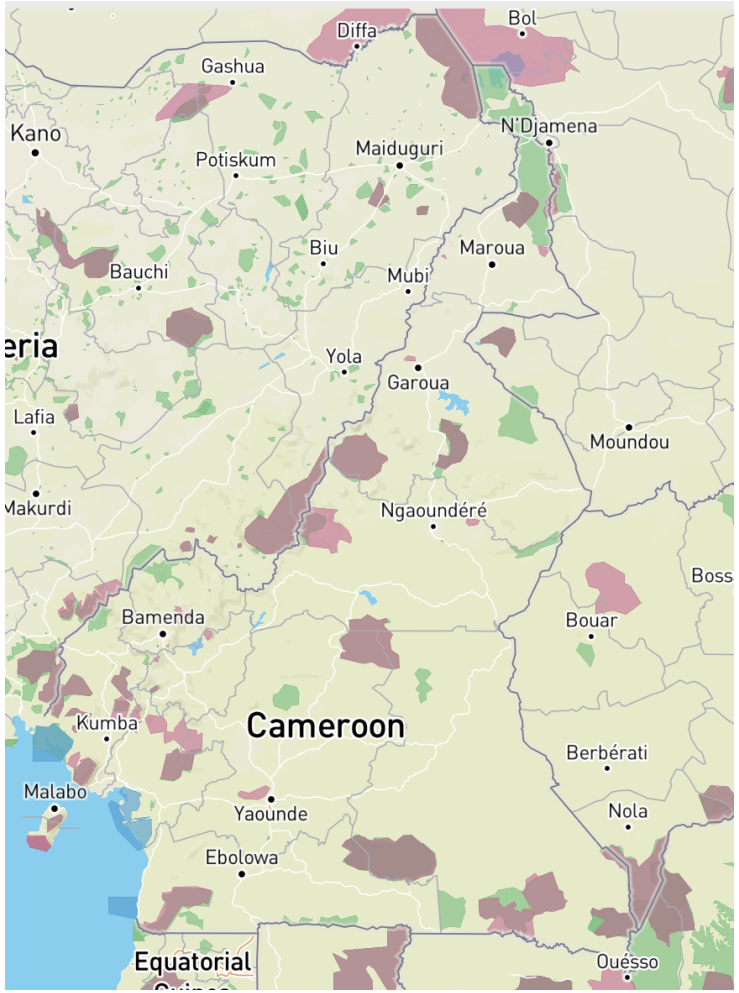


MAJOR FINDINGS

Cameroon's representativeness, abundance and diversity of ecosystems and species is unique and terms the country "Africa in miniature" (92% of ecosystems known in Africa)



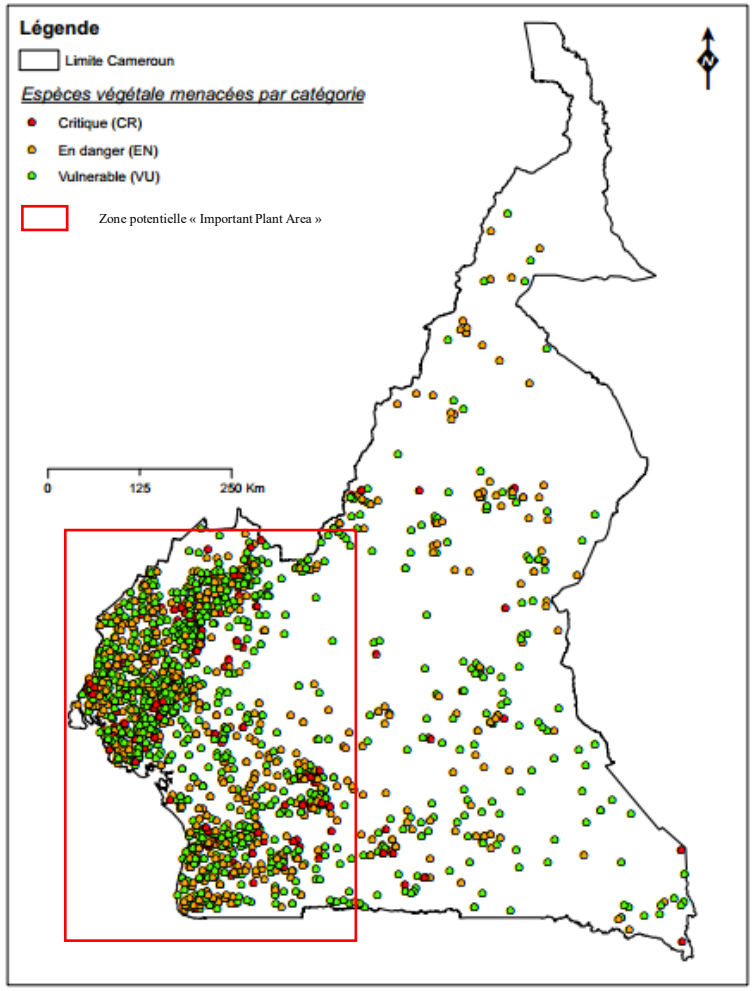
MAJOR FINDINGS



37 “said” or identified areas stated as Key Biodiversity Area (33 KBA and 09 ZEA) covering 04/06 ecosystems (All terrestrial)

(10 News identified KBAs between 2005 and 2021)

Biodiversity Hotspots



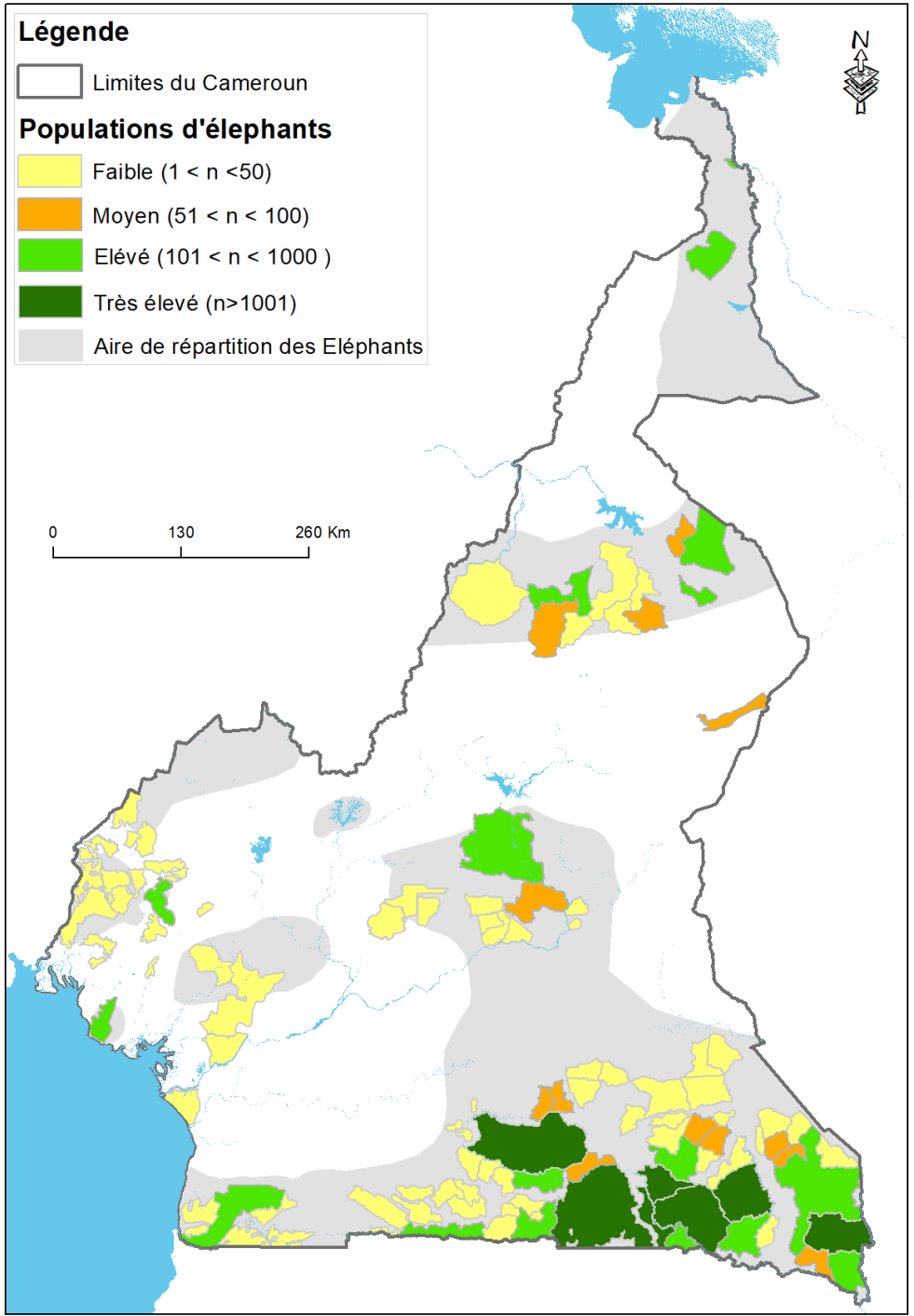
Potential Important Plan Areas localised from studies and criteria

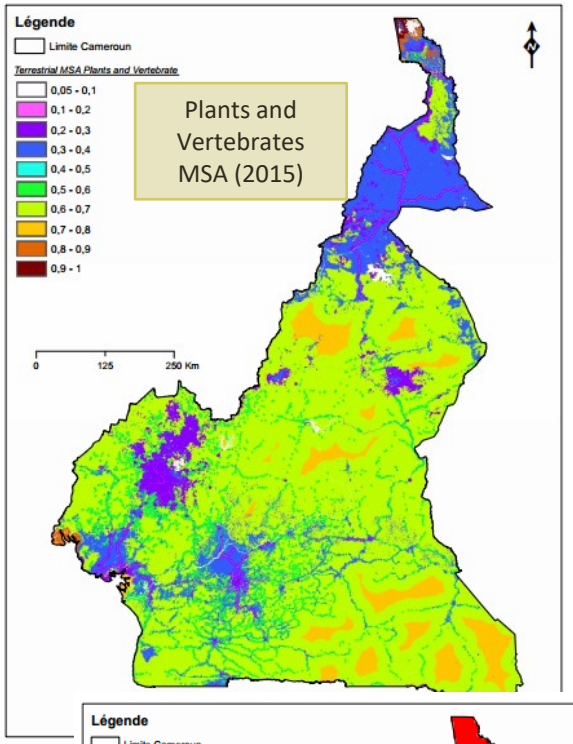
(Conceived from geo-referencing data in J.M Onana and M. Cheek (2011)

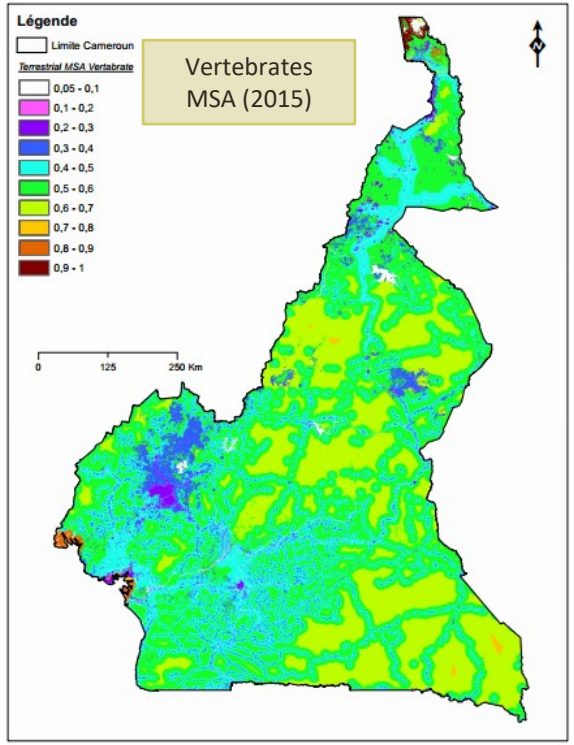
MAJOR FINDINGS

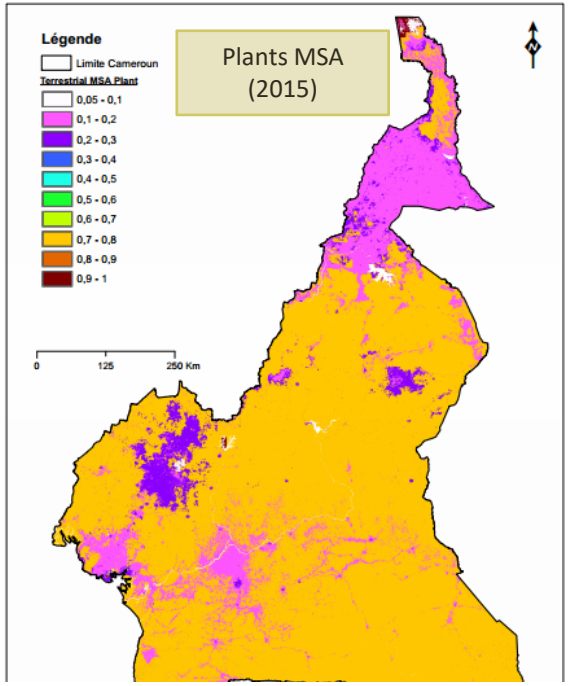
Spatial distribution and concentration of elephants compared to their natural distribution pattern

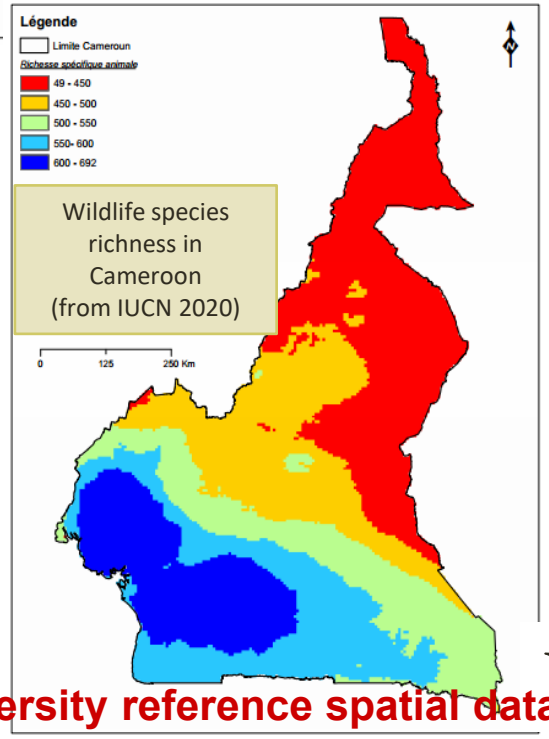
Extracted from different wildlife surveys







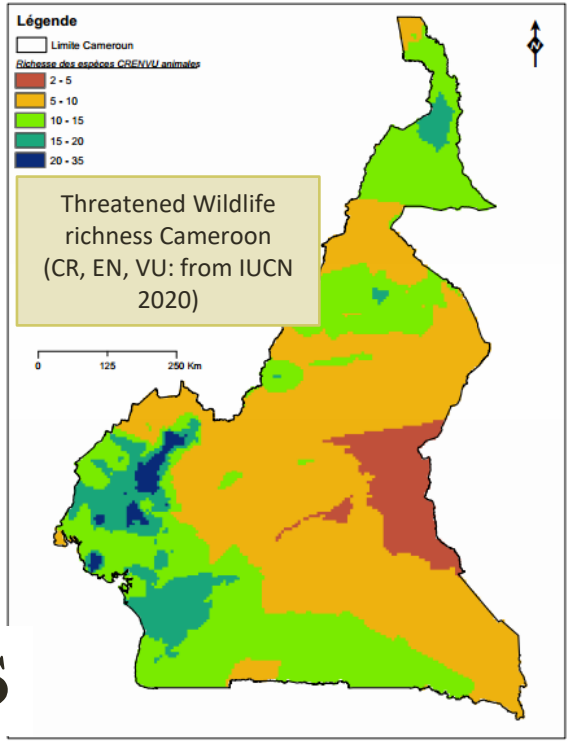




Better Knowledge on spatial distribution and abundance of Plants, Vertebrates, and Threatened species at the national level

NB. Useful for land planning

Extracted from GLOBIO 4 and IUCN database



Biodiversity reference spatial data

MAJOR FINDINGS

MAJOR FINDINGS

Biodiversity data updates

Biodiversity	Species	Number of threatened species	Threatened			Endemic
			CR	EN	VU	
Flora	8500	894	166	390	338	595
Mammals	300 to 400	50	3	15	10	21
Birds	903	35	0	5	4	7
Reptiles	289	16	0	3	2	23
Amphibians	222	103	19	25	13	67
Fishes	1065	127	37	47	43	120
Insects	1000 to 2084	Data deficiency				
Fungi	1150					

- Data do not have the same completeness for parameters considered from one ecosystem to another. Some ecosystems (Forest) have more data than others ;
- Data on ecosystem services are mostly partial or unavailable for some;

N.B: Cross checks through a national survey (field and local database analysis) should be conducted to ensure accuracy of reference data.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Trends and main drivers of BES changes

TRENDS

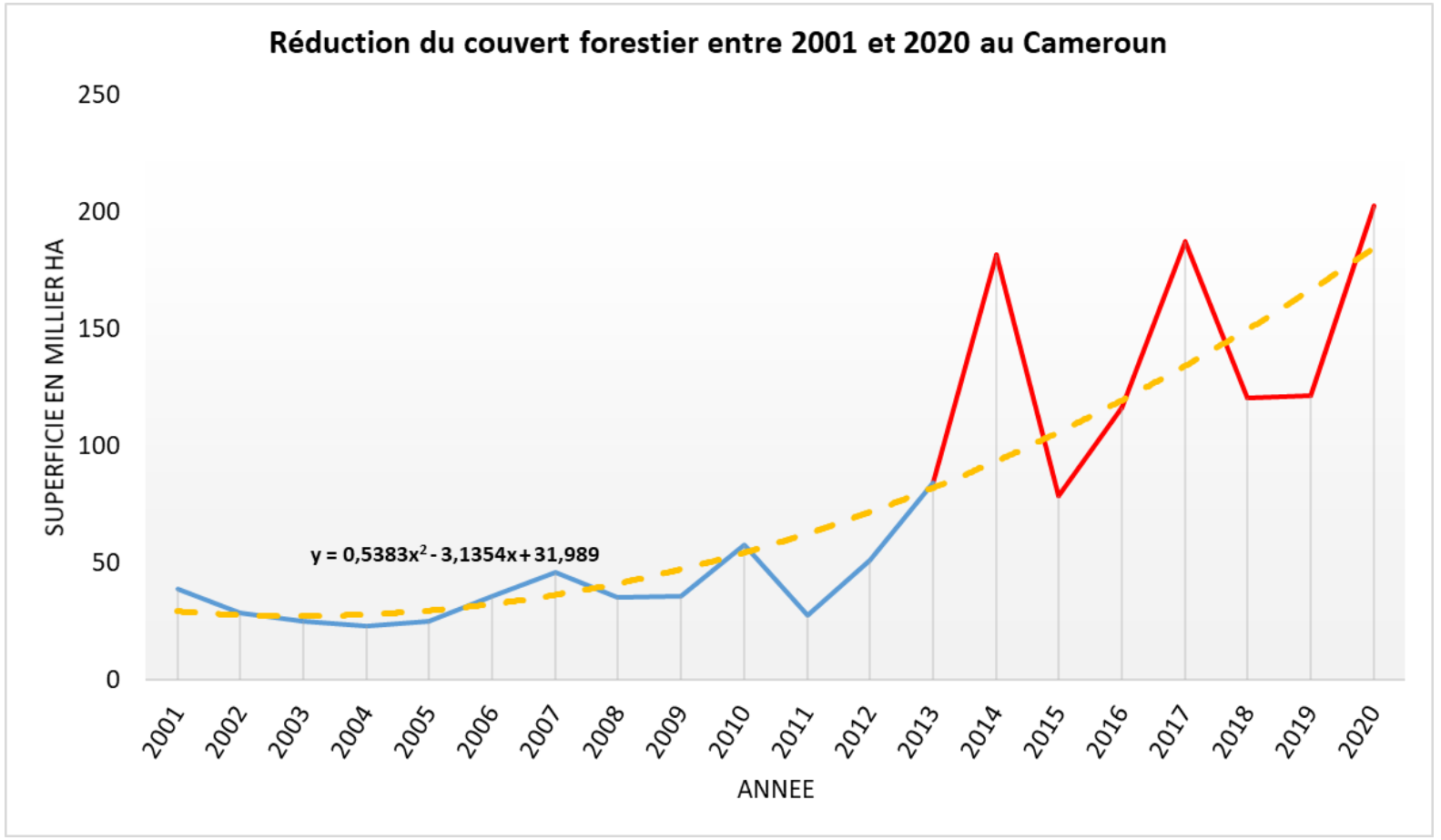
- BES assessment parameters indicate: species decline, reduction of some ecosystem extent (forest, savanna, coastal) and loss of potential services, with severe effects in the semi arid area *(NB: Cameroon is among the countries recording the highest number (61%) of endangered and critically endangered species in the Guinean forests of West Africa)*

DRIVERS

- Seven (07) major and crosscutting direct drivers of BES change in all six ecosystems of Cameroon amongst 21 identified (others are climate change)
- **Uncontrolled, unsustainable, inappropriate planning** of development activities like small scale agriculture, agro-industries, infrastructure, urbanization, mining and NTFPs exploitation are the most common drivers of BES change.
- **NB:** Inappropriate land planning provides an enabling environment for cumulative effects of the above mentioned drivers

MAJOR FINDINGS

Trends and main drivers of BES changes



Trends in forest cover loss from 2001 to 2020 in Cameroon

MAJOR FINDINGS

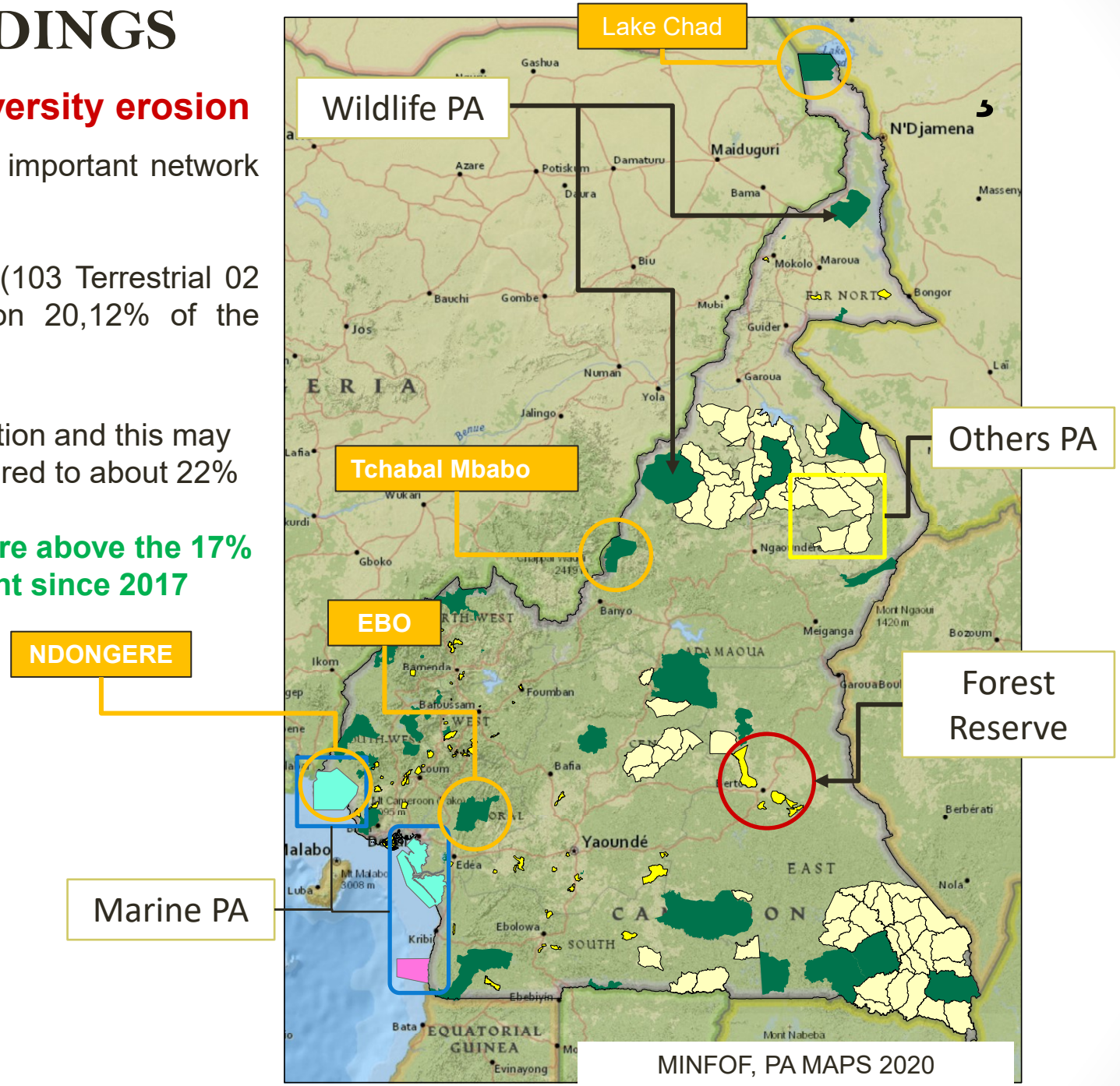
Response to biodiversity erosion

Cameroon has set an important network of Protected Areas

Since 2017, 105 PAs (103 Terrestrial 02 Marine) established on 20,12% of the National territory

13 PAs are under creation and this may increase the area covered to about 22%

Cameroon in therefore above the 17% of its engagement since 2017



MAJOR FINDINGS

BES Contribution to Wellbeing

The multidimensional benefits of Cameroon's wealth in nature to reduce poverty and improve the wellbeing (nutrition, income, health, culture, etc.) of its people within the new paradigm for development remains highly untapped.

- Approximately 58% of Cameroonians are engaged in the collection of Non Timber Forest products (NTFPs)
- Bush meat provides 80% of protein intake for rural populations
- From a huge reservoir of cultural values and traditional knowledge (TK) wild species are used for food, medicine or social cohesion, 801 plants species are identified to cure diseases (Malaria, measles, benign prostatic hypertrophy, hepatitis B, COVID 19, etc.)

Contribution of BES to human wellbeing finally depends on:

- Actual and Projected Availability (quantity, amount used by communities, auto regeneration capacity, cumulative effect of exploitation, etc.),
- Human dependency (level of poverty, rurality, access to alternative services, etc.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Future trends of BES according to scenarios and Development options

In the projected development pathway, Cameroon's unique biological diversity and ecosystem services will further decline in all ecosystems by 2050 and jeopardize their potential to sustainably contribute to human wellbeing

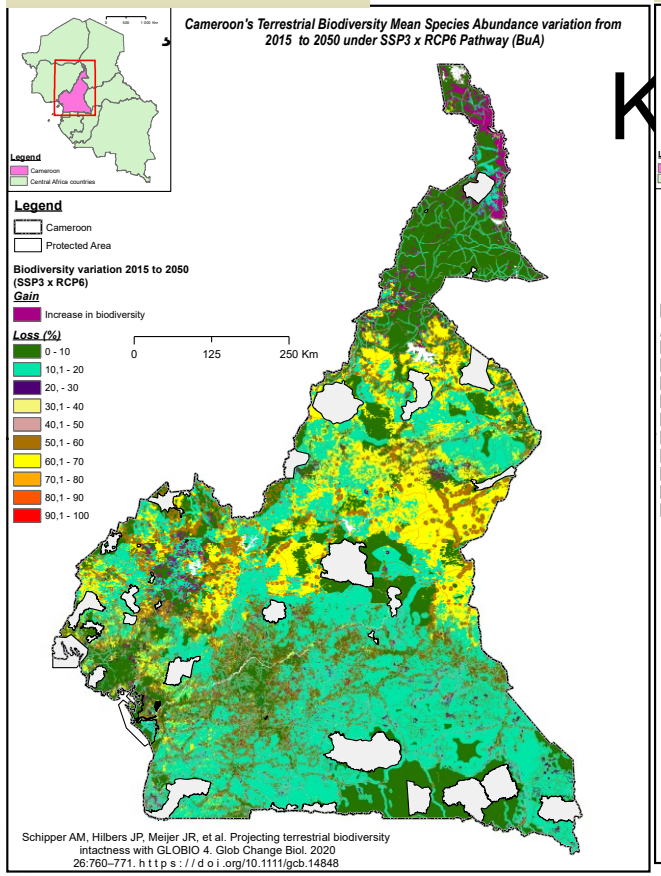
- Under all BES scenarios, models and development options, Cameroon may inevitably loss at least 20% of its biodiversity intactness by 2050. This loss may reach 70% in certain sites and under enabling conditions.

MAJOR FINDINGS

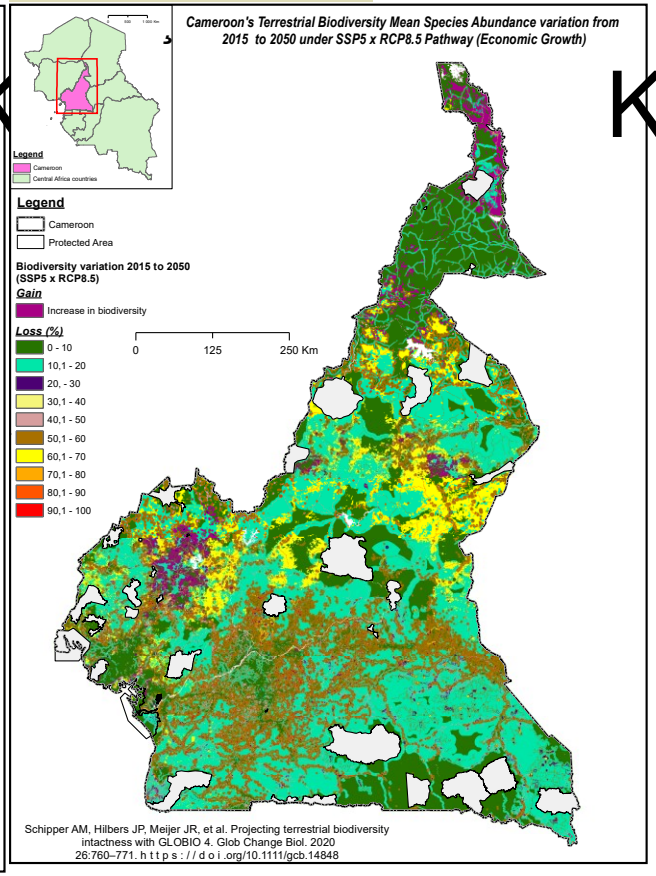
Future trends of BES according to scenarios and Development options

Variation and occurrence of biodiversity changes under different Archetypes

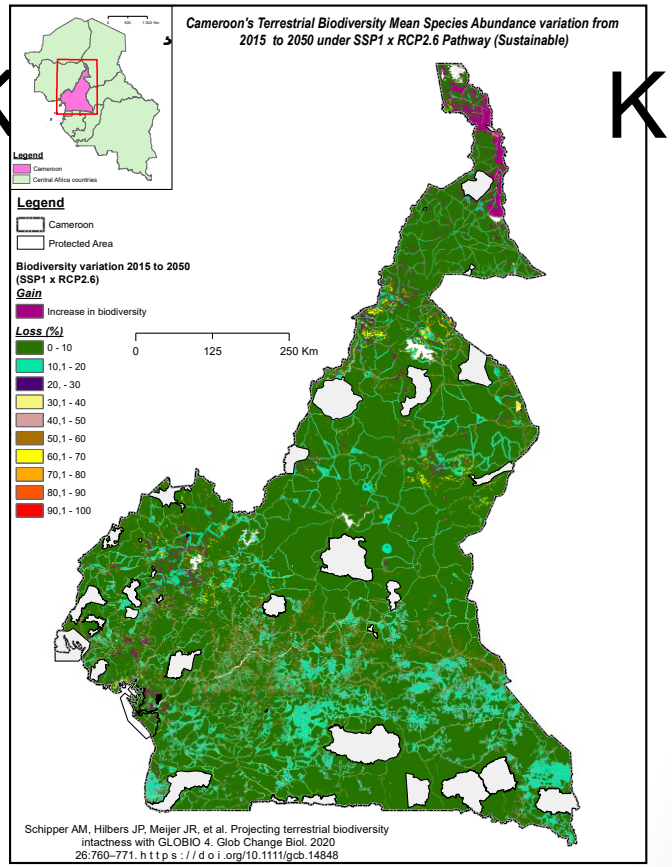
BaU Change 2015 - 2050



EG Change 2015 - 2050



Sus. Change 2015 - 2050



MAJOR FINDINGS

Future trends of BES according to scenarios and Development options

- Projected development paradigm will impact the wellbeing of indigenous peoples and local communities whose livelihoods intrinsically depend on BES in a context where rurality will still be at least 30-35% by 2030

- Laying emphasis on the BaU and economic growth models, protected areas will be the strongholds of biodiversity in the national territory.

- Highly threatened small-sized isolated protected areas portray the need to consider biological connectivity among protected areas.

- PA location, size, connectivity and the robustness of conservation and management actions, will determine the capacity to ensure long term conservation of biodiversity and enhanced sustainable development

- Sustainable spatial planning of BES conservation and management, sustainable food and energy production and enforced environmental safeguards are the three (03) key policy options to reconcile BES conservation with the country's development needs and increase contribution to human wellbeing by 2030.

Thanks for your kind attention

Q&A

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

@Alexander

Impact from the Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment: Use of the assessment

Professor William Mala
Coordinating Lead Author (CLA)

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Impacts of the Cameroon's NEA: *Use of the assessment: linkages to policy and decision-making*

Webinar: Global presentation of Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment

9th March 2022, Yaounde, Cameroon

William A. Mala
Lead Coordinating Author
University of Yaounde I

Plan

- ✓Context
- ✓Approach
- ✓Findings
- ✓Concluding remarks

Context (1.1)

NBSAPII???

PNACC

GDP

SDGs

Agroecological Approach

REDD+ Strategy

Ecosystem based Approach ???

NDS30

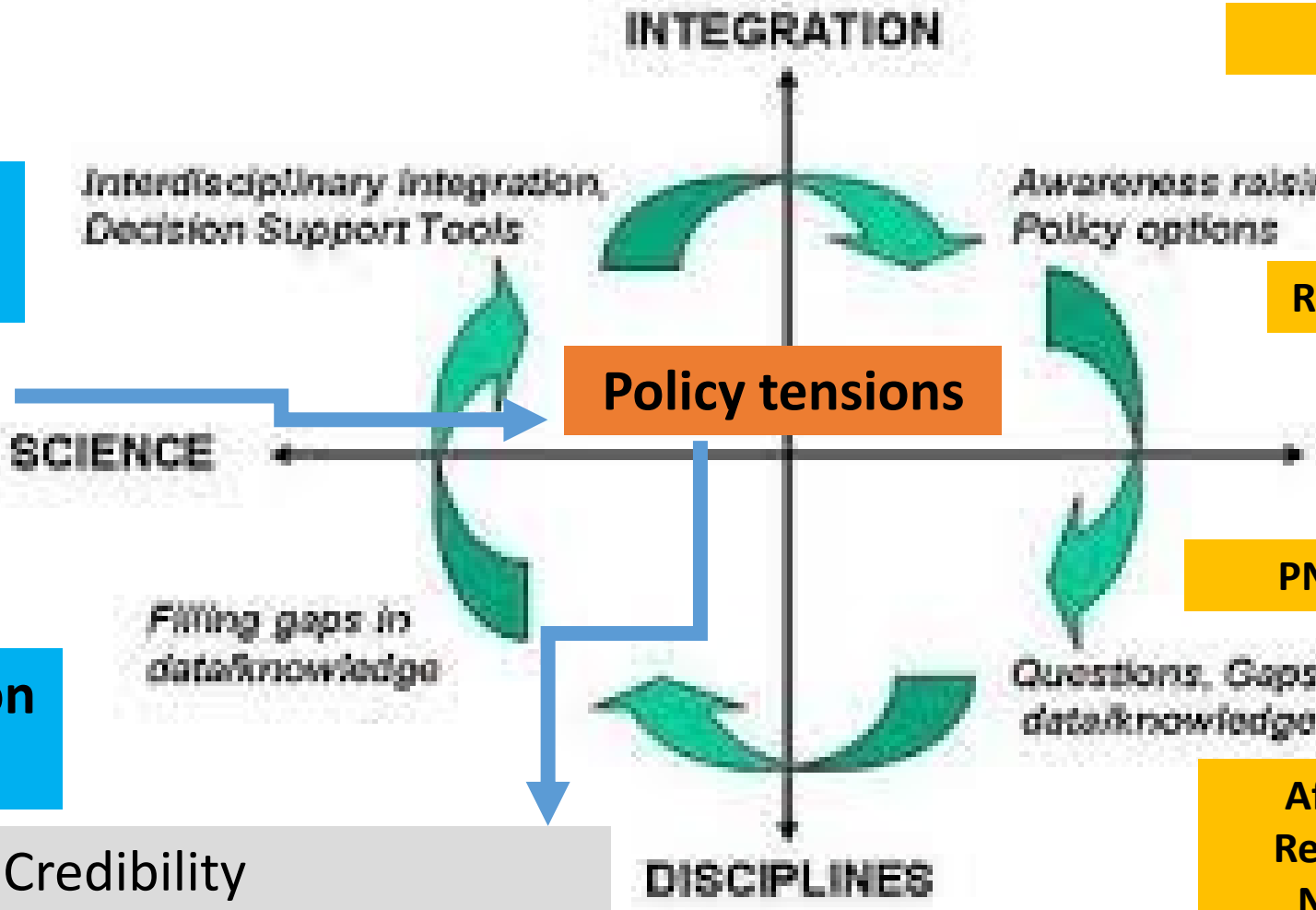
PNIACC

BES???

Decentralisation Approach

Paris Agree-ment targets

Afforestation/ Reafforestation Nationa Plan



Credibility
Relevance, legitimacy & effectiveness

Context (1.2)

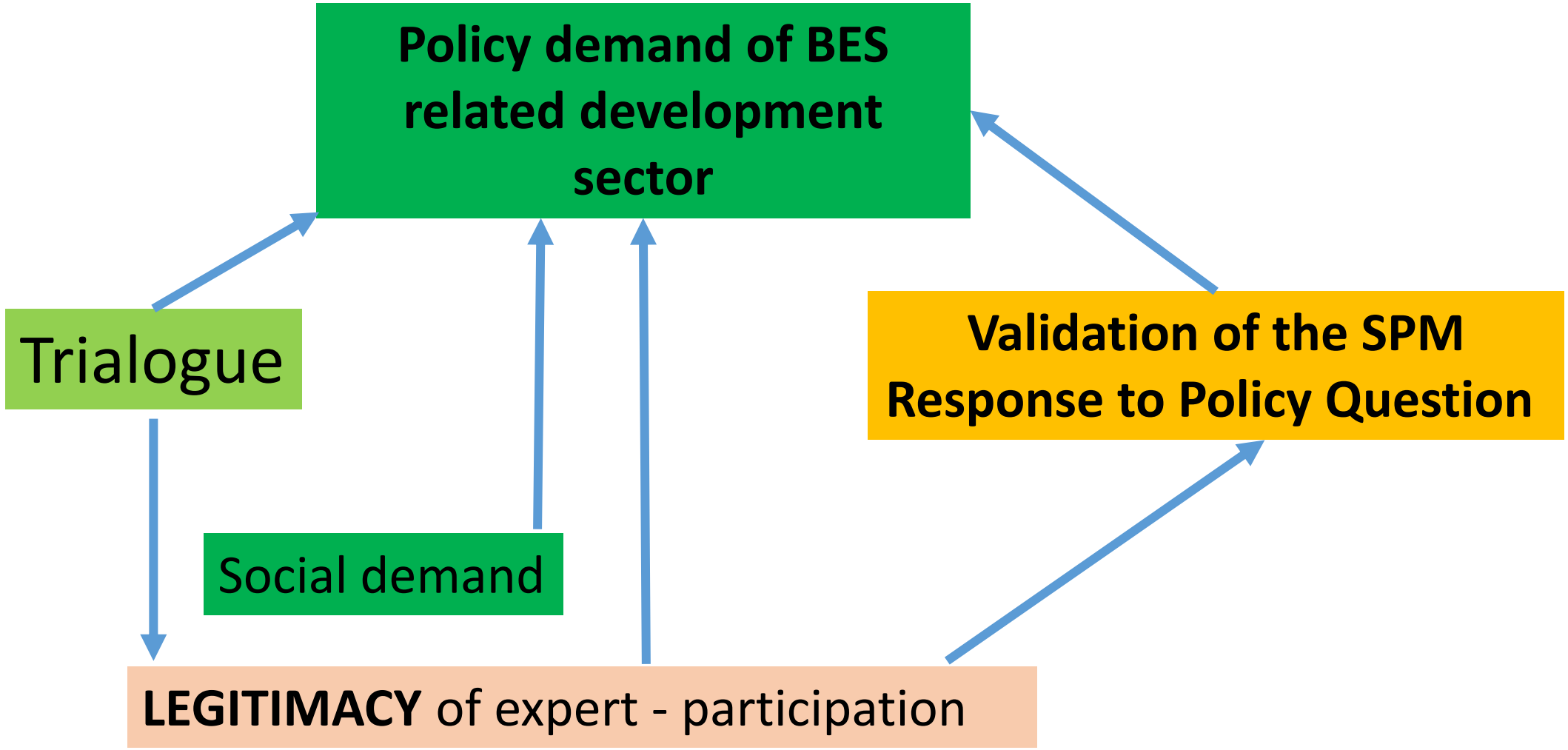
Table 1. An overview of existing Science Policy Interface (SPI) tension on BES-Sector nexus.

Ecosystem services	Products/Benefits	Sectors/Ministries	Perception of the tension in defining priority (1) Low to (++++) High
Provisioning services	Food: crops, fruit & fish	MINADER/MINFOF/MINEPIA	++++
	Fuel	MINFOF/MINEE/MINEPDED	+
	Fiber : timber & wool	MINFOF/MINMIDT	+
	Biochemicals, Natural medicines/ pharmaceuticals	MINRESI/MINADER/ MINSANTE/MINRESI/ MINCOMMERCE	++++
	Genetic resources for plant/animal breeding & biotechnology	MINRESI/MINADER/MINEPDED/ Universities	++++

Findings

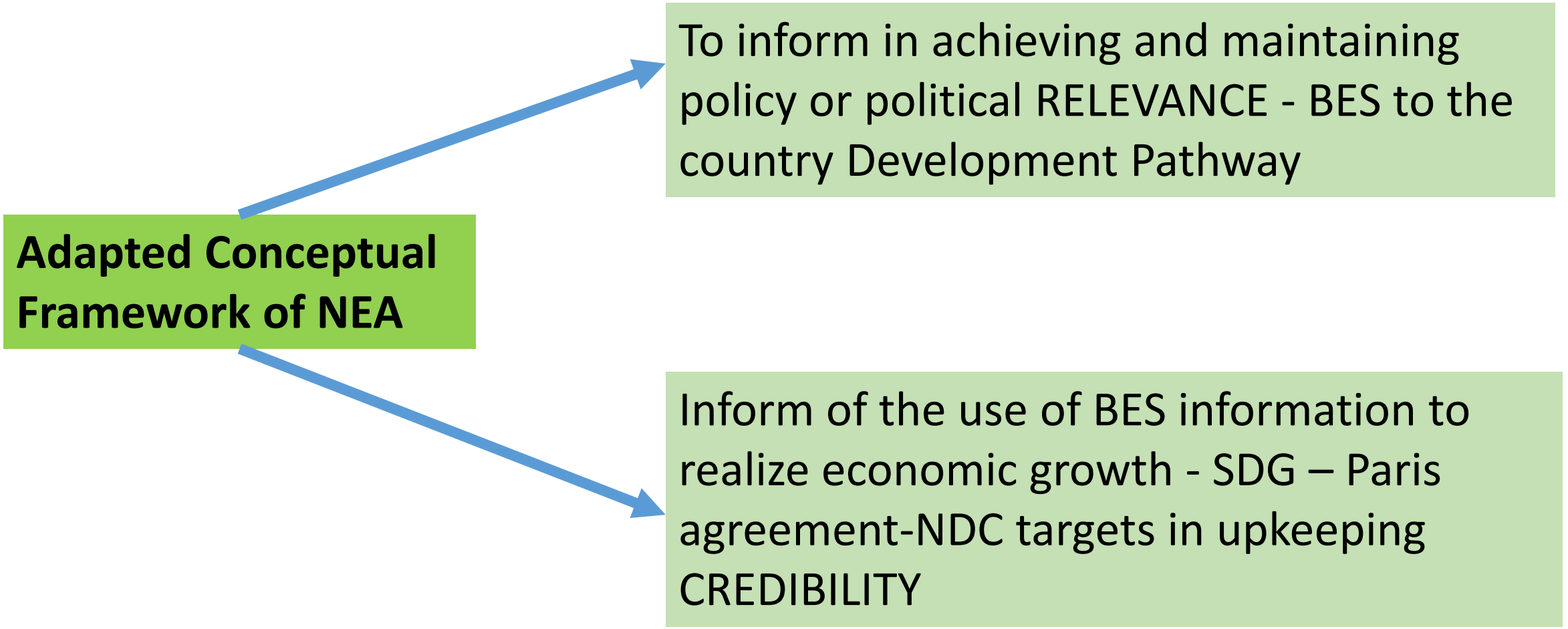
Institutionalization of the science policy interface (SPI)

Operational and **effectiveness** of the SPI Platform (SPIF)



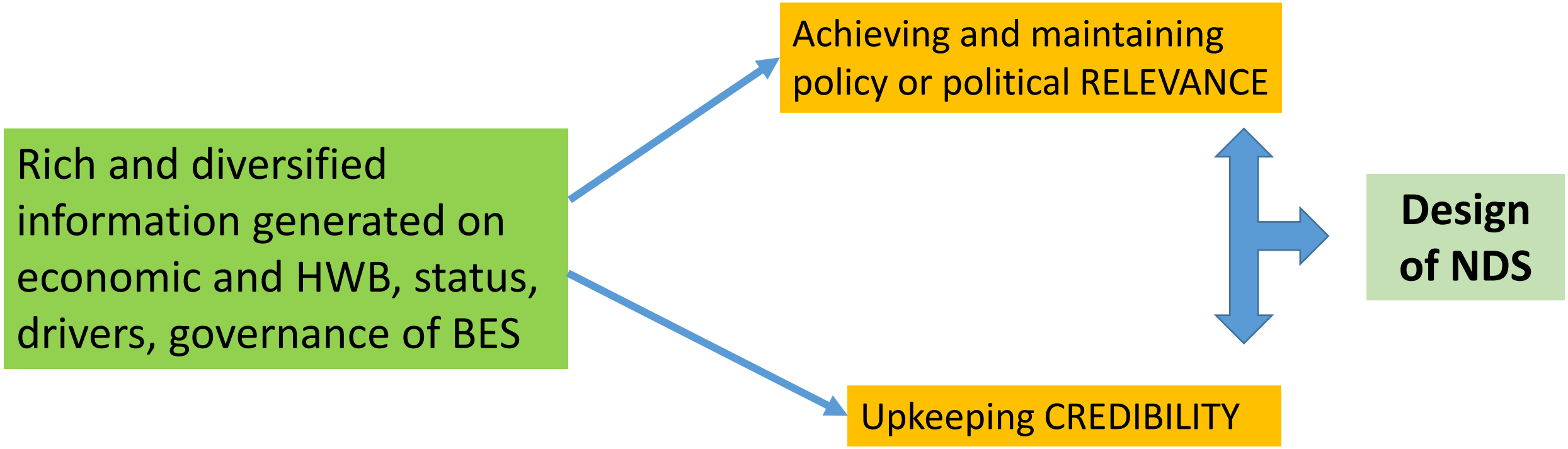
Findings

Policy consensus on the complementary of BES approach



Findings

Policy consensus in endorsing the gaps of the BES mainstreaming in the NDS



Findings

Policy commitment of the SPIP

Endorsement of SPM by development sectors

Commitment to use information credible information as a baseline of the revision of the NBSAPII

Support the revision of NDS using BES information

Thank you for your kind attention

Merci pour votre amiable attention

Impact from the Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment: Achievements so far and key lessons learned

Dr. Phil René Oyono
Coordinating Lead Author (CLA)

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Impact de l'Evaluation Nationale du Cameroun

Acquis et Leçons Apprises

Phil René Oyono – Coordinateur d'auteurs principaux

Arrière-Plan

1. *Elle s'appuie sur, entre autres : la Version 2 du Plan d'Action et Stratégie National(e) de la Biodiversité (PASNB II, 2012). Mais aussi sur l'évaluation du millénaire des écosystèmes et les évaluations globale et africaine faites dans le cadre de IPBES.*
2. *Cependant elle apparaît comme l'évaluation nationale du statut de la BSE et de l'état de la connaissance scientifique inhérente la plus complète et la plus profonde en termes thématiques et de couverture du territoire et des écosystèmes constitutifs.*
4. *Dans ces conditions, N-BESA se trouve à l'intersection d'innombrables attentes.*

Sigles *– BSE: biodiversité et services écosystémiques; N-BESA: National Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Assessment.*

Acquis Majeurs

- ***L'évaluation s'est soldée par un large éventail d'accomplissements, eux-mêmes traduites en acquis sur lesquels les prochaines évaluations, la science et les politiques devraient s'appuyer*** *:*
- *(i) la mobilisation, dans un effort transdisciplinaire, d'une cinquantaine d'experts de tous les horizons, y compris* les *détenteurs des connaissances locales ;*
- *(ii) la prise en compte, pour la première fois dans une évaluation, de l'ensemble des écosystèmes nationaux, de toutes les composantes de la biodiversité et de toute la typologie des services écosystémiques ;*
- *(iii) A travers une compréhension poussée, l'évaluation a débouché sur l'appropriation et l'internationalisation du Cadre Conceptuel proposé par IPBES.*

Acquis Majeurs (suite)

(iv) L'évaluation dote le Cameroun d'un outil innovant : en plus de la BSE, elle loge le "bien-être humain", la croissance inclusive et la stratégie de développement nationale au coeur de son approche.

(v) Une inestimable base de données – combinant le passé et le présent - sur le statut de la BSE, les tendances qu'elle offre, les moteurs du changement qui l'affectent, sa gouvernance est désormais disponible.

(vi) N-BESA a doté le Cameroun de scénarios du futur sur l'articulation de la BSE et des objectifs de développement national.

(vii) N-BESA est une "photographie" de la BSE sur une période donnée et un effort synchronique dont se serviront les futures évaluations;

(viii) L'évaluation a été un mécanisme institutionnel, en ce sens qu'elle a consolidé l'interface «science-politiques » à traves des dizaines de rencontres, le travail par pairs, la construction d'un

Leçons Apprises

- ***Ce que nous avons appris de l'évaluation et de ses contours scientifiques, institutionnels et politiques est que:***
- *(i) N-BESA nous apprend que tous les chapitres de l'évaluation sont interdépendants et interconnectés, à la fois logiquement et thématiquement. L'évaluation se démarque ainsi comme un résultat collaboratif et interactif.*
- *(ii) la gestion de la BSE se trouve à la confluence d'un faisceau d'expertises et de pratiques de professionnels. La connaissance inhérente exige donc la combinaison de toutes les disciplines du corpus des sciences biophysiques, du corpus des sciences sociales et des ethnosciences;*

Leçons Apprises (suite)

- *(iii) la multidisciplinarité et la transdisciplinarité de l'équipe d'évaluation a été un atout incommensurable. Le rôle absolument complémentaire des sciences sociales est apparu, démontrant qu'aucune science ne peut se substituer à une autre science. N-BESA enseigne que Les systèmes de connaissances ne sont pas mutuellement exclusifs;*
- *(iv) N-BESA a été un effort fastidieux et sans précédent. Mais l'observation de l'état de la BSE et de son évolution le long du temps demande des observations spécifiques et/ou thématiques.*
- *(v) les dynamiques de la BSE en cours nécessitent une forte capacité de réponse et d'anticipation. Pour réagir et anticiper, il faut produire constamment la connaissance et la synthétiser.*

Leçons Apprises (suite)

- *(vi) nous avons appris que l'assemblage des données sur la BSE sur une base écosystémique et à l'échelle nationale comporte de nombreuses complexités, y compris: la disponibilité des données d'année en année; l'équilibre entre les régions du pays; l'équilibre entre les écosystèmes; la prise en compte de tous les services écosystémiques; la cohérence entre les données sur une même thématique;*
- *(vii) au regard des effets potentiels de l'érosion de la biodiversité sur les populations, N-BESA conforte l'idée selon laquelle la disponibilité des biens de la nature et la santé de la BSE, d'une part, et, d'autre part, le bien-être humain sont interdépendants;*

Leçons Apprises (suite)

- *(viii) Les scénarios possibles proposés par N-BESA sont des alertes et des messages. Il sera cependant difficile d'avoir un "ciel bleu" si la science et la formulation des politiques ne cheminent pas main dans la main pour gérer la complexité, l'incertitude et l'imprévisibilité à travers une vision placée sur le long terme;*
- *(ix) N-BESA a permis d'établir la nécessité d'une plus grande prise en compte de la BSE dans les politiques et les interventions sectorielles;*
- *(x) Le cameroun est un pays-phare dans la production des outils gouvernance de la BSE. Cependant l'opérationnalisation reste un défi.*

Thanks for your kind attention

Cameroon’s national ecosystem assessment next steps

Madame Joséphine Eloundou
National Focal Point for IPBES

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,
DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE ET
DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
PROTECTION OF NATURE AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Global Presentation of Cameroon's National Ecosystem Assessment

09 March 2022

Next Steps in the valorization of Cameroon's NEA

Par :

Mme BEYALA Joséphine Epse ELOUNDOU

CT1/POINT FOCAL NATIONAL CDB/IPBES

MINEPDED-YAOUNDE

Introduction

The overview of the main findings, the achievements and the key lessons learned have just portrayed the immense work that was conducted in Cameroon throughout the assessment period.

The essence of the assessment was consolidated and expressed as key messages in the summary for policymakers.

This achievement inevitably calls for the need to set the way forward. Therefore, what next?

Way forward

1. National communication strategy on NEA
2. Capacity building of the NP-SPBES
3. Mainstreaming of BES in sector-based interventions
4. Capacity building to support science-based policy and decision making
5. Preparation of Cameroon's Official Position on the Post 2020 GBF

1. National Communication Strategy on NEA

Editing of the assessment report and the SPM

Elaboration of the communication plan based on the NCS and the main findings from NEA

Organisation of national communications, sensitisation campaigns and capacity building workshops for various stakeholders

2. Functional and operational capacity building of the NP-SPBES

Elaboration of guidelines for conducting BES assessments in Cameroon

Elaboration of guidelines for BES valuation and accounting in Cameroon

Organisation of a capacity building sessions for members of the NP-SPBES on new IPBES tools and methodologies

3. Mainstreaming of BES in sector-based interventions

Elaboration of concept notes to share the key findings and messages from the NEA to key sector institutions

Advocacy for the integration of biodiversity in the National Development Strategy (NDS30)

Revision/Update of Cameroon's NBSAPII

4. Capacity building to support science-based policy and decision making

Definition by the NP-SPBES of priority research areas required to fill the knowledge gaps identified by the NEA

Building a database to host data on biodiversity surveys and related studies in support to the CHM

Facilitating fellowship and exchange programs on food security-water and energy nexus for staff of MINEPDED, MINEPAT and young researchers

5. Preparation of Cameroon's Official Position on the Post 2020 GBF

Participation in side-events to share Cameroon's experiences with conducting NEA

Building on the main findings, headline and key messages to finalise Cameroon's position on the post 2020 GBF

Preparation and participation of Cameroon's delegation at COP15

CONCLUSION

Cameroon is thriving and moving forward with the vision of living in harmony with nature, as shown by the NEA next steps that pave the way for operational actions for human well-being and the planet.

An enabling environment to catalyse actions is much needed because this ambition will only be possible with the involvement of all the stakeholders and relentless support of the technical and financial development partners.

MERCI DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION

Q&A

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

What's next?

Webinar: Global presentation of Colombia's National Ecosystem Assessment

➥ 26th of April 2022 from 14:00 – 15:30 GMT

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@R.Saunders_au

Thank you!

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