United Nations Development Programme
Country: Cameroon
PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: A bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*)

UNDAF Outcome(s): By 2017, develop national institutions and implement participatory policies and strategies conducive to sustainable development and an inclusive growth

UNDP Strategic Plan Primary Outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

UNDP Strategic Plan: Integrated Results and Resources Framework:

OUTPUT 2.5 Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of countries with legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.

a) Legal frameworks
b) Policy frameworks
c) Institutional frameworks

Expected CPAP Outcome(s): Improving the resilience of populations to climate change effects

Expected CPAP Output (s): National institutions / local and target populations able to sustainably manage the ecosystem through their agro-forestry-pastoral practices

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: MINEPDED

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: MINEPDED: Ministry of Environment, Natural Protection and Sustainable Development – GEF Small Grants Program – ERUDEF: Environment and Rural Development Foundation.

Brief Description:

This three-year medium-size project focuses on building capacities at the national and local levels to develop value chains for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* that are compliant with the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) principles enshrined in the Nagoya Protocol under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project takes a bottom-up approach by working with local communities on ABS. It will also use this community-level experience to inform changes in the legal framework. The expected global environmental benefits include: (i) Contributing to the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD and the Aichi Targets, thereby reducing the rate of loss of global biodiversity; (ii) Enabling local communities and countries to reduce biodiversity loss by deriving greater economic benefits from genetic resources, thereby providing incentives for biodiversity conservation; (iii) Strengthening the rights and stewardship of ILCs to their resources and TK, thereby contributing to the local conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Furthermore, the experience with developing these two value chains will lay the ground work for establishment of other value chains in the country and the region.

Programme Period:	2013-2017
Atlas Award ID:	00090258
Project ID:	00096111
PIMS # (UNDP):	5387
Start date:	October 2016
End Date :	October 2019
Management Arrangements:	NIM
PAC Meeting Date:	September 2015
Submission Date:	March 30, 2016

Total resources required:	USD 2,600,000
Total allocated resources (cash):	USD 2,100,000
o GEF	USD 500,000
o NPIF	USD 400,000
o MINEPDED	USD 800,000
o ERUDEF	USD 400,000
In-kind contributions:	USD 500,000
o MINEPDED	USD 400,000
o ERUDEF	USD 100,000

Agreed by (Government):

Name	Signature	Date
HELE Pierre		22 DEC 201

Agreed by (UNDP):

Name	Signature	Date
Najat Rochdi (Mrs.) Représentant Résident		05 DEC 2016

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ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
APR/ PIR	Annual performance Review/ Project Implementation Review
aTK	associated Traditional Knowledge
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCP	Bio cultural Community Protocol
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFA	Communauté Française d'Afrique
CAN	Competent National Authority
COMIFAC	Central African Forests Commission
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
EEG	Environment and Energy Group
ERuDeF	Environment and Rural Development Foundation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCFA	Franc de la Communauté Française d'Afrique
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GmbH
GR	Genetic Resource
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Center
ID	Identification
ILCs	Indigenous and Local Communities
IP	Intellectual Property
IRAD	Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (Cameroon)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MAT	Mutually Agreed Terms
MFI COOPEC	Micro Finance Coopérative Epargne et Crédit
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Trade
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Protection, Nature and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Fisheries, Livestock, and Animal Husbandry
MINFOF	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
MINJUSTICE	Ministry of Justice
MINPMESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise
MINRESI	Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MIS	Market Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
ONEPCAM	Office National de l'Eau Potable du Maroc Filiale Cameroun
OPFCR	Organisation pour la Protection de la Forêt Camerounaise et de ses Ressources
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PFNL	Produits Forestier Non Ligneux
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Progress Reports
RESP	Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STA	Senior Technical Adviser

TK	Traditional Knowledge
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
UNEP/ GEF	United Nations Environment Programme/ Global Environment Facility
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Center
USD	United States Dollar

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Background on access and benefit sharing related to the utilization of genetic resources

The 193 nations that have signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have committed to developing a legal framework for access to genetic resources and the equitable sharing of benefits (the third of three objectives of the CBD). This third objective has been identified as crucial in order to implement the first and second objectives of the CBD, namely the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. After lengthy negotiations, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) was adopted in October 2010. It lays down concrete ABS principles to be adhered to by CBD member states and establishes an international mechanism for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources. Under the Nagoya Protocol, the utilization of genetic resources (GRs) means "to conduct research and development on the genetic and/ or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology"[1]. The aim is not only to prevent bio piracy – the illegal appropriation of GRs and/ or associated traditional knowledge (aTK) – but also to facilitate access to GRs and thereby provide an incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

CBD member states now have to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and are faced with the challenge of reflecting it in their national legal frameworks, as well as promoting value chains addressing the specificities of genetic or biochemical compounds arising from biodiversity that are compliant with the Nagoya Protocol. While some countries already had ABS regulations or policies in place before the Nagoya Protocol was adopted, the extent of good practice on ABS is still limited. One of the most challenging aspects countries have to come to terms with is the role of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in these value chains. Challenges include the development of adequate processes for the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) of ILCs, local capacities for the negotiation of Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and related ABS contracts, as well as a general awareness amongst ILCs of rights under the Nagoya Protocol and national laws.

1.2 Legal frameworks in Cameroon with respect to ABS

In Cameroon, a national ABS strategy (see Annex 8) has been developed by the government with the involvement of key stakeholders and supported by financing from the GEF[2]. This strategy translates the regional ABS strategy of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) to the national level. A national, multi-stakeholder ABS committee is in place. This committee has finalized an interim decree (Decree No. 2014/ 262 of 22 July 2014) (see Annex 9) in order to regulate ABS until a permanent legal framework can be enacted. The rights of indigenous and local communities regarding genetic resources, as well as the legal protection of aTK, are, however, not yet sufficiently clarified.

1.3 Background on (a) *Echinops giganteus*[3] and (b) *Mondia whitei*

(a) The principal ABS value chain targeted through this project is based on the herb *Echinops giganteus*, which is an endemic species of Cameroon. The plant is found in only three regions of Cameroon – the southwest, west, and the northwest regions[4]. Even in these regions, it is found only in some specific areas. In the west, it is found in the Bafou area. In the southwest, the plant can be

[1] Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity: text and annex, 2011, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Environmental Programme

[2] Support for National Implementation of ABS in Six African Countries, a GEF-5 full-size project implemented by UNEP/ GEF with GIZ as Lead Executing Agency

[3] This section draws from "*Echinops Giganteus*: Weed or Giant Miracle Plant?" By S. Sumbelle in "The Green Vision Newspaper". Extracted from the internet at http://www.thegreenvisionnewspaper.com/Echinops%20Giganteus.html on 20 April, 2015.

[4] The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten semi-autonomous regions, each under the administration of an elected Regional Council.

found only on the mountainous slopes of Lebialem Division which make up the Mt. Bamboutos. It grows at altitudes ranging from 950 to 2400 m.

Each locality in the Mt. Bamboutos area has a different vernacular name for this plant. The common name in the villages of Bamumbu, Magha and Mundani is "Ayilagwem". Bafou villages use the names "Kahgoh" or "Tsegem" while in the M'muock Leteh and Mbessang villages, it is referred to as "Soapte" or "Kessa".

Echinops giganteus is an herbaceous perennial plant belonging to the order Asterales and to the family Asteraceae/Compositae. The genus *Echinops* is composed of about 120 species of flowering plants commonly known as globe thistles which are native to Europe, East-Central Asia and to the mountains of tropical Africa. It can easily be recognized by its big spiny leaves and globe thistle or "ball" which grows at the tip of the plant. The seeds of this plant are found within the globe thistle.

Local use: The roots, flowers and leaves are often harvested by the local people to treat many types of ailments such as yellow fever, abdominal pain, constipation, cough, menstrual pain, respiratory problems, hernias, dental pain, and general body pains. It is also commonly utilized for its culinary properties. *Echinops* is used as a spice in traditional Cameroonian dishes such as Nkui and Achu, where the powder obtained from dried roots are mixed with other spices to give a unique taste to the food. In the western region of Cameroon its rhizomes are used as an ingredient in different culinary preparations and as a remedy against numerous diseases[5]. In the remote villages where the plant is found, the globe thistle serves as a ball for recreation. Even with its many uses, it is still considered a weed by some locals.

Other uses under research: The potential value of the resource for use in the fragrance and flavor sectors has been under investigation for several years. Research carried out by scientists indicates that the roots contain essential oils, which make it a potential aromatic plant. It has also exhibited cytotoxicity and antibacterial properties, thus providing baseline information for its potential use in contemporary medicine. To realize these benefits, the plant has to be dug up to obtain the roots which are of immense importance. Even though field evidence suggests that the plant can regenerate after harvesting through the part of the roots left underground, random and excessive harvesting could lead to the plant becoming threatened or extinct.

Mondia whitei is a popular medicinal plant which is endemic to Africa. In Cameroon the plant is found in only three regions of Cameroon – the southwest, west, and the northwest regions. Even in these regions, it is found only in some specific areas. In the Southwest the plant can be found only in Lebialem located in the North Eastern part of the Southwest Region of Cameroon between Latitudes 5^0 38' N and $5^0$43' N and Longitude 9^0 58' E and 10^0 27' E. The study area Bangang is located between latitudes 5°36'N and longitudes 9°54'E and (Lewoh) is located between latitudes $5^0$45' and $5^0$47' N and longitudes $9^0$91'E and $9^0$94' E and at altitudes ranging from 200-600 m and 145- 1835 m respectively.

There are different vernacular name for this plant. The common name in the villages of Lebialem are "Nkang bongo" and "Yang".

Mondia whitheii is a Liana or climbing shrub up to 8(–20) m long; roots woody when old, aromatic; latex present belonging to the order of *Apocynaceae*. The genus *Mondia* is native to Africa in the following countries: Cameroon, South Africa, Ivory Coast, Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi, Sudan, Angola, Zambia and Burundi. The Plant is found mainly in swamp forest in the tropical regions of Africa and occasionally in riverine and coastal forest, further north it is found in montane forests. It is currently restricted to lower elevations, although historically it was recorded in higher altitude midlands forest.

[5] Tchetcha, Dany. Literature Review on *Echinops Giganteus*. ERuDeF, November 2012

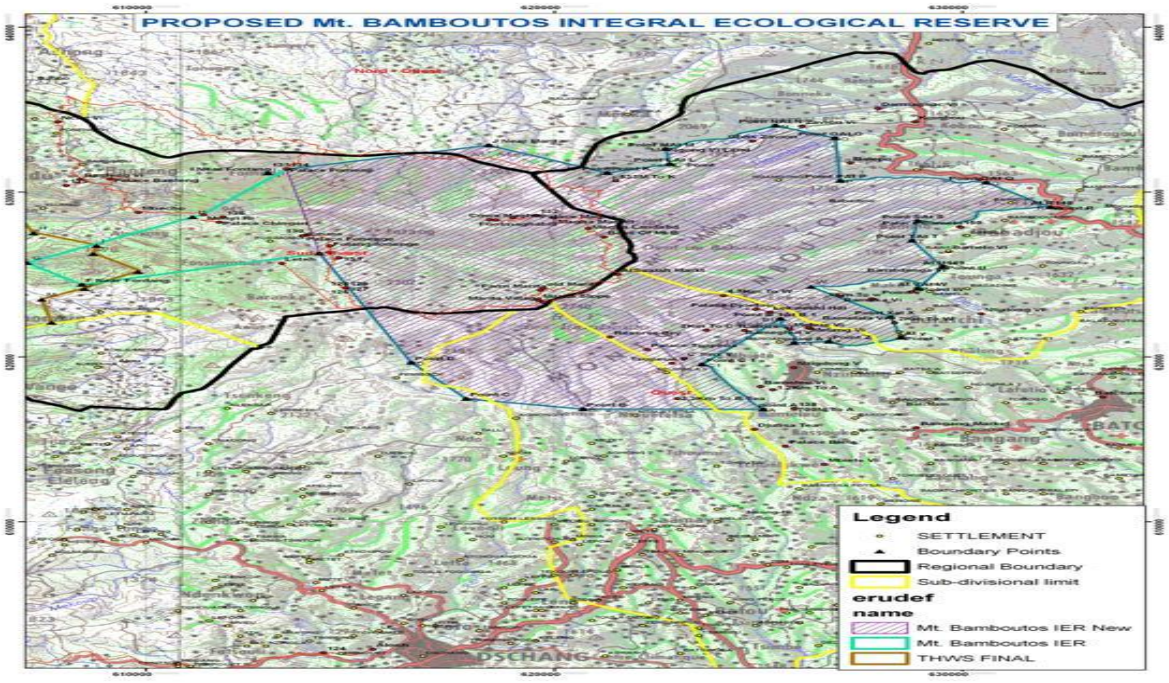
Local use: *Mondia whitei* is medicinally used. The roots and the root bark have a pronounced vanilla-like odor and taste like a mixture of licorice and ginger. The roots are highly valued as an aphrodisiac, to treat sexual weakness, prevent premature ejaculation and to increase sperm production. Usually the fresh or dried roots or the root bark are chewed for this purpose. A decoction or infusion of the root or root bark is widely taken to treat gastro-intestinal problems, stomach-ache and indigestion and as a restorative and appetite stimulant. A plant extract is taken to treat malaria. The leaves are squeezed in water and the filtrate is drunk to stop heavy post-partum bleeding. A root decoction is taken to treat urinary infections, jaundice and headache. The fresh or dried leaves are cooked, sometimes with peanut butter, and eaten as a vegetable.

Other uses under research: Preliminary research of the roots showed the presence of a volatile oil at 1–1.2%, a fixed oil at 2.8%, glucose at 20%, resin at 0.7% and a glycoside at 0.045%, as well as an unidentified glycoside in roots, stem and seeds. The roots contain the minerals Zn, Fe, Ca, Se and Mg and vitamins A, D and K. The volatile oil of the roots caused inflammation and reddening of the skin, irritation of the mucous membranes and relaxes mammalian intestinal smooth muscles. In mice a motor excitation was observed. In frogs the glycoside caused respiratory paralysis and paralysis of the spinal reflexes. The heart increased first in force, then weakened and finally ended into a heart block. The seeds probably contain more of this glycoside.
A methyl chloride extract of the roots yielded 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde and 3-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (isovanillin), which are responsible for the vanilla-like odour. 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde is a potent tyrosinase inhibitor. From the organic fraction of a crude methanol extract of the roots the following compounds were also isolated: the triterpene squalene, β-sitosterol, 6-methoxy-7-hydroxycoumarin, 6-methoxy-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin, propacin and the unusual 5-chloropropacin. Beyond its possible pharmacological capabilities, it is also nutritious having tested positive for micronutrients like vitamins A, D, E, and K, zinc, iron, magnesium, and calcium. Its aroma makes it useful as a food-flavoring agent. Beyond its possible pharmacological capabilities, it is also nutritious having tested positive for micronutrients like vitamins A, D, E, and K, zinc, iron, magnesium, and calcium. Its aroma makes it useful as a food-flavoring agent. It's not only good for people but animals too. It's a valuable and nutritious animal food, though it is unpalatable for goats. It also increases milk production in Fresian cows and lactating mothers (yes real human beings)

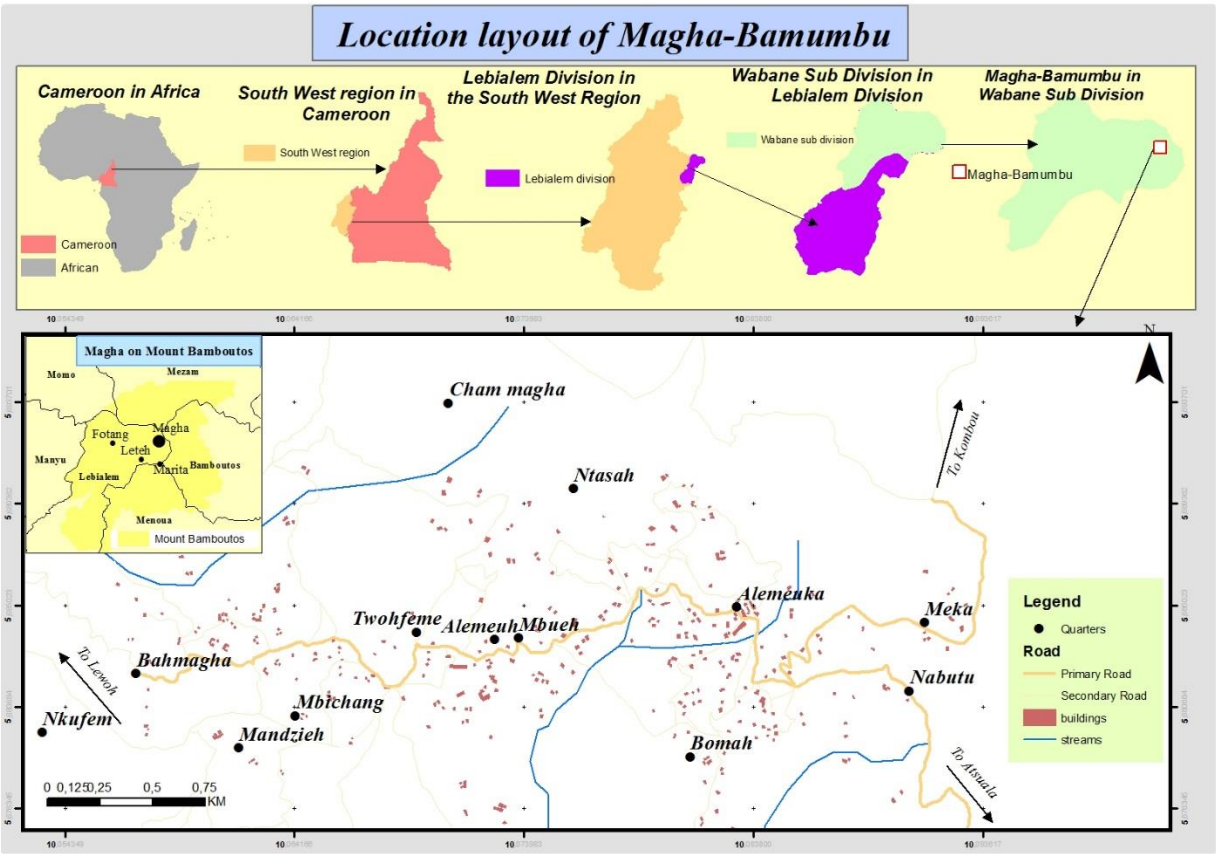
(b) While *Echinops giganteus* is being targeted as the principal value chain in Cameroon, based on consultations during the PPG, the project will also explore an ABS-compliant value chain related to another plant named *Mondia whitei.*

1.4 Target area of the project

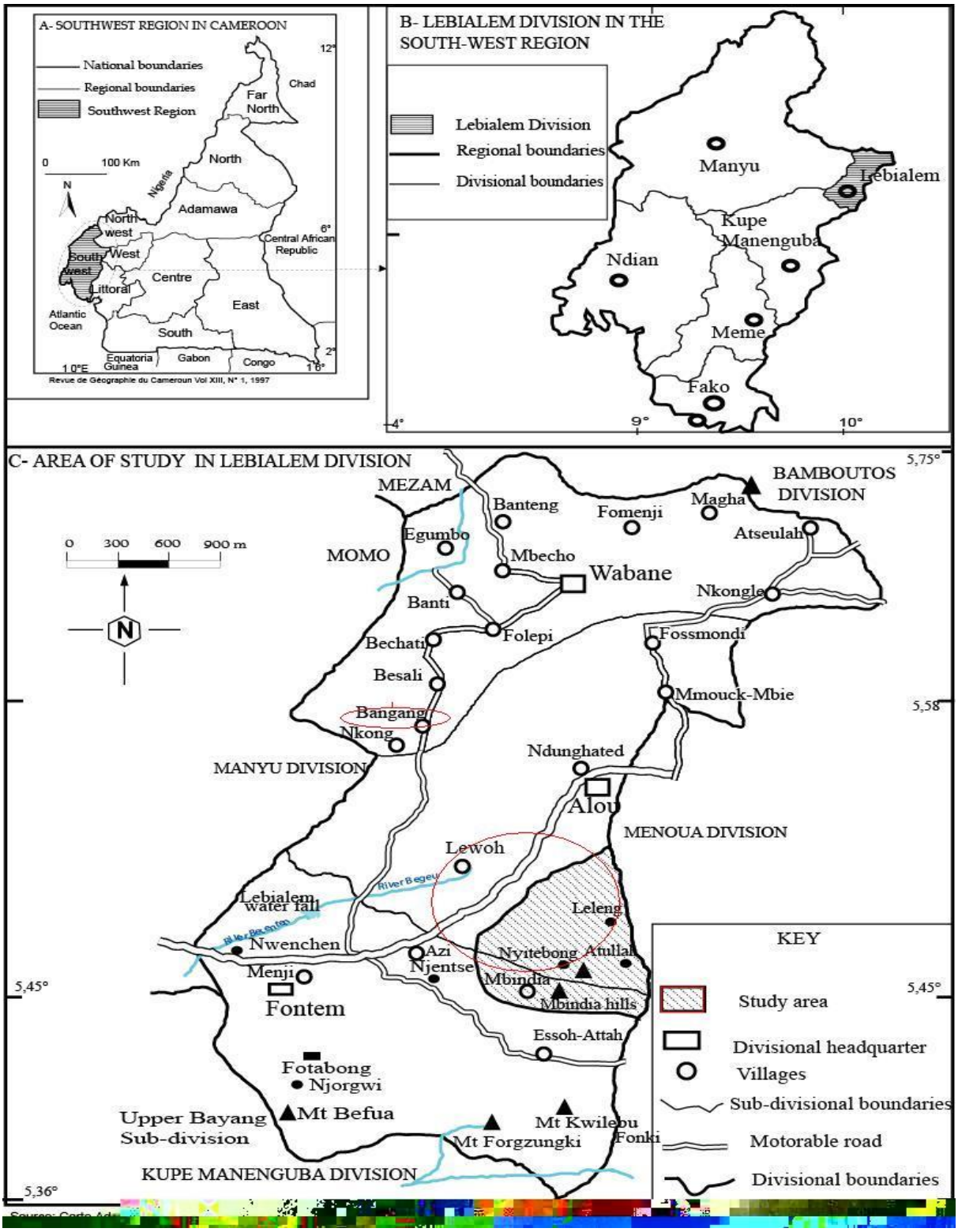
With an altitude of 2,740 m, Mount Bamboutos is the third highest mountain of Cameroon. It straddles three regions of Cameroon – west, southwest and northwest. It is one of the country's richest zones in terms of mountain biodiversity and provides many ecosystem services nationally and across the Gulf of Guinea covered the targeted area for both species (see map 1 below). The target Area for the two species are around Lebialem and the location map for the area targeted for each species are below see map 2 for *Echinops g.* and map3 for *Mondia w.*



Map 1. Mont Bamboutous Area



Map 2. Site location of communities targeted (Lebialem and Magha-Bamumbu Subdivision) for *Echinops g.*



Map 3. Site location of Communities targeted Bangang and Lewoh /Lebialem for *Mondia w*.

The mountainous environment is with the presence of savannah. The climate is cold with two main seasons: dry (November to February) and wet (March to October). It shelters a very high species diversity, which includes endangered species from the IUCN Red list such as the plants *Ternstroemia sp*. and *Allanblackia gabonensis*; primates such as the Cameroun–Nigeria chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes elloiti*) and green monkeys; birds such as Touraco doré (*Touraco bannermani*) or the Bamenda Pririt (*Latysteria laticincta*). Recognizing its ecological importance, in 2009 the Cameroon government classified Mount Bamboutous as a proposed Integral Ecological Reserve (IUCN Status 1A) with a proposed surface area of about 19,344 ha.

In the Mount Bamboutos area lies the village of Magha located at 2,400 m altitude in the locality of Bamumbu, sub-division of Wabane, department of Lebialem, Southwest region. It has about 6,000 inhabitants – mainly farmers and ranchers. The main threats to biodiversity are related to overuse of land and deforestation, which cause frequent landslides and severe erosion. The village also suffers from water shortage, partly due to the planting of eucalyptus for construction needs. *Echinops giganteus* is very abundant in the village, mostly found on pastures, and is not under threat at present.

The local community – the Magha-Bamumbu – has been receiving some support from the Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) in collaboration with the French NGO Man & Nature for sustainable harvesting and management of the resource.

With regards to *Mondia whitheii*, the mountains environment is about the same like as described above and the plants grow in dense bush in a variety of woodland and forest habitats. They have even been reported from shrubby swamp grassland. There is a relative abundance of the plant in swamp forest and forest margins to humid or semi-dry savannah, sometimes along river banks, at elevations from sea-level up to 2,000 metre (http://www prota.org).

The main threats to *Mondia* are harvesting for traditional medicine and habitat loss. *Mondia whiteii* has a large, aromatic, tuberous rootstock that smells of vanilla and is commonly used for traditional medicine. The roots have been extensively collected and sold for traditional medicine and reports of subpopulation scarcities in various villages of high abundance have been reported. *Mondia* was recently widespread but has become vulnerable and continue to decline if destruction of wild populations continues. With regards to this point the villages targeted are Bangang and Lewoh /Lebialem highlands in particular: Awoh-Bamundu, Folipi, Banto, Egumbo, bechati, Besali, Bangang, Nko,g and Lewoh-Lebang. These local communities has been involved in research conducted by ERuDeF and Dschang University in 2014 and 2015 in collaboration with the French NGO Man & Nature on spatial distribution, uses and potential production at site level for sustainable use of the resource.

1.5 Baseline situation

The French company V. Mane Fils S. A. is researching the potential value of *Echinops giganteus* for its use in the fragrance and flavor sectors. First trials were conducted in 1999. Extraction and analysis, based on a first batch of samples, has been ongoing since 2012. In parallel, the local provider community (Magha-Bamumbu) and a local NGO (ERuDeF) are being assisted by the French NGO Man & Nature in sustainable production of the raw material and sustainable management of the resource.

A pre-PIC (Prior Informed Consent) was signed in 2012 between the local community, ERuDeF and V. Mane Fils S.A. The ABS Initiative[6] has supported the dialogue and negotiation between the parties of a

[6] This is a multi-donor initiative hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. It is co-funded by Germany, Norway, Denmark, the European Union and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

first ABS agreement between the Cameroonian government and the user company to cover the research and commercialization phase (MAT signed in April 2015). This experience with *Echinops giganteus* that has been gained in the baseline situation provides a good foundation to explore the ABS-potential of other plants such as *Mondia whitei* and to build local capacity to engage in meaningful negotiations (PIC, MAT).

In the next three years French company V. Mane Fils S. A is going to finalized and capitalized the results of studies on ethnobotanical investigations in the above villages to determine the availability and distribution of *Mondia w.* and To determine the production potential of this plant in the different villages. The results will be used for any future exploitation and purchase of *Mondia w*. It is expected that from the survey, three villages (Folip, Besali or Bangang) around Tofala can be potential sites for future implementation of the Mondia w. project. And Lewoh – Lebang can be selected because of the indigenous knowledge in the area.

The initial negotiation of the ABS agreement was complicated by the absence of national ABS legislation in Cameroon. The dialogue and negotiations around the *Echinops giganteus* value chain are, therefore, seen as a pilot for Cameroon that will inform the development of the national ABS framework. The ABS Initiative has also supporting the consultations for an interim decree which will regulate access to GR and aTK while the law is being drafted. While the ABS Initiative is supporting the dialogue between actors and negotiations between the user and the Cameroonian Government, there is a lack of means and capacity to properly address the involvement of the local community beyond actual participation in meetings. ERuDeF is currently supporting the community in building up the value chain (inventory, sustainable harvest and production practices) through a project with Man & Nature but lacks the continued funding and capacity to address specific ABS-related issues with the community. During the time-span of the proposed GEF investment (2015-2018), the baseline scenario consists of the following foundational initiatives estimated at $1,156,708.

- Initiatives to strengthen national capacity to enable ABS frameworks ($300,000).
- Initiatives to enable conservation of *Echinops giganteus* through the implementation of community protocols which will include a species sustainable use plan ($300,000). The community protocol will have as its main objectives to: (i) conserve *Echinops giganteus* populations and their habitats in line with harvesting regimes and ethno-botanical monitoring techniques; (ii) promote sustainable use of the species in support of rural livelihoods; and (iii) raise awareness amongst all concerned stakeholders about the biological and socio-economic importance of the target species.
- Bioprospecting research aimed at developing new cosmetic products will continue in conjunction with V. Mane Fils S. A. ($500,000). V. Mane Fils is aware that *Echinops giganteus* possesses biochemical properties that are potential sources of natural ingredients for novel products in the cosmetics industry. The baseline project activities will be to: (i) provide support for the biochemical and toxicological comparisons of *Echinops giganteus*; (ii) provide support for the implementation of the ABS partnership agreement developed in May 2014 with participating ILCs; (iii) facilitate the training of ILCs, government counter-parts, and technical staff for the development of community protocols; and (iv) support research for the evaluation of the efficacy of naturally occurring compounds in *Echinops giganteus* as ingredients in the cosmetics industry.
- SGP Grant Project - CMR/SGP/OP5/Y4/CORE/BD/14/02: Support for the development of biodiversity of Mount Bamboutos focus on the implementation of the principle of access and Benefit Sharing in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*), for one year and half (2015-2016). The project has three specific objectives:

1) Building capacity and train indigenous institutions on the management of *Echinops giganteus* and forest landscape restoration Magha-Bamumbu;

2) Formalize the commitments of the Nagoya Protocol by signing the PIC (Consent Given prior knowledge of Cause) and MAT (Agreed Terms of a Common Agreement) for resource commercialization stage;

3) Create awareness tools based on the experiences on *Echinops giganteus* in Cameroon.

- Local communities have been involved in research conducted by ERuDeF and Dschang University in 2014 and 2015 in collaboration with the French NGO Man & Nature on spatial distribution, uses and potential production at site level for sustainable use of the resource of *Mondia whitei.*

1.6 Barriers to conservation and sustainable use of GRs and equitable benefit-sharing

Despite the importance of the baseline initiatives described above, the successful participation of selected indigenous and local communities in Cameroon in ABS-compliant value chains remains uncertain. The necessary capacities to negotiate PIC (Prior Informed Consent) and MAT (Mutually Agreed Terms) procedures is limited. Under a business as usual scenario, the existing investments in the *Echinops giganteus* value chain will not comprehensively address the consultation needs of ILCs in relation to the requirements of the available PIC and MAT procedures, nor will the existing investments be exploring value chains associated with other plants, such as *Mondia whitei*. The proposed long-term solution is to facilitate the effective participation of ILCs in ABS-compliant value chains related to both *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with these communities through PIC and MAT models. In addition, the project will deliver good ABS practices of ILC engagement that are incorporated into national legislation, while ultimately ensuring the sustainable use, conservation and harvesting of biological species used to develop products. There are two main barriers preventing the realization of the proposed long-term solution

Barrier 1: Limited capacity of communities to participate in ABS value chains. While some ABS activities are ongoing in Cameroon, there is a lack of resources and of expertise to genuinely integrate ILCs in existing and emerging ABS value chains. If ABS value chains are not developed with the genuine participation of and respect for the rights of the involved communities, this will remain a weakness of the value chains, and the ABS systems in place will not effectively contribute to local livelihoods and to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Barrier 2: Absence of models to incorporate good ABS practices of ILC engagement into national legislation. Rights of ILCs to GRs and aTK are not sufficiently clarified in Cameroon, as in many other countries. There are very few successful ABS value chains with community participation worldwide. Therefore the lessons learned through the project will be of benefit at the regional and international levels as well.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

2.1 Rationale and summary of GEF Alternative

The GEF's incremental funding and co-financing resources will be used to overcome the barriers in Cameroon to effective participation of ILCs in an ABS-compliant value chain related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with the community. The project has two broad components: 1) Facilitating the engagement of ILCs in an ABS value chain related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* and strengthening their capacity on ABS; and 2) Integrating lessons learned into national law making and implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation, including through the development of an appropriate system to document and protect traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The insights gained from the project will be fed into the ongoing national ABS processes in order to clarify the rights and roles of ILCs concerning GRs and aTK. In addition, the lessons will be disseminated to stakeholders of other ILC value chains (nationally, regionally, and globally) in order to upscale best practice and develop south-south exchange of experiences.

2.2 Fit with GEF focal area strategy

The project fits with objective four of the GEF Biodiversity Strategy for GEF 5 (build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing). It is also in line with the Aichi Target number 16 (By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation).

2.3 UNDP's comparative advantage for implementing this project

UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme has a large portfolio of biodiversity projects, with 55 projects in 45 countries globally. Since 2012, UNDP has consolidated implementation of the third objective of the CBD through GEF-funded projects that facilitate not only the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol but also access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing in about 20 countries. UNDP is working with governments and stakeholders in developing countries that already have a policy framework in place for ABS in order to assist them in accessing financing and to facilitate ABS deals such as sustainable ethical bioprospecting programs or agreements between corporations interested in accessing genetic resources and organizations representing the providers of these resources.

In this context, UNDP is also supporting local and indigenous communities for the development of payment and benefit-sharing mechanisms and bio-cultural community protocols through the work of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and other relevant MSPs. The SGP has also established a partnership with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, a multi-donor global initiative on ABS with a special focus on the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

UNDP is also supporting countries with the development of National ABS frameworks in a number of countries with a Senior Technical Adviser (STA) specializing in ABS and a network of regional technical advisors in the UNDP regional centers of Panama, Bangkok, Bratislava and Addis Ababa. These regional technical advisors support a network of environmental programme officers in every single country around the world. UNDP's mandate on ABS is underscored by UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework (2012-2020) and the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. Both policy documents emphasize UNDP's role in ABS capacity building initiatives, including the development of national ABS frameworks and support for ethical biodiscovery efforts that facilitate the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits between users and providers of genetic resources in line with provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.

2.4 Project objective, outcomes, and outputs

The project objective is to ensure that selected indigenous and local communities (ILCs) participate successfully in ABS-compliant value chains based on genetic resources (GRs) and associated traditional knowledge (aTK). The ABS-compliant value chains are related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*. In the case of *Echinops giganteus*, the local community is the Magha-Bamumbu; for *Mondia whiteii*, the process of identifying the local community is ongoing but at this stage the villages identified are : Bangang and Lewoh /Lebialem highlands in particular: Awoh-Bamundu, Folipi, Banto, Egumbo, bechati, Besali, Bangang, Nkong and Lewoh-Lebang.

Component 1: Facilitating the engagement of the local community in ABS value chains and strengthening their capacity on ABS

This component will build the capacity of the local community to engage effectively in the emerging value chain around *Echinops giganteus* (see Annex 1 for a description of the value chain and the current state of R&D), as well as a new one related to *Mondia whitei*. The French company V. Mane Fils S. A. will continue R&D activities, and ERuDef will continue to support the local community in sustainable harvest and processing techniques related to *Echinops giganteus.* This project will provide technical assistance to the local community to reinforce and enhance negotiations with additional actors along the value chain (i.e the user V. Mane Fils S.A and the government) on the implementation of the ABS agreement (negotiated recently) for the commercialization phase. The project will facilitate a dialogue between the local community, the user and the government in order to achieve mutual understanding on priorities and expectations. It will strengthen local governance structures (the chieftaincy, cooperative, and local council) to ensure that these will be able to engage successfully with the value chain in the long term, and support various dialogues on the rights and local rules of the Magha-Bamumbu community regarding access and use of their resources and aTK through a community protocol[7]. This same experience with *Echinops giganteus* will be replicated with another community in relation to the *Mondia whitei* value chain (discussions are ongoing at the moment on which community should be selected). The value chains will be compliant with the ongoing discussions in the country on ABS laws and regulatory frameworks. The contributions of the proposed project compared to the baseline scenario will include:

- Strengthened community capacity on ABS and successful engagement in target value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus and Mondia whitei*) through building the local community's capacity to engage with and benefit from ABS agreements
- Draw lessons from the development of the MAT for *Echinops giganteus*, especially regarding community involvement processes, and apply them to the *Mondia whitei* value chain, and other future value chains.
- Sustainable management of habitats of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*
- Establishment of protocols on conservation and sustainable use, harvesting practices, collection logistics, sample quality and traceability systems
- Promotion of mutual understanding, management of expectations, and building trust between relevant stakeholders in relation to the respective ABS value chains through dialogue

[7] The primary objective of a community protocol is to provide a space for internal debate to discuss the community's interest in engaging in the project and all that comes with it. It includes a legal empowerment process for the communities to be aware of their rights in relation to PIC, GRs, aTKs, if applicable. Its aim is to support the community in the run up to and during the negotiations and reflect customary laws and principles in relation to the use of TK and GRs. This, in turn, supports external parties as they engage with the community. The recognition of community protocols as a means to articulate customary values and laws and subsequently their relevance for PIC and MAT in the context of ABS is also reflected in the way the Nagoya Protocol refers to them.

Outcome 1.1 Increased capacity of the local community to engage with and benefit from ABS agreements in ABS value chains for Echinops giganteus and Mondia whiteii

Output 1.1.1: Training program for representatives from the local communities

ACTIVITIES

During the PPG, the capacity of the local community to engage, negotiate and benefit from the *Echinops giganteus* value chain was assessed. The results of this assessment are summarized in Annex 2.

Under this output a training program will be designed by an expert and implemented to address capacity weaknesses that have been identified for the Magha Bamumbu community that is harvesting *Echinops giganteus* and that illustrate capacity challenges shared by the community that harvests *Mondia whitei*. For this purpose the project, in collaboration with SGP, will support at least 150 representatives from these communities, including individuals negotiating ABS as identified by the communities, to be trained in the following skills through four workshops: (i) Value chain stakeholder responsibility mapping (this will be an output of the training), (ii) community rights in relation to genetic resources and TK, (iii) Negotiations on PIC and MAT[8], and (iv) Best conservation, sustainable use and harvesting practices, collection logistics, sample quality and traceability systems.

Output 1.1.2 Practical awareness building and communication tools developed

ACTIVITIES

Under this output, (a) A national communication plan on the ABS Process with a simplified practical synthesis guidance note, focused primarily on *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*, will be developed by an expert in collaboration with UNESCO; (b) Building on this national communication plan, awareness and communication tools will be developed in local languages; (c) These tools will be used to carry out wide sensitization with the support of NGO like ERuDeF and Natural Justice targeting local and national stakeholders through at least one workshop and awareness action will be taken to share and explain the content of the national communication plan on the ABS Process (adequate reproduction of the document) stakeholders; (d) To enhance sensitization and awareness raising efforts, capacity building support will be provided to local radio stations and local communication leaders through at least one workshop with the support of a facilitator (possibly expert involved in the formulation process of the national communication plan on the ABS.

Output 1.1.3 Lessons on methodology and the transformation process shared with ILC representatives

ACTIVITIES

The project will (a) Organize a workshop with the help of a facilitator for ILC representatives to share lessons on methodology and the transformation process with key points to address replication. (b) Discussions and outcomes from the workshops will be distilled into a best practices document to be elaborated by an expert. (c) The document will be share not only with the Magha-Bamumbu community and the local community selected (Bangang and Lewoh /Lebialem highlands) in particular: Awoh-Bamundu, Folipi, Banto, Egumbo, bechati, Besali, Bangang, Nkong and Lewoh-Lebang. for developing the *Mondia whiteii* value chain, but also with at least four surrounding communities to be identified.

[8] In the case of the Magha-Bamumbu community, because the MAT for *Echinops giganteus* has already been negotiated and signed, some of the activities building up to the MAT (negotiation and IPR training; development of a BCP, and such) will not be necessary. However, these activities will be critical for developing the *Mondia whiteii* chain, and they will be implemented in the community to be selected for *Mondia whiteii*.

Output 1.1.4 Intellectual Property Rights introduced to ABS stakeholders in the local communities

ACTIVITIES

Under this output (a) A technical guidance note on IPRs will be prepared by an expert. (b) This will be used to train ABS stakeholders on how to integrate IPRs in the ABS process through one workshop.[9]

Outcome 1.2 PIC and MAT models articulate communities' needs, rights and concerns relating to the conservation, use and access to natural resources, including GRs and TK

Output 1.2.1 Dialogues organized between the local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK

ACTIVITIES

Under this output, (a) An expert will develop a technical guidance note on access and use of GRs and a TK in order to support an inclusive dialogue between the different stakeholders. (b) This will be followed by a number of dialogues through at least two workshops and awareness dialogue action involving the Magha-Bamumbu community and at least four surrounding communities on how to carry out negotiations of PIC. The technical guidance note will be reproduced for at least 2 local dialogues between the selected local community (Bangang and Lewoh)for *Mondia whitei*, local government authorities, and private users with the support of the NGO ERUDEF; (c) A national dialogue between the local community, private users, and sector administrations facilitated by an expert possibly involved in the formulation process of the technical guidance note.

Output 1.2.2 GRs and aTK of communities for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* articulated through a biocultural community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach

ACTIVITIES

Under this output, (a) An expert in collaboration with GEF SGP will carry out a complete and up-to-date study on the GRs and a TK of the selected local community related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* to identify actions to be taken for ensuring sustainable use of the GR that is aligned to the Nagoya Protocol through the development of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCP).

In addition, (b) With reference to the output of this study this expert will facilitate the formulation of actions to be taken by stakeholders for the implementation of the MAT and the PIC articulated on a concrete action plan result-based oriented with benchmark, responsabilities. (c) The Magha-Bamumbu community and the community selected for development of *Echinops giganteus and Mondia whitei* as well as at least four surrounding communities, will be provided training to facilitate implementation of these actions by the expert involved in the formulation process.

[9] TK is not part of the *Echinops* agreement, as use as a fragrance component was not deemed related to TK of the community. It will therefore probably not be realistic for the community to obtain any recognition of their IPRs related to this product. The situation is probably similar in the *Mondia* case, but that needs to be determined. General awareness raising and capacity development of local communities on IPRs however is nevertheless useful.

Output 1.2.3 MAT and PIC for *Mondia whitei* and PIC for *Echinops giganteus* agreed upon (MAT for *Echinops giganteus* is already signed)

In Cameroon, the agreed sequence for ABS agreements is as follows: (i) Memorandum of Agreement for the research phase; (ii) MAT negotiated between the local community and the user, under supervision of the government; (iii) the government gives its PIC based on the above.

ACTIVITIES

The activities will be focused with the technical support of ERUDEF on (a) Under the facilitation of ERUDEF consultations with local stakeholders, administrations, and the private sector (V. Mane Fils S. A.) will be undertaken to elaborate the Memorandum of Agreement and MAT for *Mondia whitei*. Following consultations, (b) The MAT will be formulated.

This will be followed with the technical support of ERUDEF by (c) Consultations with local stakeholders, administrations, and the private sector (V. Mane Fils S. A. and others if possible…) will be undertaken to elaborate the PIC for *Echinops giganteus*,(d) Based on the outcome coming the consultations the PIC will be formulated. Participation of the Community will be ensured by working in close cooperation with the Chief of the village, the local council and the local cooperative.

Outcome 1.3 Sustainable management practices established and applied where Echinops giganteus and Mondia whiteii are harvested as part of the ABS value chain.

Output 1.3.1 Community-based management plans for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* are in place.

ACTIVITIES

In this perspective (a) An expert will develop an integrated sustainable management plan for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*. (b) These will be approved by the ABS national Committee in line with guidance from the Project Steering Committee through a workshop. (c) The implementation structure for the management plans will also be set-up by the Ministry of Environment (primarily consisting of the local community and ERuDeF as implementers, and the Ministry of Environment, in its capacity as the CNA, as enforcer). (d) Training and guidance will be provided to support the implementation structure and local stakeholders in effective implementation of the sustainable management plans through a workshop facilitate by the expert involved in the formulation process.

Component 2: Integrating lessons learned into national laws and/or implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation

The *Echinops giganteus* value chain is currently seen as a test case in Cameroon that can inform changes in the national institutional and legal frameworks. Lessons learnt can build good practices to be shared at national and international level. The results and best practices of the project will feed into national discussions on the rights of local communities in future ABS agreements and in the development of a national system to document and enhance sustainable protection and capitalization of Traditional Knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources. Existing experiences on the integration of ILCs in bio trade and ABS value chains will be distilled into lessons learned which will be disseminated at the national, regional and global levels.

Outcome 2.1 Customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target ABS-compliant value chains for Echinops giganteus are disseminated and inform law making and implementation processes as part of harmonizing customary laws and good practices with the national ABS policy.

Output 2.1.1 ABS law and policy proposal incorporates customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target ABS compliant value chains

ACTIVITIES

Under this output, (a) an ABS law and policy proposal will be developed by an expert and discussed with stakeholders (b) Two consultation meetings to support the process and facilitated by the expert involved in the formulation process. At present there is no ABS law and Policy in Cameroon; drafting of the law is expected in the years to come. However, an interim decree has been approved ((Decree No. 2014/ 262 of 22 July 2014). As discussions on the new law progress in the country, the results of this output will be useful for informing that discussion.

Output 2.1.2 At least 50 representatives of the Ministry of Environment (in its capacity as the CNA) and other relevant government institutions trained on the Community's rights to GRs, TK and their involvement in the ABS process

ACTIVITIES

Under this output, (a) Technical document for training and capacity building activities will be developed by an expert (b) Two workshop will be organized focused on: (i) mainstreaming of the ABS task force into the Ministry of Environment; (ii) training of sector administrations on the rights of the local communities and their involvement and role as defined under the Nagoya Protocol.

Outcome 2.2 A national system to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs developed focused/based on the relevant lessons arising from the target value chains

Output 2.2.1. A National mechanism to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs is established

ACTIVITIES

In this perspective (a) A platform (technical working group including GEF SGP) will be established to support the formulation process of a national mechanism to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs and facilitate the development of partnerships with universities and research institutions (b) A substantive report will be elaborated with the support of an expert following inclusive methodology to build actions to be taken to set up a national system to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs focused on relevant lessons arising from the target chains value. The content of the document will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of research and development on local genetic resources and their products. In particular, this substantive document will indicate precisely steps and relevant actions to be taken with indicators to be considered, on keys institutions to be involved, estimated cost aligned to programmatic milestones. The output of the document will provide a comprehensive target to facilitate the documentation, maintenance, protection and promotion of TK as well as confidential and non-confidential registries that protect TK. It will also include establishment of MOU between institution, biocultural community protocols, ethical codes of conduct and coherent guidelines for research on genetic resources in line with post 2015 development agenda with a vision.

This document (c) will be adopted and shared at national level through a workshop facilitate by the expert involved the formulation process. A set of coherent key indicators to measure the success of outputs targeted will be included. (d) Training through a workshop will addressed key point on mainstreaming the output of this document in sectorial programming of development with the support of the same expert in charge to produce The plate form established will be a key actor along the entire process and the main foundation for the monitoring and evaluation of the mechanism to ensure the engagement of relevant stakeholders based on the coherent key indicators above mentioned.

Outcome 2.3 Good practices of ILC engagement in ABS-compliant Echinops giganteus and Mondia whitei value chains available nationally, regionally and globally.

Output 2.3.1. Lessons learned are disseminated

ACTIVITIES

In this perspective (a) A document synthesizing lessons learned will be prepared by an expert. This (b) will be used for sensitization of traditional healers, who are the custodians of Cameroonian tradition and culture fur further replication through a workshop facilitate by the same expert.

Output 2.3.2 Regional-level dialogues on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation.

ACTIVITIES

The main achievement to target is (a) A document to be prepared by an expert summarizing discussions and findings from the regional dialogues. This (b) will be used in further sensitization and training for capacity building to lead guidance for south-south cooperation and resource mobilization through a workshop facilitated by the same expert.

2.5 Global environmental benefits

By supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the expected global environmental benefits include: (i) contributing to the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD and the Aichi Targets, thereby reducing the rate of loss of global biodiversity; (ii) enabling local communities and countries to reduce biodiversity loss by deriving greater economic benefits from genetic resources, thereby providing incentives for biodiversity conservation; (iii) strengthening the rights and stewardship of ILCs to their resources and TK, thereby contributing to the local conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This project will contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of species in the target habitats.

Cameroon has a complex mosaic of diverse habitats, with moist, tropical forest dominating in the south and covering 54% of the country (UNEP-WCMC), montane forest and alpine savannah in the highlands, and sub-Sahelian savannah in the far north. These diverse habitats harbor more than 9,000 species of plants, 160 of which are endemic. In the Western Highlands of Cameroon there is, however, a preponderance of patches of land still preserved as sacred groves because of strong religious beliefs held by the indigenous people. These sacred groves, rich in medicinal, rare, and endemic plants, are refuges for the relic flora of the region. The groves are repositories of biodiversity and harbor many threatened floral and faunal species and are the places where the village deity resides. The project will contribute to the conservation of the Mount Bamboutos habitat consisting of tropical habitats that include *Entandrophragma angolense* and *Vepris louisii* used in the local treatment of Malaria. These and numerous other endangered species of global significance will benefit from the project.

2.6 Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation: This is the first time that genetic resources of wild *Echinops giganteus* will be accessed in order to develop new cosmetic products. Furthermore, this is the first time that Cameroon has the opportunity to exchange models on the engagement of ILCs in ABS value chains. The project will demonstrate the link between ILCs, government and an industry-partnership on natural ingredients (Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform, RESP), which will serve as a model for other countries regionally and globally that seek to build a bio-knowledge society for sustainable human development.

This is the first time that genetic resources of wild *Mondia whitei* will be taken in consideration in order to develop a proper value chain focused on accurate and scientific data to develop ABS built on a model like *Echinops g*. with the involvement of the private sector.

Sustainability: The outcomes will be sustainable as Cameroon is committed to ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of *Echinops giganteus* populations through the application of community protocols and sustainable use regimes. Component 1 will be sustainable as long as *Echinops giganteus* and related value chains are developed and contribute to a sustainable flow of monetary and non-monetary benefits for the local community. The successful negotiation of benefits is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the conservation outcomes. The outcomes of Component 2 will be sustainable insofar as they will be mainstreamed into national and provincial laws and policies and financial resources will be assigned to ensure the implementation of the national ABS framework.

The outcomes of Component 1 will be sustainable as long as *Mondia whitei* and related results will be mainstreamed into local practices for the mobilization of partners and financial resources to build and to ensure the implementation of the national ABS framework

Scale-up potential: With reference to the results to be obtained on *Echinops g* and *Mondia whithei* the lessons learned from the development of an ABS framework for Cameroon will be instrumental in structuring and delivering similar ABS schemes for other countries in the region and globally. The linkages between key national stakeholders working on a range of value chains will surpass the duration of this project affording sustainability of efforts and providing lessons for scale-up potential from the South Western Highlands to other provinces of Cameroon and related habitats/ecosystems in Nigeria and parts of Central and West Africa.

The private sector partner (V. Mane Fils S. A.) is also a member of the Natural Ingredients working group of the Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform (RESP). The RESP working group brings together approximately 10 reputed international companies engaged in development of value chains in the cosmetics and natural ingredients industry. As one of the project partners, the RESP Secretariat has offered technical support and advice to the project, including in reviewing the experience of V. Mane Fils S. A. in the R&D process in relation to experiences of other international companies engaged with similar value chains which pertain to the engagement of ILCs and relevance to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

As part of the project preparatory activities undertaken so far, RESP has emphasized the need to effectively describe and explain the realities and complexities of R&D processes completed by the cosmetics industry to concerned ILC populations. The GEF project demonstration will be reviewed and analyzed by the RESP international working group for potential mainstreaming, replication and scaling up with other international companies. For reasons of confidentiality, the names of the other international companies taking part in the RESP working group cannot be disclosed at this stage. Nevertheless, if successful in developing a coherent model for ILC engagement in the value chains, the project offers considerable scope for influencing a number of other private sector partners working in the cosmetics and natural ingredients sector covered by the Nagoya Protocol.

2.7 Stakeholders analysis

During the project development phase, the national project development team drew on a range of strategies to gather information, identify all stakeholders, and undertake consultations with them, as listed below. The results are summarized in the table below.

(i) a literature review

(ii) working sessions with experts from MINEPDED, UNDP and COMIFAC

(iii) discussions with the national ABS focal point, CBD focal point, the sub-director for Non-Timber Forest Products at the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, representatives from the laboratories at the Faculty of Plant Biology at the University of Yaoundé and the National Herbarium

(iv) individual and collective consultations with other experts and researchers

(v) at the field-level for *Echinops g*. and *Mondia w*: open public group discussions with local village leaders, heads of cooperatives and other groups, min particular for Echinops g meeting with the Royal Palace of the Paramount Chief of the Bamumbu village, visit to the drying site, nursery and sites where the roots of *Echinops giganteus* are cultivated.

Table 1. Stakeholder identification and level of engagement in ABS Value Chains (*Echinops g* and *Mondia w*)

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
National government				
-MINEPDED (Ministry of Environment, Protection, Nature and Sustainable Development)	MINEPDED is the leader of the ABS process in Cameroon and works in collaboration with the following sectoral ministries: - MINRESI - MINFOF - MINSANTE - MINPMESA - MINADER - MINEPIA - MINJUSTICE - MINCOMMERCE More specifically, MINEPDED's mandate with regard to the ABS process is to: - Define methods of rational environmental management - Facilitate different administrative procedure and access to resources by industries dealing with genetic resources with respect to the regulations in place - Negotiate and sign agreements (PIC, MAT, MOUs) - Ensure that research protocols established by the Ministry of Scientific Research are respected - Respect confidentiality of research results -Assure that the different stakeholders participate and are informed on the advancement of the process (results), - Follow-up and evaluate different stakeholders with respect to different contracts in consideration to ABS norms , - Assure that researchers and national research institutes were implicated at all stages of the research. - Conserve and secure the biologic and genetic resource - Communicate and inform the public and different stakeholders on the value chain - Develop main plans with respect to the environment - Coordinate activities on ABS and deliver Permits for the collection of genetic resources - Supervise the distribution of benefits from exploitation of traditional know-how and also genetic resources - Disseminate information on the process nationally	- Mobilization, sensitization and training of different actors involved in the putting in place of the ABS process as stipulated by the Nagoya Protocol in Cameroon - Negotiating agreements, - Defining measures of rational management, - Public and stakeholder information, - Develop main plans for environmental issues - Coordinate activities on the ABS process in Cameroon - Deliver permits for the collect of genetic resources, - Supervision of the distribution of benefits - Development of a national strategy on ABS, - Development and examination of draft texts on ABS - Signing of a PIC with V. Mane Fils S. A. on the research (Memorandum of Understanding), - Follow-up of actions and activities of ERuDeF in the Magha-Bamumbu Community and	Since establishment of the Ministry in 2004 Collaborating with ERuDeF and V. Mane Fils S. A. since 2012 for *Echinops g*. and since 2014 for *Mondia w*.	Very high

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	Besides collaborating with MINEPDED and other sectors, they have to specifically : - Lead the coordination, valorization and control of scientific research activities, nationwide dissemination of research results. - Promote research and provide research permits	Provide research permits Provide advisory counsel to the Ministry of Environment on research issues concerning genetic resources	Limited	Limited
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)	Besides collaborating closely with MINEPDED and other sectors, it has to specifically : - Secure and follow-up on exploitation of forest resources - Ensure observance of regulations (related to exploitation and benefit sharing) - Apply necessary administrative sanctions	- Participate in the development of the Cameroon National ABS Strategy - Participate in the signing of memorandum with V. Mane Fils S. A. - Participate in putting in place of the regulatory framework of Cameroon ABS	Since 2011	None
Local Decentralized Authorities				
The two Councils Covering targeted area of intervention	- Participate in the different negotiations - Contribute to administrative and logistic aid to the community and to producers - Collaborate closely with other local sectors in putting in place the value chain	- Participate in all the negotiations - Logistical support to producers (repairs of secondary roads, small production materials), administrative support (different documents), and support the community (Traditional Rulers, prominent citizens of the community, cooperatives) - Collaborate with the local representative of MINEPDED	Permanent work	Moderate
International Institutions				
UNDP	- Support the ABS process in Cameroon - Develop the capacities of local NGO and the community in putting in place the ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of natural resources - Develop value chains for the major local resources under the ABS process In addition, GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) provides coordination and technical support at the global level, combined with national level programmatic and administrative support in Cameroon, in particular for relations with ILCs.	- Support the ABS process in Cameroon - Developing the capacity of ERuDeF and the local community for the putting in place of the ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of local natural resources - Support the development of value chain for *Echinops giganteus* and other interesting products under the ABS process and facilitate data collection on *Mondia w.*	Since 2014	High
ABS Capacity Development Initiative	This is a multi-donor initiative hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. It is co-funded by Germany, Norway, Denmark, the European Union and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. Since 2005, it has supported negotiators of the African Group to prepare and coordinate for ABS-	-Reinforcement of capacities of stakeholders - Support in the putting in place of the Nagoya Protocol, - Exchange of African ABS experiences and national needs of the countries involved, Familiarization with certain existing ABS agreements in Africa - the accompanying of the realization of the ABS national	Since 2012	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	related negotiations under the CBD; conduct trainings and multi-stakeholder workshops and produces studies on specific ABS topics; offers expert advice and peer to peer exchange among countries and it offers direct support to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol. The Initiative collaborates with bilateral GIZ projects in Cameroon as well as other ACP countries, in order to ensure coordination of activities in support of national legislation and ABS value chains. The regional GIZ programme in support of the COMIFAC is also about to launch a new component on ABS, which will provide capacity development at the sub-regional level. The mandate can be summarized as: -Reinforce the capacities of international, national and regional processes, linked to ABS, to the Nagoya Protocol, and policies pertaining to the African Union - Evaluate the ABS base in Africa and the national level requirements - Reinforce capacities to put in place the Nagoya Protocol - Support the putting in place of national ABS strategies - Train and support negotiations at institutional levels - Stay informed of existing ABS agreements in Africa - Examine the results of the CoP of the CBD and prepare other RDV	strategy, - Accompanying negotiations and institutional dispositions - Examine and share CBD CoP results - Prepare other CoP		
GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) provides coordination and technical support at the global level, combined with national level programmatic and administrative support in Cameroon, in particular for relations with Indigenous and Local Communities.	Support the ABS process in Cameroon - Build the capacity of ERuDeF (and other CSOs) and the local and indigenous community on ABS process; - facilitate and strengthen indigenous and local community dialogue and engagement in ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of local natural resources - Support the development of value chain and biocultural protocols for *Echinops giganteus* and other relevant species	Since 2013	High
GIZ	- Implement the ABS Initiative - Mobilize all stakeholders and the resources - Share experiences	- Implement all the dispositions and local, national and international responsibilities of ABS initiatives in Cameroon. - Mobilize stakeholders and resources	Since 2012	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
		- Share experiences		
OAPI (African Intellectual Property Organization)	- Secure traditional knowledge - Protect IP of genetic resources - Protect the properties of new discoveries and new usage	To be defined	None	Very low
Private Sector				
V. Mane Fils S. A.	This is a French company in the aromatic products sector, which is the private sector party to the target value chains in Cameroon and elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 1871, Victor Mane started producing fragrant materials from regional flowers and plants in the South of France. Since then, the small distillery has grown to become one of the leading flavors and fragrances companies worldwide, and has continually been run by the Mane family. The stated research priority of the company is to "interpret nature to deliver our vision of natural flavors and fragrances, using both biotechnologies and new synthetic molecules, to enrich our ingredients palette and bring an extra competitive edge to MANE's products". The company employs some 3,500 people in 30 countries, with 23 manufacturing sites and 40 R&D Centers. 9% of annual revenues in the company, totaling approximately 638 Million Euros in 2012, are invested in R&D - Produce essential oils for the manufacturing of perfumes - Develop and facilitate utilization of roots in the production of essential oils - Access to the resource by use of research permits - involve local researchers - Finance local research and harvesting impact assessments; - Send to identified stakeholders end-of-semester reports on the supply of the resource and the advancement in the research and developments on *Echinops giganteus* , - Inform stakeholders as soon as the research phase ends in order to negotiate the MAT prior to the commercialization phase; - Harvest and export a maximum of 200 kg of dried roots in a periodic and clear contract - Get an approval letter/ obtain an export authorization for the quantities to be exported - To ensure the MAT with the Magha-Bamumbu Community is respected - To limit the research on *Echinops giganteus* to the extraction of essential	- Development and facilitation of the value chain of *Echinops giganteus* in the production of essential oils - Manufacturing of perfumes from the genetic resource of *Echinops giganteus* - Developing research around the *Echinops giganteus* - Production of essential oils for the manufacturing of perfumes - Financing harvest impact studies - Informing actors on finished research phases in order to negotiate MAT before the start of the commercial phase - Harvesting and export of a maximum of 200 kg dried roots - Obtain an export authorization for the required quantities to be exported - Taking into considerations of the publication of Cameroon as origin of the ethnobotanical survey, - Sharing of results and best-practice in the culture of the plant and the drying of roots, - Sharing with MINEPDED and local administrations concerned the intermediate and final research results on root extraction - Conservation of the resources and the local culture - Assure the sustainable management of the species (it should not be overexploited), and durably harvested - Preservation of the environment, - Realization of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for the harvesting of the resource	Approximately since 2012 (NB: Difficulty in determining the date)	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	oils and its extracts and their utilization as new aromatic products for the perfume industries - To respect the research protocol (their objectives, method of data collection and time frame should be clear and specific and that the intermediary and final results be diffused between users, property owners of the genetic resource and the MINEPDED on the periods as defined by the actors), - To involve local researchers at all levels of the research - To support local research - Share advantages during the research phase, - Recognize Cameroon as sole proprietor of the ethnobotanical publication , - To share the results and best-practices of culture of the plant and its dried roots, - To construct drying stations , - To share with MINEPDED and other administrations the intermediary and final results of the research as concerns the procedures involved in root extraction - To respect the terms of agreement with the concerned communities - To obtain all property intellectual rights on the research results, from a demand at the beginning which is the commercial phase and which is subjected to the approbation from the Competent National Authority based on the accepted consensual modalities; - To obtain all certificates (intellectual property on knowledge based traditional associates to *Echinops giganteus* that is not found in the national public domain, with the consent of local legitimate owners and their know-how) - To conserve the resource and local culture - Assure that the species is not overexploited, that harvesting is done in a sustainable manner - To pay attention to environmental preservation, - To respect local rights and customs, the sacred sites and ensure that they are undisturbed, - carry out ESIA prior to resources harvesting.			
The laboratories	- Carry out research and development on the genetic resource - Create a data base for local genetic resource	research on the roots of Echinops giganteus	Yet to be involved	Very low

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
Local transporters (wheel barrows and vehicles) and international (aircrafts and boats)	- To carry out local handling, - To transport the products from the farms to the villages, by help of wheel-barrows - To transport the products to metropolitan cities via old vehicles «opep »	- local handling, - Transporting the products from farms to village by wheel-barrows - Transporting to metropolitan towns	- For centuries now in handling - Since 2012 for the international	High
Exporters	-To transport the products to V. Mane Fils S. A. in Europe and EU through ships and aircrafts	Transport of roots of *Echinops giganteus* to V. Mane Fils S. A. as per the required quantities per month.	Since 2012	High
Local commercial agents	Sale of roots of Echinops giganteus wholesale or retail in local markets and in the sub-region (Nigeria)	Local sale and in small quantity in markets (heaps of 25 to 100 CFA francs)	Since many centuries	High
The Community				
Traditional chieftaincy and Customary Notables, guardians of traditional knowledge	- Guard traditional knowledge as a service to the community - Conserve biologic resource - Negotiate the PIC - Negotiate the MAT	- Mobilize, sensitize and orient the community - Secure local traditional knowledge - Protect the biologic resource - Negotiate PIC - Negotiate the MAT	Has fulfilled the role of guardian of TK for many centuries Since 2012, has been involved in transactions with V. Mane Fils S. A. and ERuDeF	Very high
Men, Women and Youth	- Exploit traditional knowledge transmitted by customary notables - Conserve, harvest and commercialize the biologic resource - Participate in the negotiation of prior informed consent - Participate in negotiations on the MAT	- Domesticate the plant - Harvest and treatment of the plant's roots - Conservation and sale of the roots - Negotiation of PIC - Negotiation of MAT	Since 2012	Very high
Local Civil Society				
ERuDeF	ERuDeF - Environment and Rural Development Foundation – is a Cameroonian non-profit organization founded in 1999 dedicated to the conservation of wildlife and protection of fragile environments through research, training, education and community engagement. It is supporting the Magha Community in relation to the *Echinops giganteus* value chain. -Protect and conserve rare species (Cross River Gorilla, Chimpanzee Nigeria-Cameroun, Drill); - Restore fragile environments (degraded landscapes, mountains, forests, mangroves, rivers) - Promote utilization of sustainable natural resources; - Facilitate community management of biological resources - Put in contact the different segments of the value chain - Support communities and producers - Facilitate diverse negotiations (PIC, MAT)	- Community mobilization - Sensitization and training of producers - organization and structuring of producers holder to be added - Approaching /connecting different actors in the chain - Assist the communities technically and facilitate access and information sharing - Facilitate negotiations (PIC, MAT)	Since 2012	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED)	- Provides support to local NGOs and associations of the forest zone in Cameroon and in other countries of the Congo Basin (CAR, Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC) - Capacity building to monitoring of forest exploitation illegal - Support to indigenous communities, questions of law (forestry, mining, indigenous communities, the environment, ...) - Monitoring of infrastructure projects and resource extraction, participatory mapping, etc.	- Community mobilization - Sensitization and training of producers - organization and structuring of local capacity - Connecting different actors in the chain to knowledge related to ABS - Assist the communities technically and facilitate access and information sharing forest resource management	Since 2000	High
Local *Echinops giganteus* producers' cooperatives	- Regroup producers - Represent local producers - Develop capacities of local producers - Develop certain segments of the *Echinops giganteus* value chain	- Regroup and represent producers - Managing local producers and developing their capacities - Develop segments of the *Echinops giganteus* value chain	Since 2013	High
Civil society (International NGOs)				
Man and Nature	Man & Nature (L'Homme et l'Environnement) is a French NGO providing technical support to ERuDeF in relation to the valorization of *Echinops giganteus*. - Facilitate collaboration with V. Mane Fils S. A., ERuDeF, le MINEPDED and the Magha Bamumbu Community	Facilitation the collaboration and capacities of different practices implicated in the process	Since the making of contact with V. Mane Fils S. A.	High
The Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform (RESP)	This is a Swiss member-based multi-stakeholder platform composed of companies from the cosmetics, fashion, and jewelry industries, governments and inter-governmental agencies, research institutions and civil society organizations. RESP is supporting the development of a sustainable ABS supply chain surrounding *Echinops giganteus*.	RESP will help to build the capacity of government and ILCs stakeholders in better understanding the R&D processes as an essential part of a more effective ABS system.		
Natural Justice	Natural Justice is an international NGO headquartered in Cape Town, South Africa. Over the last 5 years, Natural Justice has worked on the forefront of using community protocols in the context of ABS. Jointly with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, Natural Justice has contributed to numerous ABS training to African stakeholders ranging from government official to local communities and have actively supported communities in the negotiation of ABS agreements.	- supporting the facilitation of community protocol development and stakeholder dialogues processes - providing training on community rights in relation to ABS - coordinating the design of practical awareness building and communication tools; and - providing its technical expertise to national regulatory processes, as appropriate.		

2.8 Socioeconomic benefits (including gender dimension)

Echinops g.

An environmental and social assessment survey has been undertaken by ERuDeF and Man & Nature (Echinops Project Environmental and Social Assessment Magha-Bamumbu Area, Lebialem Division, South West Region. Prepared by Efuetlancha T. Atem Barry. September 2014). This survey has provided the following information on population structure, occupations, and income.

Population structure: The Magha village is made of men, women, youth and children in varying proportions. Through observations, women make up the highest share of the population (approximately 32%), men (approximately 20%), youth (approximately 28%) and children (approximately 20%). Youth mostly constitute students attending the Government High School. The majority of households in Magha is characterized by their large size ranging from 0-35. Large family size is preferred in the area as a family labor source, reducing the need for hiring labor to carry out farm activities.

Occupation: Being a rural community, 88.24 % (n=60) of respondents constituted farmers, mainly cultivating Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, maize, etc. 5.88% (n=4) of respondents were teachers, who confirmed they have farming as a part-time occupation. Community members tend to carry out two activities at the same time such as 4.41% (n=3) of respondents who were farmers at the same time as being okada riders or teachers. Limited livestock rearing is also practiced, limited by the precarious weather conditions in the hills. It mainly consists of domestic birds and animals for basic consumption and local market sales. This includes pigs, fowl, goats, sheep, cow, etc.

Income: The environmental and social impact survey also shed light on villagers' annual income. 39.71% (n=27) of respondents earn between 500,000 – 1 million FCFA yearly, 20.58% (n=14) between 1-2 million FCFA, and 7.35% (n=5) greater than 2 million FCFA. Many respondents also maintain that these figures are for situations where they consider the year to be "bad". The high annual income is usually for individuals with large farm sizes or many land ownerships where large scale cultivation of Irish potato, onion, and such is taking place. Others have cattle herds that boost their income levels to beyond 2 million FCFA (3,048.98 €).

Key conclusions from the study include: (i) villagers are increasingly getting involved in the ongoing baseline project of ERuDeF and Man & Nature on *Echinops giganteus* even though individual benefits have not yet started flowing to community members; (ii) economic benefits already accruing to survey respondents could not be assessed given that no controlled *Echinops giganteus* harvest has been undertaken yet; (iii) for all activities that have so far been initiated in the area, it will still be some time before their impact will be felt; (iv) the market for the sales of the *Echinops giganteus* roots needs to be well structured in order to induce villagers to fully engage in the project.

Expected benefits: The project focuses on building the capacity of the local community to effectively engage in the emerging value chain related to *Echinops giganteus* and a new value chain related to *Mondia whiteii*. The ultimate objective is that these value chains develop in ways that respect ABS principles such that the community gains fair and equitable socio-economic benefits (income generation and associated social capital), and that this process occurs in an environmentally responsible, and culturally acceptable manner. By respecting these principles, the project is expected to generate additional incomes for the local community. The MAT for *Echinops giganteus*, which has already been signed, specifies how the non-monetary and monetary benefits generated during the commercialization phase are to be shared with the community. Similarly, once the MAT for *Mondia whitei* is developed, that too will add to the stream of benefits accruing to the community. By supporting this process and, most importantly, building the capacity of the local community to effectively engage in this process, the project will contribute to socio-economic benefits at the community level. In addition, by linking the field experiences on commercialization of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*, with national policy formulation on ABS, the project will have an indirect impact in terms of future value chains that arise from this foundational work.

Gender benefits: Given that women constitute the largest share of the population of the Magha-Bamumbu community, the project's efforts to increase incomes at the community level from the commercialization of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* will have a positive economic impact on women. Further, the project will ensure adequate representation of women on the village-level management committees (at present there is one woman on the management committee for the baseline project).

Mondia w.

A field investigation on *Mondia w*. and its potential production in some selected villages in Lebialem Highlands conducted in July 2014. This activities has been undertaken by M. Tacham Walter Ndam, ethnobotanist, consultant and Lecturer at the University of Bamenda, Mme Kenmene Alida Léa, Echinops Project Coordinator, ERuDeF. A study on *Mondia w*. production has been realized in June 2015 by M tacham Walter Ndam in Bangang and Lewoh. A detailed social assessment survey will be conducted by the beginning phase of the project.

Population structure: As mentioned by for *Echinops g* the majority of households is characterized by their large size like mentioned above. Large family size is preferred in the area as a family labor source, reducing the need for hiring labor to carry out farm activities.

Occupation: Community members tend to carry out many activities at the same time (Farmers, Teachers, Breeders…). Limited livestock rearing is also practiced, limited by the precarious weather conditions in the hills. It mainly consists of domestic birds and animals for basic consumption and local market sales. This includes pigs, fowl, goats, sheep, cow, etc.

Production potential, commercialization and income: Concerning, the evaluation of the production potential of *Mondia w*, at the level of only two villages (Bangang and Lewoh) a number of mature stems will be harvested, washed and weighed. They were washed and weighed. Measurements were undertaken till the sample got dried under proper conditions. This was repeated daily until no further weight loss was noted. Calculations were done taking into consideration of the initial weight of collected roots and final weight after proper drying. Extrapolating the field abundance, freshly harvested plants and the dried roots will give the approximate possible production potential. But data need to be confirmed at the community level. Generally *Mondia w*. is known and used in several regions of Cameroon. It is collected from patchy forest areas and in cultivated farms for sale in local markets. In areas where the collection is high, the dealers usually remove the woody part of the root. This part that is removed and discarded of is very aromatic and still contains essential oils. Secondly, the dried plant losses a lot weight when collected fresh. As such large quantities can be collected to obtain 1 kg of dried root. The loss has been estimated at about 70 % of initial weight. If *Mondia w* has to be bought from the local markets, 1 kilogram can cost between 4 000 and 6 000 FCFA (6,09 and 9,14 €). This raw material obtained from the market can surfer from: Poor drying conditions, molded roots and Roots with reduced aroma. As such, for good quality roots, command can be placed in those villages with high abundance and collected and paid on a given day. The roots can then be transported to the place of proper drying and subsequent conservation. Field trips are required to identify the villages that can be included in the commercialization phase of the project in relation to abundance and potential source large quantities if required.

Threats: The main threats to *Mondia w* is harvesting for traditional medicine and habitat loss. *Mondia w* has a large, aromatic, tuberous rootstock that smells of vanilla and is commonly used throughout its African range for traditional medicine. The roots have been extensively collected and sold for traditional medicine in Cameroon, and reports of subpopulation scarcities in various villages of high abundance have been reported. *Mondia* w was recently widespread but has become vulnerable and continue to decline if destruction of wild populations continues.

2.9 Cost effectiveness

GEF funding for the proposed ABS project for Cameroon is designed to be catalytic insofar as it builds upon on-going efforts of the government, international and national NGOs, and the private sector to develop ABS-compliant value chains. In order to realize the project objective of ensuring that the local community participates successfully in ABS-compliant value chains (related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*) in the most cost-effective manner, project design has been based on the following principles.

(i) The project takes advantage of the momentum that has been created in Cameroon on ABS due to ongoing work of the private sector, international and national NGOs, and the government on developing the *Echinops giganteus* value chain and ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits with the community. Given the commercial nature, the project places a strong emphasis on an effective public-private partnership. The project also draws on and builds on the past experience of other GEF funded projects (see section on coordination with other related initiatives below).

(ii) The project takes a step-by-step approach in that since the *Echinops giganteus* value chain is more evolved, it will continue to consolidate this further and will draw from that experience to develop another value chain related to *Mondia whitei*.

(iii) In order to facilitate further replication of best practices in the most cost-effective manner, the project will invest resources in building the capacity of stakeholders through numerous training sessions, as well as in documenting experience and lessons.

(iv) Regular communication and coordination with other agencies and institutions working on similar interventions will be established to ensure that there are no overlaps of activities and full advantage of beneficial synergies are taken. Such engagement will be realized through participation in the project's inception workshop, stakeholder consultation meetings at national and local levels, field visits to the target community, and bilateral consultations.

(v) By strengthening the enabling policy environment, the project will ensure that resources expended in demonstration activities related to the *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* value chains are leveraged to effect broader change, beyond the target area of the project. Practical experience gained through the pilot activities of the project will, in turn, inform policy dialogue.

2.10 Coordination with other related initiatives

The project will benefit from cooperation with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, which is a multi-donor initiative hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. It is co-funded by Germany, Norway, Denmark, the European Union and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. Since 2005, the ABS Initiative has supported negotiators of the African Union to prepare and coordinate for ABS-related negotiations under the CBD. It conducts training and multi-stakeholder workshops and produces studies on specific ABS topics. It also offers expert advice and peer to peer exchange among countries, as well as direct support to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol. The Initiative collaborates with bilateral GIZ projects in Cameroon as well as other ACP countries, in order to ensure coordination of activities in support of national legislation and ABS value chains. The regional GIZ programme in support of the COMIFAC is also about to launch a new component on ABS, which will provide capacity development at the sub-regional level. The project will collaborate closely with these efforts.

The GEF SGP has approved support to ERuDeF with a grant from the 5th Operational Phase in November 2014. This will lay the basis for this medium-size GEF investment. Cameroon will also benefit from a regional NPIF project in support of COMIFAC countries, which is currently under development. The medium-size project is expected to contribute case materials towards other associated GEF full-size

investments (i.e. global and regional) pertaining to ABS and ILCs. UNDP-Cameroon as the executing agency for both the SGP grant and this MSP, will ensure coordination.

Natural Justice has collaborated with partners in Sub-Saharan Africa through the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, and the African Bio cultural Community Protocol (BCP) Initiative since its inception in 2011. Through the BCP Initiative, Natural Justice has supported the development of community protocols with local communities with respect to traditional knowledge, land and natural resource use in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project will collaborate closely with these efforts by ensuring representation on the Project Steering Committee.

2.11 Consistency with national priorities and plans

Cameroon's strategy on the valorization of GRs and aTK was first outlined in its NBSAP published in 2000. The Plan's second strategic goal directly speaks to implementing the CBD's ABS objective, while the third strategic goal refers to strengthening the capacity of ILCs to ensure the conservation and sustainable use at the local level with the effective participation of ILCs. In 2009, Cameroon reported on progress in implementing the National Strategy as part of its Fourth National Report to the CBD. ABS is again mentioned as a core objective, in particular on forest and agricultural genetic resources. The report, however, identifies a number of risks and challenges that have been hampering implementation. In the area of forest-based genetic resources, for instance, the report notes that a lack of educational infrastructure in rural areas has reduced the potential for ILCs to engage in valorization processes in meaningful ways. Likewise, a lack of cooperation between communities and resources users, often fueled by misunderstanding and insufficient capacities at the community level, is identified as a main reason for not integrating ILCs in new value chains, effectively keeping them from a fair and equitable share of benefits (Objective 10.1-2, Risks). The new National Report has been finalized, and places further emphasis on ABS, especially as first steps towards valorization are now taking place. Cameroon not only places great emphasis on strengthening its ABS system (including developing an ABS policy), but in particular on ensuring that ILCs are well integrated in emerging value chains.

3. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
To ensure that the local community participates successfully in ABS-compliant value chains (related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*).	Signed PIC and MAT documents for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*	Echinops g: MAT = 1 PIC = 0 *Mondia w*: MAT = 0 PIC = 0	*Echinops*:MAT = 1 PIC = 1 *Mondia*: MAT = 1 PIC = 1	Signed agreements on record with CNA	Full support of the Cameroonian government Commercial viability of the project remains strong
	Income accruing to the local community from the two value chains	Echinops g: 0 Mondia w: 0	Echinops g USD 4,320 + 25% of the amount issue form commercialization by Mana (200 kg * 2,700 fcfa = fcfa 2,160 00 per year) + 25% of commercialization benefit made by Mane Enterprise To be establish for *Mondia w* 1 kilogram can cost between 4,000 and 6,000 FCFA (6.09 and 9.14 €). The economic study of *Mondia w* will be done during the first months of project implementation to provide accurate figures	Field survey; project reports	
	Enhanced capacity for ABS in Cameroon as measured by the UNDP ABS Scorecard (see Annex 4)	27	75	Completed scorecard by project team	
Component 1: Facilitating the engagement of the local community in ABS value chains and strengthening their	Number of community representatives trained on ABS	None	150	Training evaluation forms; project reports	The current interest of the community to engage in ABS-compliant value chains remains high over the duration of the project Market volatility is under control and does not lead to unsteady demand for
	National Plan on ABS	None	One	Approved document on record with CNA	
	Number of national Communication	None	One	Approved document	

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
capacity on ABS	Plan with tools on ABS				the GRs Regulatory requirements are well-understood and not ambiguous to key actors Focused awareness and educational efforts targeting key people will be realized to assist full understanding and informed on ABS. ABS training will be developed to address keys issues of targeted communities. The nomadic peoples present in the area intermittently will be involved in all stakeholder consultations on the value chain and will be part of the PIC and MAT processes and other activities. Key training will be addressed to all actors involved in the project to be familiar with regulatory requirements. Best practices of other countries will be actively.
	Number of Local Radio enhance sensitization and awareness of community on ABS	None	10	Project Team report	
	Number of document on ABS lessons learnt and best practices elaborated	None	At least 2	Document approved (At least 2)	
	Number of communities targeted to share and apply the ABS lessons learnt and best practices document elaborated	None	All communities that depend on *Echinops g* and *Mondia w* are targeted	Project Team report	
	Guidance document targeted to the community on IPRs and how to incorporate this in ABS value chains	None	One	Project reports	
	Number of participative and inclusive dialogue organized between local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK at local level and at national level	Local Level : None National Level : None	2 One	Dialogue report approved	
	Community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach based on GR and aTK local community for *Mondia w*	None	One	Document approved	
	Number of communities engaged to apply Community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach based on GR and aTK local community for Mondia w	None	All the *Mondia g.* Communities are targeted	Project Report	
	MAT for *Mondia w.* and PIC for *Echinops g.*	None	MAT for *Mondia w* :1 PIC for *Echinops g.* : 1	MAT document PIC document	
	Sustainable management plans guide harvest of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* with at least two tools for application	None	An approved management plan for each species	Plans on record with the CNA	

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
	Number of tools of Sustainable management plans guide harvest of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* applied on the two site applied by communities targeted	None	Two on each site	Project report	
OUTPUTS: Output 1.1.1: Training program for representatives from the local community. Output 1.1.2 Practical awareness building and communication tools are developed Output 1.1.3. Lessons on methodology and the transformation process shared with ILC representatives Output 1.1.4 Intellectual Property Rights introduced to ABS stakeholders in the local community Output 1.2.1 Dialogues organized between the local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK Output 1.2.2 GRs and aTK of communities for *Mondia whitei* are articulated through a community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach Output 1.2.3 MAT for *Mondia whitei* and PIC for *Echinops giganteus* are agreed upon Output 1.3.1 Community-based management plans for *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* are in place.					
Component 2: Integrating lessons learned into national laws and/ or implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation	Approved national law and policy on ABS	None	One	Official document on record with CNA	Cooperative relations are maintained among the large number of project partners so as to ensure policy changes are correctly designed and effectively implemented The project will work with enterprises or private sector actors that already have vast experience in the field of bio-products and Research and Development for molecules and genetic resources and known and established market demand in an incentive frame to ensure a stable business environment throughout the entire supply chain.
	Number of government staff trained on ABS	0	50	Training evaluation forms; project reports	
	National mechanism to document GRs and aTK	None	One	Official document sanctioning the mechanism with CNA	
	Documentation of lessons learned from developing the 2 value chains	None	One	Project reports	
	Number of participative and inclusive regional dialogue organized on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation	None	One	Regional Dialogue Report	
OUTPUTS Output 2.1.1 ABS laws and policy proposals incorporate customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target ABS compliant value chains Output 2.1.2 At least 50 representatives of the Ministry of Environment (in its capacity as the CNA) and other relevant government institutions are trained on the Community's rights to GRs, aTK and their involvement in the ABS process Output 2.2.1. A National mechanism to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs is established Output 2.3.1. Lessons learned are disseminated Output 2.3.2 Regional-level dialogues on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation.					

4. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Award ID:	00090258	Project ID:	00096111
Award Title:	A bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*)		
Business Unit:	CMR10		
Project Title:	A bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*)		
PIMS no.	5387		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Environment, Natural Protection and Sustainable Development - MINEPDED		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1:	**MINEPDED**	**62190**	**NPIF**	**71300**	Local Consultants	41,818	20,909	54,546	**117,273**	1
				71200	International Consultants	18,182	9,091	4,545	**31,818**	3
				71600	Travel	10,453	5,363	5,365	**21,181**	2
				72100	Contractual Services Companies	72,727	36,364	9,091	**118,182**	9
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,455	2,728	3,636	**11,819**	4
				72500	Supplies	7,273	3,636	1,818	**12,727**	5
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	5,455	2,727	1,818	**10,000**	6
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,273	1,000	1,000	**4,273**	7
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	18,182	9,091	9,091	**36,364**	8
				Total Component 1		**181,818**	**90,909**	**90,910**	**363,637**	
COMPONENT 2:	**MINEPDED**	**62000**	**GEF**	**71300**	Local Consultants	68,182	26,136	52,273	**146,591**	18
				71200	International Consultants	5,682	11,364	22,727	**39,773**	15
				71600	Travel	7,182	7,182	14,364	**28,728**	10
				72100	Contractual Services Companies	11,364	45,454	90,909	**147,727**	11

				72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,545	3,409	6,818	**14,772**	14
				72500	Supplies	2,273	4,545	9,091	**15,909**	12
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	2,273	3,409	6,818	**12,500**	17
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	773	773	1,545	**3,091**	13
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	11,363	11,364	22,727	**45,454**	16
				Total Component 2		**113,637**	**113,636**	**227,272**	**454,545**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	**MINEPDED**	**62190**	**NPIF**	**71400**	Contractual Services Individuals	9,083	9,083	9,083	**27,249**	19
				74598	Direct Project Costs—GOE	1,533	3,791	3,790	**9,114**	27
				NPIF		**10,616**	**12,874**	**12,873**	**36,363**	
		62000	**GEF**	**71600**	Travel	852	926	927	**2,705**	20
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	1,500	1,500	1,500	**4,500**	21
				73400	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equip	500	2,000	2,000	**4,500**	22
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	1,500	1,500	**5,000**	23
				72500	Supplies	2,000	1,000	1,000	**4,000**	24
				72800	IT Equipment	10,000	1,000	1,000	**12,000**	25
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	850	700	700	**2,250**	26
				72400	Communications & Audio Visual Equip	3,500	3,500	3,500	**10,500**	28
				GEF		**21,202**	**12,126**	**12,127**	**45,455**	
	Total Project Management					**31,818**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**81,818**	
Total NPIF						**192,434**	**103,783**	**103,783**	**400,000**	
Total GEF						**134,839**	**125,762**	**239,399**	**500,000**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**327,273**	**229,545**	**343,182**	**900,000**	

Total Budget Summary

Donor Name	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)
NPIF	192,434	103,783	103,783	400,000
GEF	134,839	125,762	239,399	500,000
MINEPDED	436,320	306,120	457,560	1,200,000
ERUDEF	170,778	144,212	185,010	500,000
TOTAL	934,371	679,877	985,752	2,600,000

Component	Total budget assigned	Percentage of total budget assigned
Component 1	363,637	40.40%
Component 2	454,545	50.51%
Project Management	81,818	9.09%
TOTAL	**900,000**	**100.00%**

Project Budget Notes

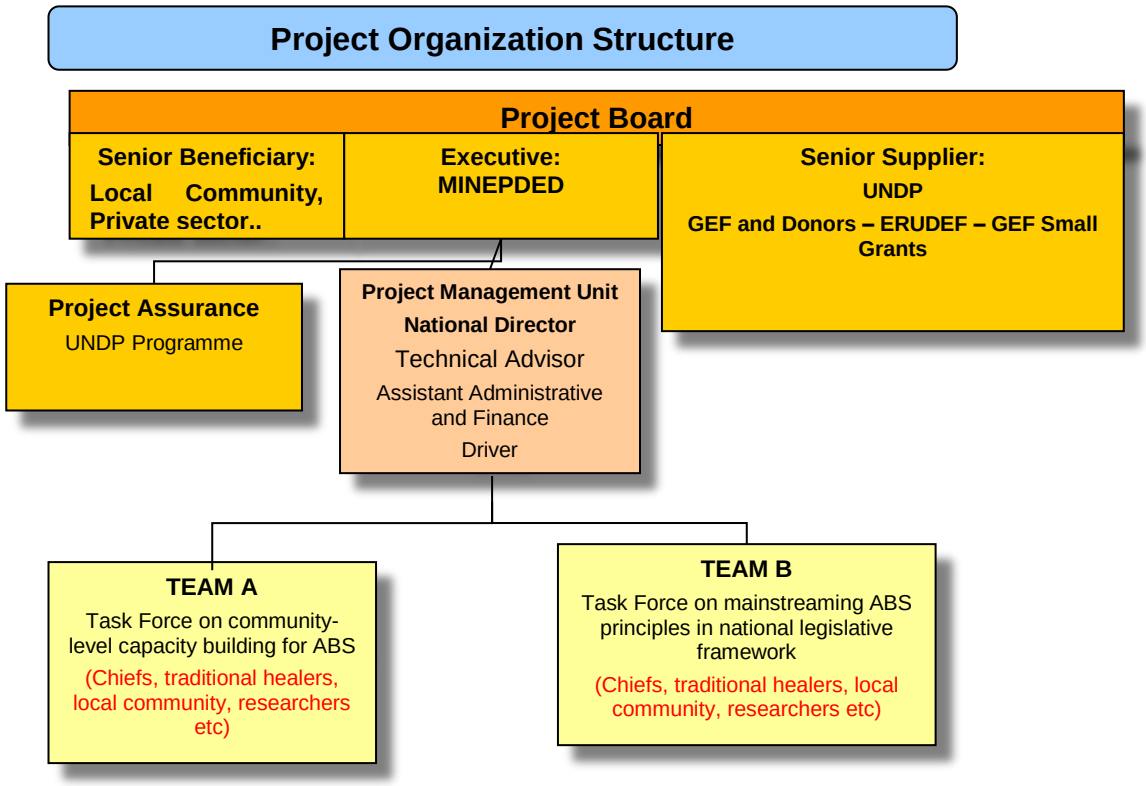
Atlas Category	Atlas Code	Budget Notes
Component 1. Facilitating the engagement of the local community in ABS value chains and strengthening their capacity on ABS		
1. Local Consultants	71300	- Capacity Building consultant for training program for local communities and representatives : Complete up-to-date study on the GR and aTK of the selected local community National communication plan on ABS with tolls –Sensitization and awareness - Best practices document on lessons learnt on ABS –Community base management plan
2. Travel	71600	- DSA International Consultant - DSA Local Consultant - DSA Project Director for activities in support to Component 1
3. International Consultant	72100	- Value chain stakeholders responsibility mapping, community right with regard to GR and TK, Negotiations PIC and MAT, sustainable conservation Lessons on the methodology and transformation process, Technical Guidance on PIC and MAT ABS Experts, dialogue organized between local communities, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GR and aTK – Action Plan for the implementation of the MAT and the PIC
4. Travel	72200	- Projector - Digital camera
5. Supplies	72500	- Office and field supplies for strengthening the activities to be developed
6. Audio-visual & Print Prod. Costs	74200	- Publication of Best practices and informational booklets, and communication Plan and tools related, technical guidance on IPR
7. Miscellaneous Expenses	74500	- Incidental expenses related to policy, and financial frameworks
8. Training, Workshops and Confer	75700	- Inception workshop workshops with national, regional, and local stakeholders
9. Contractual Services Companies	72200	- For ABS Law and policy Pool Experts for ABS Guidelines, studies and workshops

Component 2: Integrating lessons learned into national laws and/or implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation		
10 Travel	71600	- DSA for Local and International Consultant and others - DSA Project Director for activities in support to Component 2
11. Contractual Services - Companies	72100	- Contractual services for ABS Expert for the regional dialogue
12. Supplies	72500	- Office and field supplies for strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for effective management of Activities
13. Miscellaneous Expenses	74500	- Incidental expenses related to strengthening the institutional and individual ABS capacities building
14. Equipment and Furniture	72200	- Two (2) motorcycles (for ERUDEF for Monitoring)
15. International Consultants	71200	- ABS Law and policy, Integrated lessons learnt into national laws and/or implementation process with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation - Final project evaluation
16. Training, Workshops and Confer	75700	- Consultation workshops with national, regional, and local stakeholders
17. Audio-visual & Print Prod. Costs	74200	- Publication of ABS law and policy and best practices and informational booklets at national and regional level
18. Local Consultants	71300	- A national mechanism to document, maintain protect and promote aTK associated with GR and capacity building to address key point of mainstreaming of the mechanism in the sectorial institution and program
Project Management		
19. Contractual Services- Individuals	71400	- Overall project assistance. - Driver.
20. Travel	71600	- Travel expenses for Project Management Unit.
21. Rental & Maintenance-Premises	73100	Fuel for vehicle (provided by UNDP CO) for use of the Project Management Unit in coordination activities
22. Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment	73400	Vehicle maintenance service.

23. Equipment and Furniture	72200	- Video beam - Digital camera
24. Supplies	72500	- Office supplies
25. IT Equipment	72800	- Two computers for Project Director and AAF - One (1) printer. - IT supplies & maintenance
26. Miscellaneous Expenses	74500	- Incidental expenses related to project management, including insurance
27. Direct Project Costs	74598	Estimated costs of Direct Project Services requested by the GoC to UNDP for executing services (procurement, travel, etc.) and as requested by the GoC through the Letter of Agreement. Direct project costs will be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost. The amounts indicated here are estimations, however as part of annual project operational planning the Direct Project Costs to be requested during that calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly budgets
27. Communications & Audio Visual Equip	74200	Radio control communication system including antenna for the vehicle in compliance with UNDSS control and monitoring procedures (MOSS)

5. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Executing Agency for the Project is MINEPDED. Implementation oversight will be provided by UNDP. The project organization structure is depicted below. Detailed TORs for each management entity are in Annex 5.



5.1 Project oversight by Project Board

The Project Board has the highest project oversight function, with Senior Managers of MINEPDED, Sectorial Ministries: MINRESI, MINADER…Local NGO (ERUDEF)…, Local Community and Private sector, Donors and UNDP, guiding and appraising project implementation. The composition of the Project Board will be set up by MINEPDED in consultation with UNDP by beginning of the project implementation and will meet twice a year at beginning and the end.

5.2 UNDP project oversight and technical advisory support

Project oversight is carried out by UNDP Country Office directly ARR/P Sustainable Development through the DRR O/P) in collaboration with the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, who also provides technical support.

5.3 Project assurance

The UNDP country office is responsible for project assurance and ensures that financing, reporting and M&E are duly implemented. Project assurance includes periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks" concerning project implementation.

5.4 Day-to-day management

The overall management responsibility of the project rests with the appointed National Director/Project Manager who is the ABS National Focal Point and his/ her support team in the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU is situated in MINEPDED and located in MINEPDED. He is primarily responsible for project planning, implementation, financial management and M&E (see detailed TORs in Annex 5). The National Director will be appointed by MINEPDED The staff under the supervision of the National Director, a Technical Advisor and an Assistant Administrative and Financial Expert with a driver (the driver will be supported by GEF funds). Trainees and interns will be incorporated into the structure as needed.

6. VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager/National Director: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, KM strategy etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner (MINEPDED) is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project implementation;

b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;

c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;

d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;

e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;

f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and

g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Director will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefit results:

The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted in Annex D to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team and shared with the terminal evaluation consultants (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the TE) before the required review/evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Terminal Evaluation report.

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Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Table 2. Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget in USD (excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	National Director UNDP CO, UNDP GEF	Indicative cost: USD 30,000 USD	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP GEF STA on ABS/ Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on *output and implementation*	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to APR/ PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/ PIR	Project manager and team UNDP CO UNDP STA on ABS UNDP EEG	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project manager and team	-	Quarterly
Final Evaluation	Project manager and team; UNDP CO; Regional Center, External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: 20,000	At least 3 months before project end
Project Terminal Report	Project manager and team; UNDP CO; local consultant	None	At least 3 months before project end
Audit	UNDP CO Project manager and team	Cost per year: 5,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP CO; UNDP Regional Center; Government representatives	Paid from Implementing Agency fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL COST (Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses)		USD $55,000	

7. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

(i) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried out;

(ii) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

8. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: (A) *ECHINOPS GIGANTEUS* VALUE CHAIN AND *MONDIA WHITEI* VALUE CHAIN

This annex provides detailed information more focused on the ABS value chain for *Echinops giganteus*[10]. A similar value chain description for *Mondia whiteii* will be developed during project implementation The value chain includes the full range of identifiable and measurable interdependent activities that add value at every stage from production to commercialization of the final product. This value chain includes the transformation of the derivative of the genetic resource (in this case the roots of *Echinops giganteus*) into a product in the laboratory (extracted essential oils are converted into an aroma/ essence that is used to make perfume). Transforming the genetic resource or derivative of the genetic resource into a final product is the ABS link that completes the ABS value chain.

1. Stages in the value chain

(iii) Cultivation of plants

The plant/ raw material is harvested in the wild. The first domestication trials in the field are underway. Unfortunately, trials in nurseries and farms are as yet unsuccessful. Consequently, thus far, there are no farms of *Echinops giganteus*, and the harvest of roots continues to take place from plants in the wild.

(iv) Harvest and collection of roots

In Cameroon, harvesting of the plant is carried out by several individuals and families, coming from different backgrounds and communities from four regions of Cameroon (Southwest, Northwest, West, and Littoral). It is also harvested in neighboring Nigeria.

In terms of quantifying harvest, collectors (producers) and commercial agents cannot account for real quantities. This is because of a lack of accurate data on quantities collected; people in the community and even many members of the cooperative are not in the habit of collecting and keeping data, neither are they trained to do so. There are only a few research documents from local laboratories that provide an approximate idea of quantities. According to ERuDeF, since 2012, less than 2,000 kg has been collected.

(v) Processing of roots

The roots are collected and dried in the sunshine or over a fire by women in kitchens. Rudimentary tools are still used in harvesting the plant, and in collecting and drying the roots. No real innovations have been made in harvest, commercialization, and storage.

(vi) Wholesale and retail sale of roots

The processed roots of *Echinops giganteus* (dried and cut) are sold in local markets, sub-regional markets and international markets. In local markets, the dried roots are sold for use in folk medicine, culinary preparations, and for use in local spiritual rites. In Nigerian and other sub-regional markets, dried roots are sold for use in folk medicine and culinary preparations. In international markets (EU and other western countries), dried roots are sold for transformation of the genetic material of the roots into aroma/ essence that is used to make perfume.

[10] A similar value chain description for *Mondia whiteii* will be developed during project implementation.

2. Mapping of different actors in the value chain

Stage of value chain	Actors	Comments	Potential supporters[11]
Cultivation/ domestication of plants	Local plants producers (domesticators) ERuDeF (local NGO which is working with the community in accordance with the ABS principles, facilitating the process, connecting the community with private sector and other stakeholders) Cooperatives of *Echinops giganteus* exploiters (i.e., those collecting in the wild) Private nurseries (individuals and families) Common Initiative Group (this is an independent group of people involved in many development activities who come together to meet a given objective or a common initiative)	This is a recent activity in the community of Magha with not much success; plant failure rate is higher in the farm environment and medium in nurseries High involvement of NGOs	Afforestation programs of MINFOF Afforestation of deforested areas by forest exploiters under their contractual obligation – after harvesting wild resources they have to plant trees in replacement ANAFOR's silviculture programs Forestry research by Universities (Dschang and Buea) Programme for the valorization of plants of high commercial value through domestication by the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) Silviculture research and development by IRAD Local and national CSOs involved in the domestication and valorization of major NTFPs (such as ONEPCam, FFeRuDjaL, OPFCR, Fonjak, CASYPA)
Harvest and collection of roots	Collectors that harvest roots from plants in wild: These are largely individual and family collectors consisting of women, minorities and the indigenous population Members of the local cooperative	The indigenous pygmy population plays the dominant role here. However, there are recurrent conflicts related to land tenure, leadership, benefit sharing, and communication. Collectors face difficulties in accessing resources in some production areas due to the hilly and rocky nature of the terrain with steep hills and slopes	MINFOF NGOs interested in working on such initiatives
Harvest and collection of roots	Middlemen who buy from collectors and sell in the market. This includes: Bayam-sellam (local name for those who are only "buying for selling") carrying out all transactions only in the village Bayam-sellam transacting through stalls in town	High price speculation High price fluctuation from market to market High fragmentation of actors (millions unknown in the field)	Professional organizations such as ONEPCAM and trade unions for NTFP exploiters
Processing of roots (locally using local tools and based on traditional knowledge)	Local processors for local traditional use only. Local traditional use involves use by traditional healers, household consumption in food, consumption by local restaurants in food	Embryonic research and development by locals using local tools and based on traditional knowledge. Main products in the market are powder, soap, oil, etc. Focus is on earning revenue and R&D of *Echinops giganteus*	None

[11] These are people/ groups that could potentially support specific actors in improving their activities within the value chain by partnering with them.

Stage of value chain	Actors	Comments	Potential supporters[11]
Storage of roots (based on traditional methods and using local equipment)	Individual collectors in their kitchens Bayam-sellam in their homes and shops Local cooperatives in traditional drying chambers	Local storage is a critical activity for ensuring good quality product There is an absence of specialized storage systems Only cooperatives are able to generate a significant volume of roots for storage Activity carried out even during the rainy season Sole means of drying is through the use of sunlight due to lack of other advanced means like the use of electricity Families use kitchen grids for drying	None
Processing of roots (Local people who process the roots for sale to vendors from outside the village)	Processors working individually (women, local populations) Processors working in groups	Risk of frequent accidents Tools used are rudimentary Minorities sell the product fresh i.e., without cutting and drying	Professional organizations and NTFP exploiters' trade unions MINFOF and other sectors (health, agriculture, artisan and small and medium-sized enterprises, cattle rearing NGOs working on projects and programs related to *Echinops giganteus*
Selling of roots	Large scale vendors of roots include: All Cameroonian markets (except supermarkets) Bayam-sellam vendors with stalls Sedentary vendors Other vendor groups that work directly with the local cooperative	Large scale vendors provide national coverage in all traditional markets Their products are not found in supermarkets	Local cooperatives Local credit and savings cooperatives
Selling of roots	Small scale vendors of roots include: Those operating in sub-regional export markets (Ekok market, Idenau, PFNL markets) Those operating in all major towns and regions of Cameroon	Small scale vendors operate on the basis of user rights; the root is not considered an NTFP requiring specific regulation under national laws Market follows rules of spot markets wherein wholesalers fix the price These vendors are not specialists in *Echinops giganteus*; they handle several products at the same time There is insufficient circulation of information through the different segments of the chain (production cycle, demand, supply) The wholesalers alone are well-versed with information on quantities, qualities, and prices of the roots Small scale vendors are concentrated geographically and include a limited number of actors	Professional organizations such as ONEPCAM and NTFP exploiters unions MFI (COOPEC)

Stage of value chain	Actors	Comments	Potential supporters[11]
Extraction of essential oils from roots for conversion into aroma/ essence for use in perfumes	Local industrial processors (industrial transformation of essential oils from roots into aroma/ essence for use in perfumes) This includes: Research and development Extraction of genetic resources	Activity is done in specialized laboratories Research activities are complex and expensive Genetic resources extraction requires specialized equipment and trained personnel Working tools are rudimentary in Cameroon	Professional organizations and NTFP trade unions (ONEPCAM, NTFP trade unions) MINFOF projects and other sectors (Health, Agriculture, Artisanal and SME, Cattle rearing, NGOs working on projects and programs related to *Echinops giganteus*

3. Summary of which activity is operational in which market

Market type / Activity	Local Markets	Nigerian and Sub-regional Markets	International Markets (EU and other western countries)
Small scale sale	Yes	Yes	No
Wholesale	No	Yes	Yes
Local sales	Yes	Yes	No
Transformation into a form conducive for traditional use (medicine, food)	Yes	No	Yes
Storage	Yes	Yes	Unknown
Drying	Yes	Yes	Unknown
Genetic resource extraction (essence/ aroma for use in perfumes)	No	No	Yes
Dried root selection	Yes	Yes	No
Domestication	Yes	No	No

4. Opportunities related to the *Echinops giganteus* value chain

(vii) Cameroon has ratified the Nagoya Protocol and the government is fully engaged in putting in place the ABS process linked to the protocol. National stakeholders have taken ownership for implementation of the protocol with the support of partners including the GEF. The government's commitment to achieving the objective of the protocol creates favourable conditions for an ABS-compliant value chain related to *Echinops giganteus*.

(viii) There is high local, national and international demand (the project has to document this properly)

(ix) Equitable commercial valorization in the world

(x) The increased emphasis internationally on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) offers an opportunity for emphasizing benefits that can accrue to the community and environment from the *Echinops giganteus* value chain

(xi) There is good knowledge on *Echinops giganteus* as compared to other genetic resources, making it possible to tap into different trade possibilities.

(xii) There are well-recognized international development actors (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, GIZ) and international NGOs (Man & Nature) with experience in ABS that are active in the country and interested in working on the *Echinops giganteus* value chain.

(xiii) Cameroon is a peaceful and politically stable country, and these are basic conditions for sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity.

5. Constraints value chain related to the *Echinops g.*

Constraint	Potential solution	Responsible parties	Role	Barriers to solution	Facilitation
Archaic technological production and conservation methods	Develop better tools and appropriate techniques	Researchers Blacksmiths Financial institutions	Designing tools and techniques Manufacturing Provide credit	Financing the development of tools Financial capacities of producers to purchase new tools	Putting the local community and private sector in contact with new technology
Lack of market information	Develop a market information system (MIS)	Consultancy firms NGO	Developing a simple but efficient communication model	Little financial benefit from the activity	Sensitization Education Communication
Production is seasonal in nature	Developmental research in domestication	Researchers Specialized institutions NGO	Putting in place of improved varieties (still to be confirmed and verified through research)	Weak mastery of the plant's life cycle Limited financial resources to carry out developmental research	Training Support Partnership
Current regulations not adapted to the ABS process, especially on equitable sharing of benefits	Adaptation of the regulations in force regarding the ABS Process	MINFOF NGO Private sector	Decree relative to the ABS procedure linked with the Nagoya Protocol Sensitization Communication and information sharing	Administrative bottlenecks Lack of local expertise	Proposals for financial and research support Lobbying for support based on pilot experiences
Weak research and development on the genetic resource	Collaboration with academicians and large firms	MINRESI Institutions and laboratories	Training Collaboration Support	Local community is weak in terms of updated technology to transform the roots Local community is weak in terms of lobbying for funds	Partnership with the private sector Collaboration with universities
Unknown intellectual property of traditional knowledge of genetic resource	Develop mechanisms for securing intellectual property rights of community's traditional knowledge	Universities NGO Research	Adapt regulations Secure traditional knowledge	Local expertise on intellectual property of TK is lacking Difficult to document TK in all its forms	Technical support on how to define the IP framework Collaboration with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO -- OMPI is the French acronym)
Lack of communication on the ABS Process linked to the Nagoya Protocol	Put in place an adapted and forceful communication plan	MINCOM Communication units of MINEPDED, MINFOF NGOs ABS initiative (German NGO working in close collaboration with GIZ)	An adapted and forceful communication plan	Financial resources Need for collaboration/ synergy among stakeholders	Partnership Mobilization Training Support

6. Quantity of *Echinops giganteus* harvested

It is very difficult to quantify from reports the amount of the plant harvested yearly, or at the different sites of harvest. Nevertheless, by scourging through reports and discussions with ERuDeF, some quantifiable values were obtained (see table below). However, this is marked by the absence of a real unit value and does not reflect the reality of field estimations and discussions on the matter with producers.

Nº	Quantity (Kg)	Quality	Year
01	127	Dried root	2012
02	112	Dried root	2013
03	180	Dried root	2013
04	232	Dried root	2014
05	200	Dried root	2014
06	198.7	Dried root	2014
07	1000	Dried root	2015

There is no information on the quantity of fresh produce at harvest and the leaf quantity available after root selection. It was also difficult to obtain a mean annual estimation per harvested plant.

7. Economic potential of the roots of *Echinops giganteus*

Economic Values	
A large market with high demand and multipurpose use (cosmetics, culinary, medicinal)	- Sub regional (Nigeria, Cameroon) - Local (culinary use in all 10 regions of Cameroon - International (use by diaspora)
Other economic benefits	- Low investment cost of raw materials - Availability of the resource on-site - Important secondary benefits for small-holder local producers (employment for youth and women) - Diversification and increase in revenues of small scale producers
A « SMART » business	- Covers all the business segments (research, industry, large scale vendors, small-scale vendors) - Easy access to the resource - High involvement of the local population (almost 100%) - Easy administrative and fiscal procedure at both local and national levels
Social Values and Good Governance	
A sustainable and participatory enterprise	- Good participation of minorities (indigenous peoples) - High involvement of women - Based on sustainable management of natural resources - Socio-economic benefits for local community
Strategic Values and Opportunities for ABS	
At an acceptable level by national and international standards	-Great interest of development partners (national and international NGOs, national and international researchers, industrial or private sector) - Economic interest of the State as Cameroon is the great producer and Nigeria the great consumer - Opportunity to implement national and regional policy on trade integration between neighboring countries - Poverty alleviation through employment

8. State of R&D

Research and development conducted so far, as well as that which is current/ on-going include:

1. Agronomic research on the production of *Echinops g*. (conducted by ERuDeF)
2. Laboratory research on development of essential oils (conducted by V Mane Fils S. A.)
3. Impact assessment and capitalisation of the *Echinops* process (current)
4. Research into the sustainable management of *Echinops* (current)
5. Geo-referencing and characterisation of production potential of the *Mondia w* in the Lebialem (current)

The detailed information about the last point are below:

A total of 212 individuals were interviewed in the course of this survey. Most of the informants that gave information on the plants were elderly persons. The women had more knowledge on the use of the roots of the plant as an ingredient in local diets.

Level of exploitation and availability of plant Villages	Local Name	Dialect	Uses	Exploitation Status
Awoh-Bamumbu	Nganghelou	Mundani	Spice and aphrodisiac	Extinct
Folipi	Elig-ntieun/ Nghalou	Folipi	Heart tonic & aphrodisiac	Available
Bechati	Nganghelou	Mundani	Sexual stimulant & spice	Absent
Banti	Nganghelou	Mundani	Recipe for sexual stimulant drug	Absent
Egumbo	Nganghelou	Mundani	Spice	Absent
Besali	Wizembe	Besali	Spice and aphrodisiac	Rare
Nkong	Nganghelou	Mundani	Aphrodisiac & spice	Absent
Lewoh-lebang	Npheb	Nweh-Mundani	Spice and medicine for pains	Available

THE METHOD OF COLLECTION OF MONDIA IN THE REGION

The roots are mostly collected by the complete destruction of the plant. The roots are all remove after digging without any conservation precautions. The fruits are mostly collected only during the dry season especially in Folipi. Here the people can't identify the plant on the field except the fruits are ripe for collection. They are also harvested as a source of food.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLANT IN THE ENTIRE REGION

Across the area surveyed most of the people in the Mundani villages get the roots for use as spices or medicine from Babong and Tabot in Bamumbu. These are the villages of high availability and diversity of the plant. The plant can be found in the quarters, along the roads and in farms.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

According to the studies, the production potential in the region is low because of over exploitation in the past. In Nweh-Nbzeh-Lewoh, the plant has the same name as *Dorstenia barteri* and the usually collect it during cultivation of farms. Unfortunately the plant that was shown on the field as Mondia was Dorstenia. There is thus confusion in their knowledge on the production potential.

If the plant must be exploited in the area of study, then it must be cultivated and maintained. The plant can be vulgarized either in Folipi , Besali or Lewoh-Lebang. But in Lewoh-Lebang the climatic condition will not be very

BUDGETTING FOR THE CREATION OF ONE HECTARE PLANTATION OF MONDIA WHITEI

The budget presented here as to be reviewed by the technical team and additional field information included. This information includes the budgeting for meetings that will be attended by members of the administration and ERuDeF staff including the consultant.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF MONDIA.

Generally, Mondia is known and used in several regions of Cameroon. It is collected from patchy forest areas and in cultivated farms for sale in local markets. In areas where the collection is high, the dealers usually remove the woody part of the root. This part that is removed and discarded of is very aromatic and still contains essential oils. Secondly, the dried plant losses a lot weight when collected fresh. As such large quantities can be collected to obtain 1 kg of dried root. The loss has been estimated at about 70 % of initial weight.

If *Mondia w*; has to be bought from the local markets, 1 kilogram can cost between 4 000 and 6 000 FCFA (6,09 and 9,14 €). This raw material obtained from the market can surfer from;

1. Poor drying conditions
2. Molded roots
3. Roots with reduced aroma.

As such, for good quality roots, command can be placed in those villages with high abundance and collected and paid on a given day. The roots can then be transported to the place of proper drying and subsequent conservation. Field trips are required to identify the villages that can be included in the commercialization phase of the project in relation to abundance and potential source large quantities if required favorable since *Mondia w*. needs average daily temperatures of above 30˚C.

ANNEX 2: CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Actors	Mandate/ role in ABS value chain	Existing capacity to fulfil role	Proposals for capacity strengthening
The Magha Bamumbu Community			
Traditional ruler and the customary notables who are the protectors of traditional knowledge	To protect the traditional knowledge for the service of the community To conserve the biological resource To negotiate Prior Informed Consent (PIC) documents To negotiate Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT)	Weak because of the following reasons: There is poor collaboration and communication among the traditional ruler, notables of the community, and the NGO ERuDeF that is intervening on behalf of the community Lack of clarity and transparency on transactions related to traditional knowledge Lack of clarity about the quality and quantity of the genetic resource Lack of basic knowledge on negotiations related to PIC and MAT	To train the ruler, notables and the people of Magha Bamumbu on how to undertake negotiations for PIC and MAT To safeguard the traditional knowledge through documentation To provide training on how to communicate with traditional authorities following African customs
Men, women and youth	To apply the traditional knowledge transmitted to them by the rulers and notables To conserve, collect, and market the biological resource To participate in negotiation of the PIC To participate in negotiation of the MAT	Weak for the following reasons: Lack of understanding about the ABS process and its terms and therefore poor allocation of energies and resources Unable to negotiate with potential users of their genetic resource due to poor understanding of the ABS process and poor negotiation and communication skills Lack of knowledge on the genetic resource, the value chain, and the non-monetary benefits of *Echinops g*.	To provide training at various levels in the community on the ABS process, and in particular on their role and responsibility in each step of the process To develop a communication strategy adapted to the customs and local language of the population Training on best conservation, sustainable use and harvesting practices, collection logistics, sample quality and traceability systems
Local Decentralized Authorities			
Wabane Council	Participate in the different negotiations of PIC and MAT and other agreements Provide administrative and logistical support to the council and producers Collaborate closely with other local sector administrations to put in place the value chain process	The potential is there but has not been tapped/ used (human resources, financial possibilities to invest, etc.). Given the speed of decentralization in Cameroon, Councils are becoming the main decision makers in their area. However, the Council has the following weaknesses: Poor understanding of the ABS process Lack of power to negotiate and to exploit all opportunities related to the *Echinops g*. process No knowledge about the genetic resource Not organized to share all the benefits coming from the process	Provide training on how to create and enable the functioning of standard technical services for the ABS process, involving the Council, qualified personnel, and qualified institution
Local Civil Society			
ERuDeF	Protect and conserve rare species (Cross River Gorilla, Chimpanzee Nigeria-Cameroon Drill) Restore fragile areas (degraded landscapes, forests, mountains, mangroves, rivers) Promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources Facilitate community management of biological resources Bring closer the different segments of the chain of value	Capacity can be improved; they are fully committed to support the community through the process even though they are not well equipped with the knowledge and practices of the ABS process	Improve capacity to communicate with traditional authorities and get them more involved in the process Training on how to connect the different segments of the value chain and to improve collaboration between stakeholders

Actors	Mandate/ role in ABS value chain	Existing capacity to fulfil role	Proposals for capacity strengthening
	Support/ represent the community and producers in the ABS process Facilitate negotiations related to the PIC and MAT		Training on how to communicate research undertaken on genetic resources to other actors in the value chain thereby restoring transparency Strengthen capacity for financial management, operation management, and technical capacity on ABS
The Cooperative of local producers of *Echinops g.*	Organize producers for better coordination of farms and production Represent local producers in negotiations Develop the capacities of local producers Develop certain segments of the value chain	Active	Training on how to negotiate the MAT and PIC Training on the entire ABS process Training on the value chain, the different segments, and the different levels of interventions Training on how to stay autonomous Training on best conservation, sustainable use and harvesting practices, collection logistics, sample quality and traceability systems
The State through sector administrations			
Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection, and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) is leader of the process in collaboration with other sectors administrations such as: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE), Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation (MINRESI), Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (MINPMESA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Fisheries, Livestock, and Animal Husbandry (MINEPIA), Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE),	Define sustainable management measures Facilitate the different administrative procedures and access to the resource by recognized industries in accordance with the rules and regulations in force Negotiate and sign agreements Ensure that research protocols are followed Ensure that confidentiality of research results is observed Ensure that the different stakeholders such as sector administrations, NGOs , private sector and the local communities are informed on advancements in the ABS process Follow-up and evaluation of the involvement of different stakeholders in the different contracts or agreements that are signed following ABS norms Ensure that national and international research institutes are involved at all stages of the research process Conserve and secure the biological and genetic resources of the country Communicate and inform the public and other stakeholders on the value chain Develop environmental management plans Coordinate activities on ABS and deliver collection permits of genetic resources Supervise the distribution of benefits resulting from the usage of traditional knowledge and from genetic resources Raise awareness of the ABS process at a national scale and	Weak due to the following reasons: Very limited knowledge about genetic resources Very limited knowledge of large firms and international industries operating in this domain The ABS focal point has other responsibilities in addition to those relating to the rather complex ABS process Poor knowledge of local actors and research actors Incompetence in the documentation of local traditional knowledge Lack of a communication, education, and public awareness strategy that can clarify the advantages of different actors The ABS Process seems to exist only during workshops or when researchers or consultants show interest	To build the capacities of all government sector administrators concerned with the ABS process for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol To designate an ABS Focal Point solely for ABS activities Development and implementation of Communication, Education and Public Awareness Strategy for building the awareness of stakeholders

Actors	Mandate/ role in ABS value chain	Existing capacity to fulfil role	Proposals for capacity strengthening
Ministry of Trade	integrate it into conservation programs of all stakeholders Reinforce the capacity of staff of the Ministry Create a National ABS Committee (platform for interaction of all stakeholders)		
Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation (MINRESI)	Besides collaborating closely with MINEPDED and other sector administrations, they need to specifically: Coordinate and control scientific research activities and valorization, dissemination and use of research results Promote research and provide research permits	Weak due to the following reasons: Little collaboration between MINEPDED and the other sector administrations Laboratory equipment is outdated in relation to genetic resources Little or no association of stakeholders in research works related to local biologic varieties due to administrative bottlenecks Not well versed with the ABS Process as it is not yet an issue of high political concern	Develop a collaboration platform between the different sectors for better research and development on local genetic resources and their products Training on how to collaborate with the private sector (laboratories, industries) Create a working group to discuss partnership relations with universities and research institutions Build research/ laboratory capacities
Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF)	Besides collaborating closely with MINEPDED and other sector administration, their role is specifically to: Secure and follow-up on forest resources management Ensure the observance of norms regarding forest exploitation and benefit-sharing Apply administrative sanctions		
Private Sector			
V. Mane Fils S. A(a French company specializing in the production of essential oils for perfume)	Produce essential oils for manufacturing perfumes Develop and facilitate utilization of roots for the production of essential oils Access biological resource with the aid of research permits Involve local researchers Finance local research and also collate impact studies Send semester reports on the supply of the resource and advancement in research and development on *Echinops g.* to identified stakeholders Inform parties immediately when research phase reaches its end in order to negotiate the MAT before the start of the commercial phase Select and export a maximum of 200kg of dried roots as stipulated by the agreement Request a letter of agreement/ an export authorization for the quantity to be exported To ensure that all is done in conformity with the MAT agreed to with the Magha-Bamumbu Community Limit research on *Echinops g*. solely to the extraction of essential oils and their uses as new aromatic products in perfume industry Respect the research protocol (as concerns the objectives, methodology and timeframe of the research and that the intermediate and final results be clearly diffused to all parties) Share benefits during the research phase Acknowledge Cameroon as the sole country of origin for the publication of the ethnobotanical studies Share results and best practices for cultivating of the plant	Plays a key role; good capacity as it understands the ABS process and tries to carry it out effectively	Training on the traditional environment of the local community and the value of traditional know-how Improved communication plan on the process Value local resources in all aspects (research, negotiation, harvest, storage, drying, transport) Improve information-sharing on all transactions, stages, innovations, and projections with other stakeholders especially the local community Improve collaboration with other stakeholders

Actors	Mandate/ role in ABS value chain	Existing capacity to fulfil role	Proposals for capacity strengthening
	and root drying techniques Construct drying stations Share with MINEPDED and other concerned administrations final research results in the domain of root extraction Respect the terms of the agreements signed with the local communities Obtain all intellectual property rights on the research results, from the point of the commercialization phase right up to approval by a CNA based on a mutual agreement Obtain all certificates (intellectual property rights on the traditional know-how associated with *Echinops g*. unknown to the general public, with the consent of legitimate owners of this knowledge Conserve the resource and local culture Ensure that the species is not overexploited, that the harvesting is done in a sustainable manner Pay heed to environmental preservation Respect the rights and local customs, sacred sites and ensure that they are unperturbed Undertake ESIA of the harvesting of the resource		
Private laboratory for analysis	Carry out research and development on the genetic resource Create a data bank for the local genetic resource	Does not have a visible role	Needs to be involved in the whole ABS process
Local transporters (wheel-barrows, cars) and international transporters (aircrafts, boats)	Establish local storehouses Transport the produce from farms to villages by use of wheel-barrows or baskets Transport the products to cities through old vehicles called «opep»	A slightly more visible role but they have reduced means and bad roads	None
Exporters	Transport the produce to V. Mane Fils S. A in Europe using boats and aircrafts	None	None
Local vendors (large scale and small scale vendors)	Sell roots of *Echinops g.*in large scale or small scale in local and sub-regional markets (Nigeria)	Can do better; not well organized	Build capacity to self-organize
International Institutions			
UNDP	Support the ABS process in Cameroon Develop capacities of local NGOs and the community for putting in place the ABS Process Facilitate the conservation of natural resources Develop chain of values for major local resources under the ABS process	Role could be imparted better by: Taking into consideration all other local and national stakeholders Developing a communication system adapted to local traditions such that it can successfully reach communities to give them a clear understanding of the ABS process Create a real and visible system to secure traditional know-how of the community and build community confidence in such a system	Tap into the confidence that the community has in its elites Play an arbitrator role Leverage local NGOs in support of the ABS process and the communities, especially focusing on traditional chieftaincies

Actors	Mandate/ role in ABS value chain	Existing capacity to fulfil role	Proposals for capacity strengthening
OAPI (African Intellectual Property Organization)	Secure traditional know-how Protect the intellectual property of genetic resources Protect new discoveries and new uses	Almost non-existent	Build capacity to be openly involved in the community Build collaboration with the government, institutions, private sector, research organs, Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
International Programmes and Civil Society			
Man & Nature	Facilitate collaboration between V. Mane Fils S. A, ERuDeF, MINEPDED and the Magha-Bamumbu Community	Good collaborator but weak in communication and process sharing	Reports and data collected need to be shared with national counterpart involved in the ABS process
ABS Initiative (executed by GIZ)	Develop capacities for national, regional and international processes linked to the ABS Process, on the Nagoya Protocol, African Union policies Evaluate the ABS level in Africa and national needs Build capacities for putting in place the Nagoya Protocol Support the development and implementation of national ABS strategies Train and support the negotiations, institutional arrangements Stay abreast of existing ABS agreements in Africa Examine the results of the CBD COP	Notable for its dynamism	Facilitates and favors the implementation of a good national communication, education and public awareness strategy in Cameroon
GIZ	Implement the ABS initiative mentioned above, as well as local, national and international responsibilities related to it in the country, sub-region and internationally Mobilize all stakeholders and resources Share experiences	Notable for their availability, support and collaboration	Build capacity to mobilize the other stakeholders in the value chain Support the development and implementation of a communication, education and public awareness strategy for ABS

ANNEX 3: RISK ANALYSIS

Scope	Risks	Level	Mitigation approach
Community level	Community's lack of capacity / consensus to engage	Medium	Focused awareness and educational efforts targeting key people will be realized to assist full understanding and informed on ABS. ABS training will be developed to address keys issues of targeted communities.
	Lack of involvement of indigenous peoples in the activities of the project	Low	The nomadic peoples present in the area intermittently will be involved in all stakeholder consultations on the value chain and will be part of the PIC and MAT processes and other activities.
	Lack of interest of the community to engage in ABS-compliant value chains may decrease over the duration of the project	Medium	The project will invests significant time and resources in developing community capacity, generating consensus, and empowering community-level actors. It is expected that community interest will be sustained.
	The Project intervention can affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices.	Low	The project will taking into consideration sustainable traditional practices in all action to be realized to avoid negative impact of commercialization or uses on the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples.
	Project activities to be developed by communities of the target village (Magha-Bamumbu) located within the proposed Mt Bamboutos Integral Ecological Reserve (IUCN Status 1A) not taking into consideration in the classification process of the ecological reserve still to be officially declared.	Moderate	The proposed project activities (capacity building and development of ABS-compliant value chains with harvest of the genetic resource taking place under sustainable management plans) will set and reinforce practices fully compliance with an ecological reserve demarcation (avoid adverse impacts on critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas).
	Lack of knowledge of local communities on mechanisms in place to respond to communities grievances	Low	The project will work with local communities to develop a biocultural community protocol, including MAT and PIC procedures for the utilization of biological/genetic resources and in accordance with local practices and national law.
	Overexploitation, over utilization of genetic resources (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*) or excessive removal of plant materials beyond the carrying capacity of the environment as a consequence of increasing commercial activities or competing usage.	Low	Because the project will develop value chains that adhere to ABS principles and the Nagoya Protocol, the potential moderate impact of this risk is minimized by the very low probability of this risk/ impact occurring. Strict spatial sustainable management plans are in place that allow the communities to manage their own resources, yet with a number of caps in place to prevent overharvesting.

Industry/value Chain	Volatile market, leading to unsteady demand for resources or resources of higher quality standard.	Medium	The project will work with enterprises or private sector actors that already have vast experience in the field of bio-products and R&D for molecules and genetic resources and known and established market demand in an incentive frame to ensure a stable business environment throughout the entire supply chain.
	Ambiguity over regulatory requirements in the countries of operation and transfer markets	High	Key training will be addressed to all actors involved in the project to be familiar with regulatory requirements. Best practices of other countries will be actively.
Government Level	Lack of full support of the project by the Cameroonian government	Low	The project will support strengthening of the ABS institutional capacity in place. The Government staff with strong knowledge of ABS related to the subject of the project will be involved in the implementation of the project.
Project	Weak cooperative relations maintained among the large number of project partners. Changes	Medium	The project will involves a large number of project partners, especially considering its size and set up a platform for continuous dialogue among all actors and share results and progress in as frequently as possible. A clearly articulated strategy, including an overview of individual responsibilities, shared responsibilities, and timelines will help with coordination among these partners.
	Reduced commercial viability of the project.	Medium	Changes in the global market, changes in novel product approval regulations, currency fluctuations and other macro-economic changes all impact this project due to its reliance on global markets and integrated supply chains. Not all risks can be foreseen, yet the reliance on a variety of partners, a variety of funding sources and fairly flexible supply chains all help to mitigate these risks.

ANNEX 4: UNDP/ GEF ABS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD

Strategic Area of Support	Issue	Scorecard	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments	Target score
1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, laws, strategies and programmes	The Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) agenda is being effectively championed / driven forward	0 -- There is essentially no ABS agenda; 1 -- There are some persons or institutions actively pursuing an ABS agenda but they have little effect or influence; 2 -- There are a number of ABS champions that drive the ABS agenda, but more is needed; 3 -- There are an adequate number of able "champions" and "leaders" effectively driving forwards an ABS agenda	1	There is a designated CNA (MINEPDED) and an ABS Focal Point. There is also an ABS Task Force but this is not operational.	3
	There is a legally designated institution(s) responsible for ABS with the capacity to develop a national ABS framework (i.e., laws, policies and/or regulations)	0 -- There is no institution(s) responsible for ABS; 1 – The institution(s) has financial resources but has limited personnel and expertise; 2 – The institution(s) has financial resources and personnel but limited expertise; 3 – The institution(s) has sufficient financial resources, personnel and expertise.	1	The institution designated to develop a national ABS framework (i.e., laws, policies and/or regulations) is MINEPDED	3
	There is a legally designated institution(s) responsible for ABS and able to update the ABS national framework	0 – The institution(s) does not have the financial resources, personnel, and expertise; 1 – The institution(s) has financial resources but has limited personnel and expertise; 2 – The institution(s) has financial resources and personnel but limited expertise; 3 – The institution(s) has sufficient financial resources, personnel and expertise.	1	There is a national ABS Committee set up by MINEPDED with very limited capacity. MINEPDED is in charge of this and has limited financial resources, little or no trained personnel on ABS issues.	3
2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes	There is a legally designated ABS institution(s) responsible for ABS that can facilitate the implementation of the national ABS framework.	0 – The institution(s) does not have the financial resources, personnel, and planning/management skills; 1 – The institution(s) has financial resources but has limited personnel and planning/management skills; 2 – The institution(s) has financial resources and personnel but limited planning/management skills; 3 – The institution(s) has sufficient financial resources, personnel and planning/management skills.	0	There is a designated CNA (MINEPDED) and an ABS Focal Point	3
	The ABS institution (s) is effectively led	0 – The ABS institution(s) has a total lack of leadership; 1 – The ABS institution(s) has weak leadership and provides little guidance; 2 – The ABS institution(s) has a reasonably strong leadership but there is still need for improvement; 3 – The ABS institution(s) is effectively led	2	There is a designated CNA (MINEPDED) and an ABS Focal Point	3

Strategic Area of Support	Issue	Scorecard	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments	Target score
	Human resources for ABS management are well qualified and motivated	0 -- Human resources are poorly qualified and unmotivated; 1 -- Human resources qualification is spotty, with some well qualified, but many only poorly and in general unmotivated; 2 – Human Resources in general reasonably qualified, but many lack in motivation, or those that are motivated are not sufficiently qualified; 3 -- Human resources are well qualified and motivated.	1	Very few human resources are qualified and motivated about ABS issues	3
	The ABS institution(s) is able to adequately mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement their mandate	0 – The ABS institution(s) is severely underfunded and has no capacity to mobilize sufficient resources; 1 – The ABS institution(s) has some funding and is able to mobilize some human and material resources but not enough to effectively implement its mandate; 2 – The ABS institution(s) has reasonable capacity to mobilize funding or other resources but not always in sufficient quantities for fully effective implementation of their mandate; 3 – The ABS institution(s) is able to adequately mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement its mandate	0	The budget is very limited and resource mobilization capacity is very low.	3
	The ABS institution(s) is effectively managed, efficiently deploying its human, financial and other resources to the best effect	0 -- While the ABS institution(s) exists it has no management; 1 -- Institutional management is largely ineffective and does not deploy efficiently the resources at its disposal; 2 -- The ABS institution(s) is reasonably managed, but not always in a fully effective manner and at times does not deploy its resources in the most efficient way; 3 -- The ABS institution(s) is effectively managed, efficiently deploying its human, financial and other resources to the best effect	2	ABS national Committee is the only specialized institution reasonably managed but not always in a fully effective manner.	3
	The ABS institution(s) is audited and publicly accountable	0 – The ABS institution(s) is not being held accountable and not audited; 1 – The ABS institution(s) is occasionally audited without being held publicly accountable; 2 – The ABS institution(s) is regularly audited and there is a fair degree of public accountability but the system is not fully transparent; 3 – The ABS institution(s) is highly fully audited, and publicly accountable	0	It is still to fully implement ABS activities through the MINEPDED and is very new.	3
	Enforcement of ABS regulations	0 -- No enforcement of regulations is taking place; 1 -- Some enforcement of regulations but largely ineffective; 2 -- ABS regulations are regularly enforced but are not fully effective; 3 -- ABS regulations are highly effectively enforced	1	No legislation on ABS is available and only the strategy and the designation of the ABS focal point has been put in place.	3

Strategic Area of Support	Issue	Scorecard	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments	Target score
	Individuals are able to advance and develop professionally	0 -- No career tracks are developed and no training opportunities are provided; 1 -- Career tracks are weak and training possibilities are few and not managed transparently; 2 -- Clear career tracks developed and training available; HR management however has inadequate performance measurement system; 3 -- Individuals are able to advance and develop professionally	1	The ABS issue is still new, thus very few people show interest	3
	Individuals are appropriately skilled for their jobs	0 -- Skills of individuals do not match job requirements; 1 -- Individuals have some or poor skills for their jobs; 2 -- Individuals are reasonably skilled but could further improve for optimum match with job requirement; 3 -- Individuals are appropriately skilled for their jobs	2	Some individuals are reasonably skilled.	3
	Individuals are highly motivated	0 -- No motivation at all; 1 -- Motivation uneven, some are but most are not; 2 -- Many individuals are motivated but not all; 3 -- Individuals are highly motivated	2	The department of legal affairs is highly motivated.	3
	There are appropriate mechanisms of training, mentoring, and learning in place to maintain a continuous flow of new staff	0 -- No mechanisms exist; 1 -- Some mechanisms exist but unable to develop enough and unable to provide the full range of skills needed; 2 -- Mechanisms generally exist to develop skilled professionals, but either not enough of them or unable to cover the full range of skills required; 3 -- There are mechanisms for developing adequate numbers of the full range of highly skilled ABS professionals	1	Existence of a department of training to build the capacity of the Ministry's staff. There is need to introduce the ABS component.	3
3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders	ABS has the political commitment	0 -- There is no political will at all, or worse, the prevailing political will runs counter to the interests of ABS; 1 -- Some political will exists, but is not strong enough to make a difference; 2 -- Reasonable political will exists, but is not always strong enough to fully support ABS; 3 -- There are very high levels of political will to support ABS	2	Nagoya Protocol on ABS still to be ratified and the ABS regulation text is still to be signed	3
	Degree of public support on ABS issues	0 -- The public has little interest in ABS and there is no significant lobby for ABS; 1 -- There is limited support for ABS; 2 -- There is general public support for ABS and there are various lobby groups strongly pushing them; 3 -- There is tremendous public support in the country for ABS	1	Difficulty with the appropriation of the whole process by the stakeholders	3

Strategic Area of Support	Issue	Scorecard	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments	Target score
	The ABS institution(s) is mission oriented	0 -- Institutional mission is not defined; 1 -- Institutional mission is poorly defined and generally not known and internalized at all levels; 2 -- Institutional mission well defined and internalized but not fully embraced; 3 – Institutional mission is fully internalized and embraced	1	Only some ministries have a concrete orientation on the mission with regards to ABS (Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock).	3
	The ABS institution(s) can facilitate the partnerships needed to achieve its objectives	0 – The ABS institution(s) operate in isolation; 1 – The ABS institution(s) has facilitated some partnerships but significant gaps and existing partnerships achieve little; 2 – The ABS institution(s) has facilitated many partnerships with a wide range of national and local agencies, private sector and NGOs but there are some gaps and partnerships, are not always effective and do not always enable efficient achievement of ABS objectives; 3 – The ABS institution(s) has facilitated effective partnerships with national and local agencies, private sector and NGOs to enable achievement of ABS objectives in an efficient and effective manner	1	There are a few partnerships established on ABS through MINEPDED.	3
4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge	The ABS institution(s) has the information it needs to enforce the national legal/policy ABS framework and to facilitate ABS deals	0 -- Information is virtually lacking; 1 – The ABS institution(s) has access to some information, but is of poor quality, is of limited usefulness, or is very difficult to access; 2 – The ABS institution(s) has access to a lot of information which is mostly of good quality, but there remain some gaps in quality, coverage and availability; 3 – The ABS institution(s) has the information it needs to enforce the national legal/policy framework and facilitate ABS deals.	2	The institution is still gathering momentum thus it still has work to on mobilizing information.	3
	Individuals from the ABS institution(s) work effectively together as a team	0 -- Individuals work in isolation and don't interact; 1 -- Individuals interact in limited way and sometimes in teams but this is rarely effective and functional; 2 -- Individuals interact regularly and form teams, but this is not always fully effective or functional; 3 -- Individuals interact effectively and form functional teams	3	There is collaboration between the ABS, Biosafety and CBD focal points. Also the ABS focal point is surrounded by an unofficial team assisting on the daily follow up of ABS issues	3
5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn	ABS policy or law is continually reviewed and updated	0 -- There is no policy or law or it is old and not reviewed regularly; 1 -- Policy or law is only reviewed at irregular intervals; 2 – Policy or law is reviewed regularly but not annually; 3 -- Policy or law is reviewed annually	0	ABS policy exists but only in draft form. It is still to be developed and implemented and will be reviewed when necessary.	3

Strategic Area of Support	Issue	Scorecard	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments	Target score
	Society monitors ABS projects	0 -- There is no dialogue at all; 1 -- There is some dialogue going on, but not in the wider public and restricted to specialized circles; 2 -- There is a reasonably open public dialogue going on but certain issues remain taboo; 3 -- There is an open and transparent public dialogue about the state of the ABS projects	1	Still to be developed and improved.	3
	Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change	0 -- Institutions resist change; 1 -- Institutions do change but only very slowly; 2 -- Institutions tend to adapt in response to change but not always very effectively or with some delay; 3 -- Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change.	1	The ministries mentioned above are open to change.	3
	The ABS institution(s) has effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning on ABS projects	0 -- There are no mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting or learning; 1 -- There are some mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning but they are limited and weak; 2 -- Reasonable mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning are in place but are not as strong or comprehensive as they could be; 3 -- Institutions have effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning.	0	Hope to be developed and set up at national and local level during the project.	3
	Individuals from ABS institutions are adaptive and continue to learn	0 -- There is no measurement of performance or adaptive feedback; 1 -- Performance is irregularly and poorly measured and there is little use of feedback; 2 -- There is significant measurement of performance and some feedback but this is not as thorough or comprehensive as it might be; 3 -- Performance is effectively measured and adaptive feedback utilized	0	There is a lack of regular performance and measurement.	3
Total evaluative scores			27		75

ANNEX 5: TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Project Staff

(a) National Director

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Project Monitoring Schedule Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP following eligible procedures
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Prepare the Project Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual Review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Annual Performance Report (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR)
- Prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
- Update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.

(b) Technical Advisor

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the PM in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the project as stipulated in the project document/ work plan
- Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of the project outcomes; includes caring out critical project activities with the project team and/or with the support of international specialists and national experts as appropriate
- Ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping were necessary
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the NCCC/multi-stakeholder platform and other relevant institutions under the AAP framework
- Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events
- Serve in a mentoring and back stopping function to project staff, as relevant
- Contribute to the work of the Knowledge Management (outcome 5) and serve in peer review function;
- Assist the PM in the development of a effective project M&E plan; jointly design and implement M&E activities;

- Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the project; engage on and contribute to policy dialogues on all levels, including the national level
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

(c) Project Administrator

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data
- Update plans
- Administer Project Board meetings
- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports
- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

2. Management Entities

(a) Project Board

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the Project Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

(b) **Senior Supplier:**

- Usually a **UNDP representative** is the Senior Supplier, representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. He/she will provide guidance regarding technical feasibility and support to the project.

(c) Executive:

- Represents project ownership and chairs the Project Board. Usually, this is the relevant government nominated official (usually Secretary of a relevant Ministry and directly involved in project execution.

(d) Direct Beneficiaries:

- Representatives of other agencies involved with project implementation

(e) Project Assurance

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality Assessment page in particular;
- Ensure that Project Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that financial reports are submitted to UNDP on time, and that CDRs are prepared and submitted to the Project Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks".
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains "green"

(f) **UNDP Programme Manager** (UNDP Resident Representative or delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Approve budget for the first year in Atlas.

(g) **Implementing Partner** (authorized personnel with delegated authority)**:**

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year;
- Approve and sign the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.
- Sign the Financial Report (FR)

Annex 6. Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	A bottom up approach to ABS community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*)
2. Project Number	00091828
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Cameroon

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project upholds the following principles as described below: - Accountability and the rule of law: the project will follow all standard UNDP policies on monitoring, evaluation, audits, and transparency in project implementation. The legal context of the project is defined by the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP, which incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA, and all CPAP provisions apply to this document. - Participation and inclusion: At the national and local levels, the project will engage multiple and diverse institutions, organizations and stakeholder groups. Their current and expected roles are summarized in Table 1 of the UNDP Project Document. - Equality and non-discrimination: In designing and carrying out project activities, the project does not discriminate on the grounds of race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. UNDP has ensured the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation of the project, and will continue to do so in implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
In the Mount Bamboutos area lies the village of Magha located at 2,400 m altitude in the locality of Bamumbu, sub-division of Wabane, department of Lebialem, Southwest region. It has about 6,000 inhabitants – mainly farmers and ranchers. Women make up the highest share of the population (approximately 32%). Given this, the project's efforts to increase incomes at the community level from the commercialization of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* will have a positive economic impact on women. Further, the project will ensure adequate representation of women at the village-level management committees (at present there is one woman on the management committee for the baseline project).
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The Government of Cameroon has requested UNDP and GEF incremental assistance to develop capacities at the national level for Access and Benefit Sharing aligned with the Nagoya Protocol. The project thus focuses on ensuring that the target community of Magha-Bamumbu, consisting of indigenous and local peoples, participates successfully in ABS-compliant value chains (related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*). The GEF's incremental funding and co-financing resources will be used to overcome the barriers in Cameroon to effective participation of ILCs in these ABS-compliant value chains and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits

with the community. By enabling the local community to reduce biodiversity loss by deriving greater economic benefits from genetic resources, the project provides incentives for biodiversity conservation. The project has two broad components: 1) Facilitating the engagement of ILCs in an ABS value chain related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* and strengthening their capacity on ABS; and 2) Integrating lessons learned into national law making and implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation, including through the development of an appropriate system to document and protect traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The insights gained from the project will be fed into the ongoing national ABS processes in order to clarify the rights and roles of ILCs concerning GRs and aTK. In addition, the lessons will be disseminated to stakeholders of other ILC value chains (nationally, regionally, and globally) in order to upscale best practice and develop south-south exchange of experiences.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
The target village of the project (Magha-Bamumbu) is located within the proposed Mt Bamboutos Integral Ecological Reserve (IUCN Status 1A); the reserve is still to be officially declared.	Impact =3 Prob. =3	**Moderate**	The nature of the proposed project activities (capacity building and development of ABS-compliant value chains with harvest of the genetic resource taking place under sustainable management plans) is not expected to have any adverse impacts on critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas.	Sustainable management plans for harvest of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii* are to be developed, implemented, and enforced under the project (Output 1.3.1).
The project involves utilization of genetic resources (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*)	Impact =3 Prob. =1	**Low**	Because the project will develop value chains that adhere to ABS principles and the Nagoya Protocol, the potential moderate impact of this risk is minimized by the very low probability of this risk/ impact occurring.	NA
The Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes	Impact =1 Prob. =1	**Low**	Utilization will be based on PIC and MAT models in line with ABS principles.	NA
Indigenous peoples are present in the Project area	Impact =1 Prob. =1	**Low**	They are nomadic peoples and present in the area intermittently. They will be involved in stakeholder consultations on	NA

			the value chain and will be part of the PIC and MAT processes.	
The Project can potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices.	Impact =1 Prob. =1	**Low**	The project will affect in a positive way the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples insofar as they will receive monetary and non-monetary benefits arising out of the ABS-compliant value chains.	NA

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	✔	
Moderate Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		**Comments**
Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	✔	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
4. Cultural Heritage	✔	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
6. Indigenous Peoples	✔	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor MARTIN ZELI-NLO ARRP UNDP	SEPT 2015	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver	X	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair	X	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

Najat Rochdi (Mrs.)
Représentant Résident

ANNEX 7: RESPONSE TO GEFSEC REVIEW (UNDERTAKEN AT PIF STAGE)

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/ Work Program Inclusion	Agency Response	Reference in UNDP Project Document
25. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/ approval.	4-11-14 For MSP Approval, the GEF expects the following: 1. Detailed description of the value chains, state of the art in R&D and baseline projects (those to take place whether or not the GEF project gets approved) in the two value chains.	Description of the two value chains: At this time, knowledge and understanding about the *Echinops giganteus* value chain are fairly well developed due to the efforts of the French company V. Mane Fils S. A. that is researching the potential value of *Echinops giganteus* for its use in the fragrance and flavor sectors, as well as the baseline project of the French NGO Man & Nature and the Cameroonian NGO ERuDeF focusing on sustainable production of the raw material and sustainable management of the resource. Based on this, the project development team has provided detailed information on the ABS value chain for *Echinops giganteus* in Annex 1 of the UNDP Project Document. Because current understanding of the *Mondia whiteii* value chain is not as well developed, the project will work on describing this value chain during project implementation.	Annex 1
		Description of state of the art in R&D: Research and development conducted so far, as well as that which is current/ on-going include: 1. Agronomic research on the production of Echinops g. (conducted by ERuDeF) 2. Laboratory research on development of essential oils (conducted by V Mane Fils) 3. Impact assessment and capitalization of the Echinops process (current) 4. Research into the sustainable management of Echinops (current) 5. Geo-referencing and characterization of production potential of the Mondia w in the Lebialem (current)	Annex 1
		Description of baseline projects in the two value chains: As mentioned above, the baseline project that this MSP will build on is the one related to the *Echinops giganteus* value chain, which is underway with the support of the private company V. Mane Fils S. A., and the two NGOs Man & Nature and ERuDeF. The baseline project is described in Section 1.5 (Baseline Situation) of the UNDP Project Document. At this time, there are no baseline projects related to *Mondia whiteii* in Cameroon. During project implementation, based on experience with the *Echinops giganteus* value chain, further work will be undertaken on the *Mondia whiteii* value chain.	Section 1.5: Baseline Situation
	2. Detailed interventions and expected results following the analysis and identification of "entry points" for improving the capacity of local communities to engage in ABS Agreements.	During the project development phase, the PPG team has undertaken a detailed assessment of capacities of stakeholders to fulfill their roles in ABS value chains, and this has informed the design of project interventions. The capacity assessment is in Annex 2. A description of project interventions is in Section 2.4 of the UNDP Project Document, and indicators of project progress in terms of results and impacts are in Section 3 (Project Results Framework).	Annex 2 Section 2.4 Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs Section 3 Project Results Framework

ANNEX 8: ABS STRATEGY

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

PAIX – TRAVAIL – PATRIE

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

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE – WORK – FATHERLAND

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL STRATEGY ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION (ABS)

MINEPDED

July 2012

PREFACE

Following the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 29 August 1994, Cameroon undertook to preserve its biological diversity, to use it sustainably and to promote the Access and fair and equitable Sharing of the Benefits arising from the use of these genetic resources (ABS).This last objective of the CBD has for a long time remained at the periphery because of lack of suitable mechanisms to enhance access to genetic resources while taking into account the rights of the Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs). It is within this backdrop that the Nagoya Protocol (Japan) was adopted on 29 October 2010 during the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP10) of the CBD and deals with the establishment of a regime on access and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Within the framework of the implementation of the support project the development and implementation of ABS policies in Africa initiated and financed by GEF/UNEP through GIZ, Cameroon undertook to develop a national strategy thereof. This was made possible thanks to a baseline study on the current situation of national legislation on ABS.

The Cameroon ABS Strategy was developed with the active participation of the various stakeholders namely: Members of Parliament, Sector Administrations, Research Institutes, Universities, Civil Society working in the area of genetic resources, Tradi-Practitioners, Indigenous People (IP), Local Communities (LC), the Private Sector and development Partners. It is aimed at contributing to the improvement of the incomes of populations and their welfare, creating employment and developing enterprises.

The guidelines contained in this document relate specifically to:

- capacity building and mechanisms thereof;
- legal and institutional framework;
- administrative measures;
- participatory mechanisms for stakeholders;
- promotion and valorization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Thus, the Cameroon Government, as a stakeholder in the ABS process at the international, regional and sub-regional levels, is taking all necessary measures for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

To this end, I am urging all other Administrations concerned with issues related to ABS, to support the implementation of this strategy, while inviting all the other stakeholders to get on board.

The Minister of Environment,
Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development

HELE PIERRE

Cameroon was selected alongside five other countries of Africa (Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal and South Africa) by GEF/UNEP as beneficiary of the support project for development and implementation of policies on Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization (ABS) in Africa. This project is implemented within the framework of the ABS capacity building Initiative for Africa with the aim of initiating activities leading up to the development of a national ABS framework. The implementation of this project is coordinated by MINEPDED which has to define a strategy that will enable the setting up of a national ABS framework. It is from this perspective that this document was drawn up in a participatory manner.

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADPIC:	Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights related to Trade
CNA :	Competent National Authority
ABS :	Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization
BCCM :	Belgian Coordinated Collections of Micro-organisms
BGCI :	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
MAT:	Mutually Agreed Terms
CBD :	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP:	Conference of the Parties
CESP :	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CHM :	Clearinghouse Mechanism of the CBD
CITES :	Convention on International Trade in Endangered fauna and flora Species
KITP:	Knowledge, Innovations and Traditional Practices
LC :	Local Communities
COMIFAC :	Central Africa Forests Commission
PIC:	Prior Informed Consent
DFG :	Deutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft
EDF :	State of the Forests
FAO :	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FIIM :	International Federation of Drugs Industry
FSC :	Forest Stewardship Council
ICNP-ABS	Governmental Panel on ABS
AHOC-WG ABS:	Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on ABS
GTBAC :	Central Africa Working Group on Biodiversity
MINEPDED :	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development
MOSAICC:	Micro-organisms Sustainable Use and Access Regulation International Code of Conduct
OAPI :	African Organization on Intellectual Property Rights
ABS-MT :	ABS Management Tool
WTO:	World Trade Organization
WIPO:	World Intellectual Property Organization
NGO :	Non-Governmental Organization
UNO:	United Nations Organization
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
OAU :	Organization of African Unity
IP :	Indigenous People
GR :	Genetic Resources
IPEN:	International Plant Exchange Network
SfAA :	Society for Applied Anthropology

SEB:	Society of Economic Botany
SCBD:	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
ISE :	International Society of Ethnobiology
WSSD:	World Summit on Sustainable Development
ITPGRFA :	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

NOTE TO READERS

1. This strategy provides elements for the definition of the general policy, the development of legislative and administrative measures on Access to genetic resources of Cameroon and the fair and equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their use (ABS).

2. ABS is the third objective of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It applies to genetic resources which fall within the field of application of the CBD and the benefits arising from their utilization as well as to associated traditional knowledge. This strategy must be implemented in a coherent manner taking into account all international, regional and national legal instruments as well as work of relevant institutions and international fora.

   Among these legal instruments and works, we can cite mainly: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Bonn Guidelines, International Treaty on Phytogenetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (TIRPAA)[12], ABS Strategy of COMIFAC countries and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

   The following can also be added:
   - the international Code of conduct for the collection and transfer of phytogenetic material[13] ;
   - the international Code of conduct and regulation on the sustainable use and access to microorganisms (MOSAICC) [14] ;
   - the revised Bangui Agreement of 1999 on the creation of the African Organization on Intellectual Property (OAPI);
   - the African model law on the Protection of the Rights of Local Communities, Farmers and Obtainers;
   - sub-regional Directives of COMIFAC countries on the participation of Indigenous and Local People and NGO in the sustainable management of Central Africa forests[4];
   - Best practices for university research on genetic resources[15];
   - Guidelines of professional ethics[16];
   - Guidelines for members of BIO engaged in the bio-prospection[17];
   - Guidelines for funding proposals concerning research projects within the scope of the CBD [18];

[12] http://www.planttreaty.org
[13] http://www.fao.org/docrep
[14] http://www.belspo.be/bccm/mosaicc
[4] Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée-équatoriale, République Centrafricaine, République Démocratique du Congo, Rwanda, Sao tomé & Principe et Tchad
[15] http://abs.scnat.ch
[16] http://www.econbot.org/pdf/SEB_professional_ethics.pdf
[17] http://bio.org/ip/international/200507guide.asp
[18] http://www.dfg.de

- Directives for members of the International Federation of the Drug Industry (FIIM) on ABS[19] ;
- the ABS Management tool (MT-ABS) [20] ;
- the Code of ethics of the International Ethnobiology company[21] inter alia.

3. It should not be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of Cameroon under the terms of international and regional legal instruments to which it adhered and/or ratified.

4. It is not a law and would not replace the sectoral provisions as regards ABS.

5. This strategy document, including the use of terms such as "access", "benefit sharing", "use", "user", "provider", "Bio-prospection" and "stakeholders", should not be interpreted as conferring rights on genetic resources that stretch beyond those provided for by the CBD.

6. The present strategy is subdivided into three chapters. Chapter 1 deals with strategic guidelines and specifies the vision, goal, objectives of the strategy and definitions of some terms. Chapter 2 examines the strategic areas. The five areas of the strategy are devoted respectively to capacity building of stakeholders (area1), definition of administrative measures (area 2), setting up of the legal and institutional framework (area 3), the development of participatory mechanisms of stakeholders (area 4) and to promotion and valorisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to such resources (area 5). Finally chapter 3 presents the details of implementation of the strategy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Global Environment Facility for its financial support which enabled the drawing up of this strategy and ABS-Initiative - GIZ for their frank collaboration.

Our thanks also go to the project steering committee, the team of consultants[22], Members of Parliament, civil society organizations, participants to the various sensitization and consultation workshops which were organized throughout this process, for their highly valued contributions, to those who answered our questionnaire and who made comments on various drafts, development partners and all other stakeholders who contributed thereto.

Our words of encouragements goes to the National ABS Focal Point[23][24] and his team while urging them to continue to forge ahead with the effective implementation of the aforementioned strategy.

[19] http://www.ifpma.org/Issues/CBD
[20] http://www.iisd.org/abs/
[21] http://ethnobiology.net/code-of-ethics/

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INTRODUCTION

Conscious of its wealth of biological and genetic diversity and of the potential of these resources for socio-economic development, Cameroon ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1994. She thus undertook to preserve the biological diversity of its territory, to use these elements sustainably and promote Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization. Administrative, legislative and regulatory measures have been taken to translate this political and strategic commitment into concrete actions. Thus the 1981 law on environmental management was reformed comprehensibly into two laws, one in 1994[25] and the other in 1996[26]. They define the new legal framework for environmental management.

Approximately 18% of the territory is henceforth protected, that is to say a percentage higher than the world average which is 13 %. According to EDF 2010, the net rates of deforestation and degradation in Cameroon are respectively 0.03% and 0.07%. FSC Certificates were allotted to 12 concessions between 2005 and 2010, and cover a surface of approximately 788 233 ha. These indices are proof that Cameroon made commendable efforts in the implementation of the two prime objectives of the CBD.

As concerns the third objective, on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), Cameroon just like most of the States party to the CBD has not yet undertaken concrete actions for its implementation. However, this third objective holds particular importance for developing countries, which are custodians of the largest biological diversity in the world. These countries are advocating for a system of compensation for access to their genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to such resources to be established.

The implementation of this objective presupposes the organization of ABS so as to reconcile scientific, social and commercial interests, which are sources of valuation of genetic resources, with the objectives of equity and social justice for the benefit of those who preserve genetic resources and who are at the origin of traditional knowledge associated to such resources.

Efforts made in this direction since 1999 by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD led initially, to the adoption of the Bonn Guidelines on the access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (April 2002), coupled with the adoption of a strategic plan for biodiversity and, secondly to the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, October 29, 2010 in Nagoya (Japan) during the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the CBD, the adoption of a plan for the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of this strategy and the protocol to the CBD.

One month after the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol, countries of the COMIFAC zone worked out and validated the "Strategy of the countries of the COMIFAC area relating to access to

[25] Law n° 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations

[26] Law n° 96/12 of 5 August 1996 relating to Environmental Management

biological/genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization». For COMIFAC, it is a question of guiding each Member State in the development and implementation of a national framework that makes it possible to achieve the third objective of the CBD, while taking into account the evolution of international negotiations as regards ABS. It is in this vein that Cameroon, as a stakeholder in the ABS process at the international, regional and sub-regional levels was led to define a strategy which will enable it inter alia, to set up its ABS national framework.

At the institutional level, the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, the Focal Point of the CBD and Ministry in charge of safeguarding and promoting natural resources, is called upon to develop the national Policy as regards ABS and coordinate its implementation. It is within this perspective that it recommended in July 2011, a study whose objective was to take stock of the existing ABS policies and institutional capacities, identify the gaps and possible overlapping of the texts currently applicable to ABS in Cameroon.

This study revealed that presently, Cameroon does not yet have a legal and institutional framework specific to ABS. However; there are legal instruments that regulate environmental, forestry and agricultural issues which contain some provisions as regards ABS. Although, these instruments do not specifically target the protection of traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources, they do encourage the involvement of Indigenous People (IP) and Local Communities (LC) in the sustainable management of some natural resources. This is why, among the strong recommendations the study made, the urgent need to develop a national strategy on ABS took the centre stage.

9. CHAPTER 1: STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

In accordance with the results of individual and group consultations which preceded the development of this document, it is a question that the latter should internalize the ABS strategy of COMIFAC countries, while mainly drawing on, in addition to what exists as regards ABS in Cameroon, the directives of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP). The following guidelines were retained for this internalization:

9.1 1.1. VISION OF THE STRATEGY

By the year 2020, access to Genetic Resources (GR) is regulated and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization contributes to the improvement of the livelihood of the populations as well as public revenue.

9.2 1.2. GOAL OF THE STRATEGY

The purpose of this strategy is to make it possible for Cameroon to have a policy and a specific law on ABS order to contribute to; the improvement of the incomes of populations and their welfare, the development of enterprises, the creation of jobs and the increase in the public revenue.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

The overall objective is to give orientations for developing a national ABS framework law in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

More specifically, it involves:

enabling Cameroon to define administrative procedures for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use; defining mechanisms of identification and participation of the various stakeholders; identifying actions to be carried out for developing an ABS legal and institutional framework;

identifying actions/activities to be carried out for building the capacities of stakeholders as regards ABS;

giving directives for integrating the valorisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to such resources in national development policies; defining the details of implementation of the strategy.

9.3 1.4. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS USED

Agreement for the transfer of material : Standard contract or legally binding agreement between the owner of genetic material and the beneficiary of the aforementioned material.

Bio-piracy : any appropriation and exploitation for scientific research and/or commercial purposes that is not in conformity with national legislations and regulations on biological, genetic resources, products and by-products as well as knowledge, innovations and traditional practices associated to such resources.

Bio-prospection: collection, research and use of biological and/or genetic material for purposes of applying knowledge arising thereof for scientific and/or commercial purposes.

Biotechnology: any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes of specific use.

Local Communities: communities that are dependent on forests or surrounding populations of a given area, which are not recognized legally as indigenous people; known as traditional communities in the national legislation.

Mutually agreed terms*:* expression indicating generally that the user and the provider of a resource must reach an agreement on the conditions of access and use of the resources and the benefits to be shared between both parties.

Prior informed consent: Permission given from the CNA sod a provider country to a user prior to accessing biological/genetic resources, product, derivative or associated TK/IP in line with an appropriate legal and institutional framework.

Biological diversity: variability of living organisms of any origin including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine ecosystems and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes to which they belong; that includes diversity within species and between species as well as that of ecosystems.

Ecosystem: dynamic complex made up of communities of plants, animals and micro-organisms and their non-living environment which, by their interaction, form a functional unit.

Genetic material: any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity.

Provider country of the genetic resources**:** any country which provides genetic resources collected from *in situ* sources, including the populations of wild or domestic species, or collected from *ex situ sources*, whether or not they originate from that country.

Indigenous people: definition in the process of being developed in Cameroon. While waiting, we could draw inspiration from the characteristics of indigenous people which were defined by UN. Thus, a People must be regarded as "Indigenous" if they have the following characteristics:

1. "occupation and use of a specific territory;

2. "the voluntary perpetuation of cultural characteristics which could include aspects relating to language, social organization, religious and spiritual values, mode of production, as well as laws and institutions";

3. "self-identification and recognition by other groups as a distinct community";

4. "an experience of subjection, marginalization, expropriation, exclusion or discrimination"

Biological resources: genetic resources, organisms or elements thereof, populations, or any other biotic element of ecosystems having a use or an actual or potential value for humanity.

Genetic resources**:** genetic material having an actual or potential value.

Traditional knowledge: expression used to make reference to knowledge, innovations and traditional practices of indigenous and local communities in the area of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Sui generis system: expression, within the framework of a legal instrument of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), that refers to a special form of protection apart from the Intellectual Property, of genetic resources and traditional knowledge as well as rights, modes of customary management and use associated to such resources by Indigenous People and Local Communities within a country.

***User*:** Any person or entity wishing to have access to a genetic resource or a traditional knowledge associated to such resource in a provider country.

CHAPTER 2: STRATEGIC AREAS

The following strategic areas were retained by the stakeholders in the ABS process in Cameroon:

Area 1: Strengthening/capacity building as regards APA;

Area 2: Putting in place the legal and institutional framework;

Area 3: Definition of administrative measures;

Area 4: Reinforcement of mechanisms for stakeholder participation;

Area 5: Promotion and valorisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to such resources.

9.4 2.1. STRENGTHENING/CAPACITY BUILDING AS REGARDS ABS

This area aims to facilitate and support the development and strengthening of the capacities of persons, institutions and communities as regards access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing within the framework of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS as well as the ABS strategy of COMIFAC countries. This initiative at the national and local level will have to associate all stakeholders. Capacity building or strengthening on ABS, an integral part of efforts made for Cameroon to be able to manage and develop its genetic resources, will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. This area will provide a framework for determining the needs and priorities of Cameroon, IP, LC and all other stakeholders, as well as the implementation mechanisms and finance sources.

2.1.1. MAIN DOMAINS OF CAPACITY BUILDING

On the basis of an approach motivated by needs, it is necessary to consider in a flexible manner the main domains which require capacity building initiatives. This approach must also take into account situations, needs, capacities and the various ecosystems, as well as various types of genetic resources and their respective characteristics. It must also encourage synergies between the various initiatives as regards capacity building.

Capacities will be built or strengthened in a systemic, institutional and individual scale in the following domains:

a) Strengthening of legal-institutional capacities:

policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks;

administrative framework;

financing and management of resources;

monitoring, surveillance and evaluation mechanisms;

b) Assessment, inventory and monitoring of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, including taxonomic capacity, as part of the global taxonomy initiative and in situ and ex situ conservation activities;

c) Capacity of IP and LC to assess, carry out inventory and monitor genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, with their approval and consent, through the global taxonomy initiative and other relevant initiatives;

d) Capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms;

e) Bio-prospecting, selection, DNA sequencing, characterization, manufacturing, packaging of products and marketing;

f) Environmental, cultural, social and economic assessment of genetic resources, traditional knowledge, innovations and associated practices and information on markets, including production and marketing strategies specific to the sector;

g) Drafting, together with users of the genetic resources, of legal, administrative or general policy measures, to foster compliance of the prior informed consent (PIC) as well as mutually agreed terms (MAT);

h) Carrying out an inventory and case studies relating to policies and the existing legislation, developing appropriate policy and legislation;

i) Developing legal, administrative and general policy mechanisms for the protection of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, including the implementation of *sui generis* systems,

promoting current forms of protection of intellectual property rights and supporting collective approaches of IP and LC;

j) Creating national information systems linked to the CBD Clearing-house Mechanism and the management of information exchanges at national level;

k) Developing and building the capacities of IP and LC to allow them take effective part in decision-making, formulation of policies and their implementation, conservation, management and processing of products in the field of genetic resources; and benefiting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices relating to genetic resources;

l) Education and public awareness, with particular emphasis on IP and LC, and on all stakeholders at the local and national levels;

m) Human resources development at every level, is related, inter alia, to:

- The ability to draft legal acts in order to take the necessary measures geared towards having access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;

- The capacity of the IP and LC, and the other stakeholders to negotiate contracts;

- Benefit-sharing modalities;

- Socio-economic data collection and exploitation on GR;

- Mechanisms of dispute settlement;

n) Better understanding of conventions, standards and policies relating to intellectual property rights and trade, as well as to their links with genetic resources and traditional knowledge;

o) Strengthening ties and inter-institutions mechanisms to ensure a better coordination;

p) Preliminary assessment of the impact that such activities may have on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, activities arising from access in order to determine the costs and benefits arising from the authorization to this access;

q) Appropriate clarification and/or recognition of valid rights and claims of the IP and LC on genetic resources collection for possible scientific or commercial purposes and which are subjected to frameworks defined by national legislation and policy in this regard, as well as on the traditional knowledge, innovations and related practices;

r) Means of informing potential users, regulatory bodies and the public, at both international and national levels, on their obligations relating to access to genetic resources;

s) Ability to develop, implement and to ensure compliance with legislative, administrative or domestic policy measures pertaining to ABS;

t) Ability for Cameroon to develop its endogenous capacities of research in order to add value to its own genetic resources;

u) Training of botanists, taxonomists, ethno-botanists and staff in charge of the conservation of terrestrial and marine protected areas to ensure the conservation and management of major areas containing GR;

v) Training on citizenship participation as regards environmental decision-making (public consultations during environmental impact assessments or environmental audits);

w) Capacity building of vulnerable groups: women and the youth on access and prior informed consent;

x) Training of custom officers, environmentalists, foresters, agronomists, breeders and officials in charge of controlling and inspecting strategic points in the national territory (to detect GR that are exploited in an illegal manner).

2.1.2 CAPACITY BUILDING IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS IN MAJOR COMPONENTS

The following processes, measures and mechanisms shall be used in the implementation of activities relating to ABS capacity building:

A. Institutional Capacities

a) Increased awareness on issues at stake and an inventory of capacities needed at local and national levels, taking into account activities of the Global Environment Facility relating to self-assessment of national capacities;

b) Setting up priorities in key aspects of the ABS theme at local and national levels, by taking advantage of the expertise from academic circles, the private and public sector, as well as that emanating from IP and from LC;

c) Inventory of existing and planned initiatives pertaining to capacity building, including the gaps on the subject, both at local and national levels, the public and private sectors, as well as areas covered particularly by:

- National funding;
- Bilateral funding;
- Multilateral bodies;
- Other international sources;
- IP and LC;

- Private sector companies, Non–Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Associations and other stakeholders;

d) Setting up and increasing synergies and coordination between capacity building initiatives;

e) Creation and making operational a national consultative committee on ABS;

f) Revitalizing the functioning of the national CHM;

g) Appointing a national correspondent and putting in place one or several Competent National Authority(ies);

h) Integrating capacity building of ABS within the framework of national strategies on biological diversity and other initiatives and related strategies;

i) Developing instruments and tools, including indicators, to follow-up and assess the implementation of capacity building of ABS at all the stages, as well as the effectiveness of legislative measures and general policy;

j) Cooperation and scientific and technical partnerships between Cameroon and other countries, both multilateral and other competent bodies, through the clearing-house mechanism of the CBB and other networks among which those of IP, LC and other stakeholders;

k) Exchange of information through the national clearing house mechanism and the use of the Internet, databases, CD-ROM, printed materials and workshops, media, sensitization documents etc.

l) Setting up and running support offices open for IP, LC and other stakeholders involved;

m) Integrating ABS in training modules of specialized institutions;

n) Training and information of owners of traditional knowledge and IP (at national and international levels) to facilitate exchange of experience and best practices as regards ABS;

o) Participation of the private sector, educational institutions, research institutions, relevant organizations of IP, LC, CSOs and NGOs, as providers of capacity building services in specific areas (through collaborative research, technology transfer and financing, for example).

B. Systematic Capacities

a) Compile and disseminate a glossary of all the terms on ABS;

b) Develop training modules specific to ABS issues;

c) Establish indicators to monitor the implementation of capacity building;

d) Identify and disseminate case studies and best practices on ABS;

e) Promote equity and justice in negotiations;

f) Use best communication tools and available Internet systems for activities relating to access and benefit sharing;

g) Establish a file or data base on national experts in the area of ABS;

h) Develop communication and public awareness tools (audio-visual, multimedia and educational equipment);

C. Individual Capacities

a) Organize training courses on ABS;

b) Organize experience sharing initiatives between the various stakeholders through study trips and meetings;

c) Train stakeholders on the techniques of ABS contract negotiation;

d) Train stakeholders on intellectual property rights and Trade;

e) Educate and train stakeholders on their rights and obligations relating to ABS;

f) Organize meetings with IP, LC and other stakeholders;

g) Promote the exchange of experiences at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate.

Given the wide variety of stakeholders involved in capacity building initiatives for access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, it will be necessary to promote information exchange and coordination at all levels in order to promote synergies and identify the gaps in the areas covered.

2.2. SETTING UP OF A LEGAL FRAMEWORK

By signing and/or ratifying most[27] of the international and regional legal instruments on ABS, Cameroon made a commitment to apply the provisions thereto in national realities, that is to say, to make the necessary legislative and regulatory adjustments. This component of the strategy is intended to guide the National Assembly and the regulatory power in the process to develop legal instruments (laws and regulatory texts) specific to ABS adapted to the Cameroon context.

The use of participation mechanisms defined in this strategy shall ensure that texts developed reflect both the multi-sector nature of the ABS problem and the concerns of the relevant multi-stakeholder groups.

[27] Except the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, for which consideration in this strategy document takes into account the successful outcome of the ratification procedure by Cameroon.

Measures to be taken to set up a national ABS legal and institutional framework are as follows:

- the putting in place of an ABS specific legal framework;
- the putting in place of an ABS specific regulatory framework.

2.2.1. SETTING UP OF AN ABS SPECIFIC FRAMEWORK

The legal framework to be set up shall endeavour to:

- Cover all the plant, animal and microbial national genetic resources and institutions involved in their management;
- Capitalize existing national sectoral laws, international and sub-regional ABS regimes, and other relevant international, regional and sub-regional legal instruments (Algiers Convention on the conservation of natural resources, African model legislation for the protection of the rights of local communities, farmers and breeders and the rules of access to biological resources, United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous people, the Akwe-Akon Guidelines etc.);
- Refer, for purposes of concision, the details of some of its provisions to regulatory texts.

2.2.2. SETTING UP OF ABS SPECIFIC REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework to be set up shall cover the following:

- The process to be followed to obtain prior informed consent, with forms to be used attached to it;
- The terms of negotiation and implementation of the conditions to govern the use of genetic resources and/or the associated traditional knowledge and benefit sharing arising from their use, including dispute settlement, control mechanisms, regime of penalties and agreements specimens or samples;

- Genetic resources regime and the cross-border associated traditional knowledge;
- Modalities of identification of custodians of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;
- Intellectual property rights regime on ABS;
- Conditions and modalities of benefit sharing.

2.3. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

The administrative measures that fall in line with access to genetic resources, benefit sharing arising from their utilization and control shall be defined so as to enable the provider to organize access and follow-up the use and benefit sharing. They shall also enable users have a secured access to resources and traditional knowledge, within reasonable deadlines, for ecologically rational uses.

Besides the confirmation of the ABS National Focal Point which Cameroon has already designated, these measures shall include:

- The designation of a Competent National Authority;
- The setting up of the procedure to obtain the PIC and MAT; and
- The definition of measures for monitoring, control and penalties.

2.3.1. DESIGNATION OF COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY

The Competent National Authority shall be responsible, among other duties, for authorizing access to all national genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, negotiating Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), monitoring and evaluating the implementation of these terms.

The Competent National Authority shall work in collaboration with ministries and relevant specialized bodies, and shall obtain Prior Informed Consent of other custodians of the resources concerned and, where necessary, custodians of associated traditional knowledge.

In an attempt to simplify procedures of access, decentralized services of the competent national authority (at the regional, divisional and local levels) shall be enlisted.

2.3.2. DEFINITION OF THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT AND MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS

This will include specifically:

- Forms applicants need to fill in for Competent National Authority to define whether or not access to a genetic resource or an associated traditional knowledge should be granted;
- Conditions and terms of prior informed consent granted to the Competent National Authority by stakeholders such as non-State owners of genetic resources, and custodians of associated traditional knowledge;
- The type of document (authorization, permit, licence…) the Competent National Authority must issue to the user as proof of its consent;
- Mechanisms used to conclude agreements on the transfer of material and/or use of associated traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing arrangements;
- Mechanisms and benefit-sharing options;

- Respect of equity in sharing upstream or downstream, monetary and non-monetary benefits, etc.;
- Schedule with a reasonable timelines.

2.3.3. DEFINITION OF MEASURES FOR MONITORING, CONTROL AND PENALTIES

These are measures that the Competent National Authority must take in order to ensure:

- that Cameroon's genetic resources and associate traditional knowledge have been obtained through prior informed consent ;
- that mutually agreed terms have been established and respected as required in the national ABS legislation.

These measures include:

- Identifying checkpoints or monitoring poles at all levels in the value chain: research, development, innovation, pre-marketing or marketing;
- Setting up several monitoring poles;
- Setting up a clearing house on ABS or strengthening the existing CHM;
- Developing cooperation between States, and local and indigenous communities for the protection of genetic resources and associated cross-border traditional knowledge;
- Defining the terms of distribution of illegally exported GRs;
- Defining measures for sanctions.

2.4. DEVELOPMENT OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS

Effective participation of stakeholders is essential to ensure an efficient and effective implementation of the ABS process. However, considering the stakeholders' diversity and their diverging interests, their full participation can only be determined on a case by case basis. The stakeholders should be consulted and their point of view taken into consideration at every step in the process, especially when developing the ABS legislative and regulatory framework, MAT negotiation, etc.

2.4.1. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

To facilitate stakeholders' involvement, the following conditions need to be met:

- create a consultation framework such as the National Advisory Committee made up of representatives of relevant stakeholders;

- provide information to stakeholders, particularly on scientific, legal and economic views, for a more effective participation;
- provide support to capacity building in order to facilitate their active participation at the various stages of ABS arrangements (Contractual arrangements and MAT negotiations, for example).

Stakeholders, IP and LC in particular, can call upon the services of a mediator or a facilitator during the MAT negotiations. Cameroon may develop guidelines if need be, in order to ensure the participation of IP and LC at all stages of decision-making as well as a of consultation and participation guide for all stakeholders.

2.4.2. LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

An open-ended list of stakeholders in the ABS process in Cameroon:

- Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED);
- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) ;
- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI) ;
- Ministry of Finance (MINFI) ;
- Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) ;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) ;
- Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) ;
- Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT) ;
- Ministry of Commerce (MINCOMMERCE) ;
- Ministry of Culture (MINCULTURE) ;
- Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) ;
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS);
- Ministry of Higher Education (MINESUP);
- Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE);
- Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD);
- Institute of Medical Research and Studies on Medicinal Plants (IMPM); - National Herbarium;
- Biotechnology Centres;
- Research Laboratories of the Universities of Cameroon;
- Botanic and/or Zoological Gardens;
- Parliamentarians;
- Local representatives;
- Environmental NGOs working in the field of biological and genetic resources;
- Associations and Unions of non-timber forest products;
- Associations of medical Traditional practitioners;
- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
- Private Sector;
- Development Partners.

From a practical stand point, some of these institutions lack capacity and resources for research and training. In addition, research results available are not valued and disseminated enough. This is an obstacle to sharing non-monetary benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. National research institutions, Associations of medical Traditional practitioners, IP and LC must be fully involved in the process of developing a national ABS.

2.5. PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Although natural substances as a whole and genetic resource in particular have always constituted the basis of industrial and commercial more or less supported activities, the development of biotechnologies has profoundly renewed prospects for their valuation.

Thanks to these techniques, genetic resources are known to have become increasingly raw materials, far from just gaining value only at the stage of technological transformation or processing which they are subjected to, they also have intrinsic value in themselves. This is evidenced in the increase in the number of "bio-prospecting", undertaken by various actors (pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies, research institutes, universities, etc.) aimed at identifying, collecting, banking and putting in databases samples and associated knowledge to eventually manufacture new highly sophisticated products in most cases.

Within this context, the valorisation of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge by provider countries will enable maximum benefits to be reaped during negotiations with users, especially in terms of contribution of these resources to economic growth and improved living conditions of populations. However, despite the presence of biological and genetic resources in Cameroon the degree of richness, diversity and endemism of which ranks it 4th in Africa[28], information on these resources as well as associated traditional knowledge is still incomplete and scattered.

This component aims at identifying the actions that Cameroon must undertake to better know and make known the quantity, quality and intrinsic value of genetic resources from plants, animals, micro-organisms and associated traditional knowledge with which it is endowed.

2.5.1. PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENETIC RESOURCES

To promote and develop genetic resources, Cameroon must:

- Set up a national committee of experts in genetic resources with regional and divisional units;
- join various international networks and fora on genetic resources; ○ define the terms of GR sample collection; ○ make an inventory of genetic resources;
- carry out characterization of identified genetic resources;
- develop technical sheets that present the results of chemical screening of genetic resources';

[28] After the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Madagascar.

- set up a genetic resources database;
- develop a communication strategy on genetic resources;
- conduct economic studies on genetic resources (determining their value, identifying products derivatives from Cameroon, identifying marketing circuits and processing companies, etc.);
- promote the domestication of high value species; ○ develop a marketing sector for genetic resources;
- promote the establishment and development of processing companies for genetic resources;
- obtain intellectual property assets for genetic resources;
- obtain assets for the development of natural pharmaceutical products, cosmetics and other derivatives;
- facilitate collaboration between national and foreign researchers;
- create national collections in situ (gene banks) of various types of genetic resources, among others.

2.5.2. PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The main actions that Cameroon must undertake in order to promote and enhance the associated traditional knowledge are as follows:

- set up a committee of owners of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;
- make an inventory of, validate and catalogue associated traditional knowledge;
- identify and/or develop promotional tools for associated traditional knowledge; ○ create a database on associated traditional knowledge;
- conduct economic studies on the value of associated traditional knowledge; ○ develop a communication strategy on associated traditional knowledge;
- inform and sensitize policy makers and traditional leaders on the importance of the promotion and enhancement of associated traditional knowledge;
- build the capacities of owners of Traditional Knowledge to enable them master the *sui generis* system;
- obtain the intellectual property rights on improvements made on natural products; ○ build capacity for intellectual property rights related to genetic resources; ○ foster research on the knowledge of and enhancement of genetic resources; ○ develop national germplasms on genetic resources and enrich them with collections; ○ foster the creation of national networks and organizations of custodians of traditional knowledge.

CHAPTER 3: TERMS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The terms of implementation of the strategy shall include related mechanisms, tools to be taken into consideration in activities relating to implementation and elements of legislation and regulations related to ABS.

3.1. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The effective implementation mechanism of this strategy shall require appropriate coordination, adequate resources for financing activities and setting up an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

3.1.1. COORDINATION

The Ministry in charge of environment, through its ABS Focal Point, is responsible for diffusing this strategy through broad-based consultations, information and awareness processes that should lead to its implementation at the national scale. To this end; this administration shall be called upon, following a participatory process with stakeholders (Research Institutes, International Institutions, Sectoral Administrations, Private Sector, Civil Society, NGOs, IP and LC...), to identify tasks for each activity and determine the cost of implementing it. It is advisable that within the framework of the action plan to be developed for the implementation of this strategy, indicators and a precise timetable (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual) be provided for.

The widespread publication of the strategy shall be done through the organization of a national launching workshop. The latter shall bring together all the stakeholders in the ABS process. Then, the widespread publication will continue in Regions and Divisions.

3.1.2. FUNDING

The Ministry in charge of Environment shall mobilize internal, external and innovative financial resources necessary for the implementation of the strategy. Firstly, the required budget estimate will have to be drawn up. Then, projects to facilitate financial resources mobilization will have to be developed in the light of the actions contained in the strategy. GEF allocations for biodiversity can thus be considered as opportunities to take advantage of. Consequently, the various administrations involved and the Civil Society Organizations each in their sphere should mobilize internal and external resources to fund activities related to the implementation of the strategy in their respective domains.

3.1.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to ensure better follow-up of the implementation of the strategy, MINEPDED should develop adequate monitoring and evaluation tools. The setting up of these tools should be based on the principles of Results Based Management (RBM). Monitoring should be performed using a dual approach:

- monitoring based on implementation, which will simultaneously be directed towards means and strategies (resources, activities, products or goods and services provided);
- monitoring based on results, which will enable assessing, using indicators, the extent to which the results have been achieved.

The link between both levels goes through the interaction between means and strategies on the one hand, and achievement of targets on the other. Results of targets should be determined based on available means and strategies.

3.2. Implementation Instruments

Legally binding instruments (guidelines, codes of conducts, policies and other tools that respond to particular needs of their constituents) have been developed for different types of users of genetic resources to assist with the implementation of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) provisions of the CBD. These tools will have to be taken into consideration in the implementation of this strategy. The following provides an overview of instruments:

a) **The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) is an international agreement with the overall goal of supporting sustainable agriculture and global food security. The Treaty, which entered into force in 2004, allows governments, farmers, research institutes and agro-industries to work together by pooling their genetic resources and sharing the benefits derived from their use. Facilitated access is granted for the first time at the international level through its Multilateral System and its Standard Material Transfer Agreement to 35 food crops as well as 29 types of forages listed in the Treaty. The fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of these resources is also granted in a multilateral way thanks to the Funding Strategy and the financing of small scale projects, particularly in developing countries.

b) **International Code of Conduct for the collection and transfer of Plant genetic resources**

The International Code of Conduct for the collection and transfer of Plant genetic resources is aimed at promoting the rational collection and sustainable use of genetic resources, to prevent genetic erosion, and protect the interests of both donors and collectors of germplasm. Among other elements, it sets out minimum responsibilities of collectors, sponsors, curators and users of collected germplasm, in the collection and transfer of plant germplasm. The Code is addressed primarily to governments and is to be implemented in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other legal instruments protecting biological diversity or parts of it. The Code, a voluntary one, was adopted by the FAO Conference in 1993, and negotiated through what is now the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which also has the responsibility to oversee its implementation and review.

c) Online resources for the access and benefit sharing between botanic gardens around the world[29]

The site has been developed in conjunction with Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, the International Plant Exchange Network (IPEN) and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). It contains among others information on how to develop an ABS policy, features the Principles on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing for Participating Institutions developed by a number of botanic gardens and herbaria, as well as some case studies.

d) Principles on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing

28 botanic gardens and herbaria from 21 countries developed a common approach on access and benefit-sharing that includes Principles on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing for Participating Institutions; Common Policy Guidelines; and an explanatory text. The Principles promote the sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources acquired prior to the entry into force of the Convention, in the same manner as for those acquired thereafter.

9.4.1.1.1 *e)* International Plant Exchange Network (IPEN) and its Code of Conduct for botanic gardens governing the acquisition, maintenance and supply of living plant material

The IPEN was established by European botanic gardens in order to comply with the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the CBD. It covers the non-commercial exchange of plant material between botanic gardens. Botanic gardens that want to join the network must adopt the IPEN Code of Conduct and use its common documents for plant material transfer. It covers acquisition, maintenance and supply of living plant material by the gardens as well as benefit sharing.

9.4.1.1.2 *f)* Micro-organisms Sustainable Use and Access Regulation International Code of Conduct (MOSAICC)

With respect to microbial genetic resources, the MOSAICC was developed by the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Micro-organisms (BCCM) in 1997, with the support of the European Commission. It is a voluntary code of conduct which covers the terms of access to microbial genetic resources, including the terms of agreement on benefit-sharing, access to and transfer of technology, scientific and technical cooperation as well as technology transfer.

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[29] http://www.bgci.org/index

9.4.1.1.3 g) German Research Foundation - Guidelines for Funding Proposals Concerning Research Projects within the Scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The Guidelines for funding proposals concerning research projects within the scope of the CBD was drafted by the ABS-Working Group of the Deutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft (DFG). These guidelines aim at enabling scientists to comply with the principles of the CBD when designing research projects in order to avoid problems accruing during implementation, as well as to promote transparency and trust. Since 2008, adherence to these guidelines is a prerequisite for DFG funding.

h) **Access and Benefit-sharing – Good Practice for academic research on genetic resources**

In 2006, the Swiss Academy of Sciences published a brochure to create awareness among the academic research community to the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the CBD entitled "Access and Benefit-sharing - Good Practice for academic research on genetic resources". The brochure contains information on the ABS system, case studies and step-by step procedures. The brochure is available in English, French and Spanish. It can be downloaded at the ABS website of the Swiss Academy of Science. The site also offers checklists, and updates on current international policy developments.

i) Standards elaborated by Professional Organizations

A number of professional research societies in fields such as anthropology, ethnobiology, pharmacognosy and ecology have developed documents to articulate ethical values embedded in research and set standards for best practice. These documents are variously referred to as codes of ethics, voluntary codes, codes of practice, statements on ethics, guidelines and research protocols. Elements of these codes of ethics and research guidelines generally address, inter alia, prior informed consent, research behaviour including benefit-sharing and the publication and distribution of data. Examples of these include:

Society of Economic Botany (SEB): Guidelines of Professional Ethics;

International Society of Ethnobiology (ISE): Code of Ethics[30];

Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA): Ethical and Professional Responsibilities

9.4.1.1.4 *j)* Guidelines for BIO Members Engaging in Bioprospecting

These guidelines are a set of general principles and practices that BIO believes are appropriate to follow when an entity engages in bioprospecting activities. They identify certain "best practices" that can be followed by companies that elect to engage in these activities. They also direct BIO members to identify any applicable requirements to follow in any specific jurisdiction in which they engage in bioprospecting.

[30] http://www.ethnobiology.net/ethics.php

***k) Guiding principles of the I*nternational Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA) *on* Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization**

The IFPMA is a non-profit, non-governmental organization with members across the globe representing the research-based pharmaceutical industry, including the biotechnology and vaccine sectors. Members of the IFPMA comprise leading international companies as well as national and regional industry pharmaceutical associations in both developing and developed countries. Its Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization lists certain "best practices" to be followed by companies engaging in the acquisition and use of genetic resources.

l) ABS Management Tool (ABS-MT)

The ABS-Management Tool (ABS-MT) is a best practice standard and a handbook that provides guidance and tools on ABS practice to help companies, researchers, local and indigenous communities, and governments ensure compliance with the Bonn Guidelines and ABS requirements under the Convention on Biological Diversity. It provides users and providers of genetic resources with a structured process for participating in—and making decisions about— ABS negotiations and the implementation of ABS agreements for access to and agreed use of genetic resources.

m) Code of Ethics of the International Society of Ethnobiology (ISE)

The Code of Ethics of the International Society of Ethnobiology has its origins in the Declaration of Belem, agreed upon in 1988 at the founding of the International Society of Ethnobiology (in Belem, Brazil). The Code of Ethics was initiated in 1996 and completed in 2006. The final version, adopted by the ISE membership at the 11th International Congress of Ethnobiology in November 2006, supersedes all previous draft versions. The Code of Ethics affirms the commitment of the ISE to work collaboratively in ways that:

- support community-driven development of Indigenous peoples' cultures and languages;
- Acknowledge Indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights;
- protect the inextricable linkages between cultural, linguistic and biological diversity; and
- contribute to positive, beneficial and harmonious relationships in the field of ethnobiology.

3.3 ELEMENTS OF ABS LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

It deals with elements of a specific law on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. This legal framework may comprise, besides the law, regulatory implementation instruments and administrative measures. Incentive measures should also be incorporated thereto.

Legislation and regulations in the domain of ABS include, among others, the following:

- Principles and objectives;
- Scope of the legal framework (Targeted Resources);
- Competent National Authority and other Competent Authorities at various levels and their role;
- provisions to be integrated in national planning;
- definitions of terms;
- legal status of resources;
- scope of the regulatory regime;
- administrative provisions of the regulations;
- financial information;
- Prior Informed Consent procedures;
- Mutually Agreed Terms procedures;
- provisions on compliance and agreements;
- responsibility and compensation;
- application ;
- access;
- benefits sharing;
- traditional knowledge;
- conservation and sustainable use;
- certificate of origin and compliance to national law;
- traceability and surveillance mechanisms;
- penalties in case of non-observance, including administrative, incentive, civil and penal measures;
- restrictions (conditions) and provisions on access for specific purposes and / or transfer to third parties;
- definition of the obligations to be observed;
- definition of provisions of the agreement on the transfer of materials;
- definition of the duration of agreement;
- notification of the termination of agreement;
- definition of provisions that may be useful after the termination of the agreement;
- identification of conditions of application of clauses;
- notification of circumstances restricting the responsibility of each party;
- indication of provisions relating to conflicts settlement;
- indication of the rights of transfer of materials;
- determining the terms and principles of attribution, transfer or refusal of the right of claim of intellectual property rights or ownership rights on genetic resources obtained thanks to the agreement on the transfer of material;
- determining the choice of the type of reference right;
- definition of clause on privacy;
- determining guarantee (s) regarding ABS;
- description of the resources concerned by the agreement;

- description of the authorized uses including possible uses of genetic resources and their products or derivatives thereof under the agreement (research, reproduction, marketing, etc.);
- identification of modalities relating to the declaration for purposes of information and authorization to change use in relation to the use originally envisaged at the time of access;
- definition of the conditions regarding provisions of intellectual property rights and related conditions;
- definition of clauses of benefit-sharing agreements, including commitments for sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits;
- definition of provisions on the transfer to third parties and conditions relating thereto;
- definition of responsibilities in the domain of environmental impact;
- definition of incentive measures for conservation and sustainable management of GR;
- definition of miscellaneous and final provisions.

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After all is said and done, it appears that despite the numerous legal instruments signed by Cameroon on ABS both at the regional and international levels, the mechanisms provided by those texts are still far from being put into practice in our national regulations.

When we consider the rich potential of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge which our country is endowed with, one can only deplore this state of things, which does not enable Cameroon to take maximum advantage of their resources and associated traditional knowledge. It is incumbent on the stakeholders to give this strategy document a favourable reception, the implementation of which should be effective within the shortest delay.

The most important task within the ABS process remains the development of the national specific legislation while capitalizing the obligations of the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, and the ABS Strategy of COMIFAC countries, among others.

In the light of the above, we recommend as follows:

For MINEPDED to:

- carry out advocacy actions directed towards parliamentarians for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS related to CBD;
- organize a donor round table on ABS funding;
- develop a funding strategy of the ABS process that will facilitate the mobilization of internal, external and innovative financial resources;
- provide for the funding of the ABS activities in MINEPDED budget;
- develop a national ABS programme which should be adopted by Parliament with a corresponding budget for its effective implementation ;

- develop a national legislation specific to ABS issues;
- develop incentive measures to promote the effective involvement of the private sector in the ABS process ;
- build the capacity of LC and IP for appropriation of the strategy's objectives, in order to foster their effective involvement in the implementation of the ABS project, as well as other stakeholders.

For the ABS Focal Point:

- To take in collaboration with the CBD Focal Point necessary measures to:
  ensure widespread publication and monitoring of the implementation of this strategy; carry out campaigns to inform and raise public awareness of the various stakeholders in order to facilitate their participation in the process.

For development partners:

- To support the implementation of this strategy by providing adequate funding.

For other stakeholders to:

- get actively involved in the implementation of the strategy;
- take necessary measures to source for funding.

Given that the Strategy is a dynamic document, it will be evaluated and reviewed every five years.

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ANNEX 9: DECREE OF ADHESION TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ABS

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

PAIX – TRAVAIL – PATRIE

DECRET N° 2014/262 DU 22 JUIL. 2014
portant adhésion au Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation, adopté le 29 octobre 2010 à Nagoya (Japon).-

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

VU la Constitution ;

VU la loi n° 2014/009 du 18 JUIL. 2014 autorisant le Président de la République à adhérer au Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation, adopté le 29 octobre 2010 à Nagoya (Japon),

DECRETE :

ARTICLE 1er.- Le Cameroun adhère au Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès aux ressources génétiques et au partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation, adopté le 29 octobre 2010 à Nagoya (Japon).

ARTICLE 2.- Le présent décret sera enregistré, publié suivant la procédure d'urgence, puis inséré au Journal Officiel en français et en anglais./-

Yaoundé, le 22 JUIL. 2014

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

PAUL BIYA

ANNEX 10 : LETTRE D'ACCORD TYPE ENTRE LE PNUD ET LE GOUVERNEMENT POUR LA FOURNITURE DE SERVICES D'APPUI

Monsieur HELE Pierre, Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable,

1. J'ai l'honneur de me référer aux consultations qui ont eu lieu entre les représentants du gouvernement de *Cameroun*] (ci-après dénommé le « Gouvernement ») et les représentants du PNUD concernant la fourniture, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, de services d'appui à des programmes ou projets gérés au niveau national. Le PNUD et le Gouvernement conviennent par la présente que le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir ces services, à la demande du Gouvernement, par l'intermédiaire de son institution désignée dans le descriptif de projet correspondant, suivant la procédure décrite ci-dessous.

2. Le bureau de pays du PNUD fournit des services d'appui, notamment une assistance pour l'établissement de rapports et le paiement direct. Ce faisant, il doit veiller à renforcer la capacité du Gouvernement (le Partenaire de réalisation), afin que ce dernier puisse mener ces activités directement. Les frais engagés par le bureau de pays du PNUD dans la prestation desdits services d'appui sont imputés sur son budget d'administration.

3. En outre, le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir, à la demande du Partenaire de réalisation, les services d'appui ci-après pour la réalisation des activités du projet :

(a) Identification et/ou recrutement du personnel à affecter au projet ;

(b) Définition et facilitation des activités de formation ;

(c) Achat de biens et de services.

4. Le bureau de pays du PNUD achète des biens et services et recrute le personnel à affecter au projet conformément aux règlements, règles, politiques et procédures du PNUD. Les services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus doivent être détaillés dans une annexe au descriptif de projet, sous la forme présentée dans l'appendice. En cas de changement des conditions applicables aux services d'appui fournis par le bureau de pays pendant la durée d'un projet, l'annexe au descriptif de projet est révisée par accord mutuel entre le représentant résident du PNUD et le Partenaire de réalisation.

5. Les dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord entre le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement et le Gouvernement de la République du Cameroun du 25 Octobre 1991 ou les dispositions supplémentaires qui font partie intégrante du descriptif de projet, y compris celles concernant la responsabilité juridique et les privilèges et immunités, sont applicables à la fourniture de ces services d'appui. Le Gouvernement conserve, par le biais de son Partenaire de réalisation, la responsabilité globale du projet géré au niveau national. La responsabilité du bureau de pays du PNUD se limite à fournir les services d'appui détaillés dans l'annexe au descriptif de projet.

6. En cas de réclamation ou de litige concernant la fourniture des services d'appui par le bureau de pays du PNUD conformément à la présente lettre, ou en découlant, les dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord de base type relatif à l'assistance s'appliquent.

7. Les modalités de recouvrement des coûts par le bureau de pays du PNUD en rapport avec la fourniture des services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus doivent être spécifiées dans l'annexe au descriptif de projet.

8. Le bureau de pays du PNUD présente des rapports d'activité sur les services d'appui fournis et rend compte des frais remboursés, autant que de besoin.

9. Les présents arrangements ne peuvent être modifiés que d'un commun accord par écrit entre les parties.

10. Si vous approuvez les dispositions qui précèdent, je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir signer et retourner à notre bureau deux exemplaires de la présente lettre. Lorsque vous aurez signé celle-ci, elle constituera un accord entre votre Gouvernement et le PNUD quant aux conditions régissant la fourniture, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, de services d'appui à des programmes et projets gérés au niveau national.

Veuillez agréer, Madame/Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

_____

Signé au nom du PNUD
Najat Rochdi
Représentant Résident

_____

Pour le Gouvernement
Hélé Pierre
Ministre de l'Environnement de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable
Date :

Appendice

DESCRIPTION DES SERVICES D'APPUI FOURNIS PAR LE BUREAU DE PAYS DU PNUD

1. Il est fait référence aux consultations entre le Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable, l'institution désignée par le Gouvernement du Cameroun et les représentants du PNUD concernant la fourniture de services d'appui, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, au projet A Bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*) Project (00090258) - Output (00096111) géré au niveau national.

2. Conformément aux dispositions de la lettre d'accord signée le 25 Octobre 1991 et du projet de trois ans qui se concentre sur le renforcement des capacités aux niveaux national et local pour développer les chaînes de valeur pour *Echinops giganteus* et *Mondia whitei* qui sont conformes à l'accès et le partage des avantages (ABS) relatifs à l'utilisation des ressources génétiques de ces espèces, au titre du Protocole de Nagoya en vertu de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique , le bureau de pays du PNUD fournira des services d'appui pour le projet « A Bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei)* » tel que décrit ci-dessous.

3. Services d'appui à fournir :

Services d'appui (insérer la description)	Échéancier de fourniture des services d'appui	Dépenses engagées par le PNUD pour la fourniture de ces services d'appui (le cas échéant)	Montant remboursé au PNUD et mode de remboursement (le cas échéant)
1. Appui à la préparation des Termes de références et au processus du recrutement du personnel et établissement de contrats (chauffeur et des consultants)	Jusqu'en fin Octobre 2019	-	-
2. Faciliter l'atelier de lancement du projet « inception workshop » : Termes de référence, Agenda, logistique et facilitation des sessions	Octobre/Novembre 2016	-	-
3. Plaidoyer politique pour le positionnement stratégique du projet dans le contexte national	Jusqu'en fin Octobre 2019	-	-

4. Faciliter les actions d'examen du projet, telles que les réunions du comité de pilotage et autres réunions, comme indiqué dans le document de projet	Jusqu'en fin octobre 2019		
5. Contribuer à l'élaboration du contenu des Plans de Travail annuels, le suivi de la mise en œuvre du plan de travail et le calendrier des réunions	Jusqu'en fin Octobre 2019		
6. Suivre la Gestion financière : mener des révisions budgétaires, la vérification des dépenses, d'avancer des fonds, en publiant des rapports combinés de livraison, en veillant à ne pas excéder le budget, procéder aux révisions budgétaires nécessaires et à la révision du budget final et la clôture financière (dans les 12 mois après la fin des opérations)	Jusqu'en Octobre 2020		
7. Faciliter la préparation, la réalisation et la publication et des rapports annuels, l'examen, l'édition des réponses aux rapports de projet, le suivi des étapes du projet, le suivi des indicateurs et assurer des audits financiers nécessaires	Jusqu'en Octobre 2020		
COÛT TOTAL :		**USD 9113,195**	

4. Description des fonctions et responsabilités des parties concernées :

Responsabilité de la gestion globale du projet incombe au Directeur National Projet qui est à la fois le Point Focal National ABS avec l'appui de l'Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP). Le PMU est logé au sein du MINEPDED. Il est principalement responsable de la planification du projet, la mise en œuvre, la gestion financière et M & E (voir TdR détaillés dans l'annexe 5 du document de projet). Le personnel sous la supervision du directeur national, un conseiller technique et une adjointe administrative et expert financier avec un chauffeur (le chauffeur sera pris en charge par les fonds du FEM). Les stagiaires seront intégrés dans la structure selon les besoins.

Le gestionnaire du projet élaborera des plans de travail annuels sur la base du plan de travail pluriannuel figurant à l'annexe du document de projet, y compris les objectifs annuels pour soutenir la mise en œuvre efficace du projet. Le gestionnaire de projet veillera à ce que le PNUD veille aux normes et les exigences du FEM de Suivi & Evaluation alignés à la plus haute qualité. Cela inclut, mais sans s'y limiter, à assurer des résultats produits sur la base d'indicateurs et contrôlés chaque année dans les délais avec la production de rapports fondés sur des évidences/preuves dans le PIR du FEM, et que le suivi des risques et les différents plans / stratégies mis au point pour soutenir la mise en œuvre du projet (par exemple, la stratégie de genre , stratégie KM etc. ..) se réalisent sur une base régulière.

Comité de pilotage: Il prendra les mesures correctives nécessaires pour assurer que le projet atteint les résultats escomptés. Il procèdera à des évaluations/examens de la performance du projet en s'appuyant sur l'évaluation du plan de travail annuel pour l'année suivante. Dans la dernière année du projet, le Comité de Pilotage tiendra un examen de fin de projet pour capturer les leçons apprises et discuter des possibilités de mise à l'échelle et de mettre en évidence les résultats du projet et les leçons apprises avec les acteurs concernés. Au cours de cette réunion d'examen final il sera également question de discuter des conclusions présentées dans le rapport d'évaluation finale du projet et la réponse de la direction national.

Partenaire de mise en œuvre du projet (MINEPDED): Le partenaire de mise en œuvre est chargé de fournir tous les renseignements et les données nécessaires en temps opportun, les rapports de projet complets fondés sur des preuves, y compris les résultats et les données financières attendues. Le partenaire de mise en œuvre veillera à ce que le suivi et l'évaluation sont entrepris par des instituts nationaux, et aligné avec les systèmes nationaux de sorte que les données utilisées et générées par le projet soient alignées sur les systèmes nationaux

Bureau du PNUD Pays: Le Bureau du PNUD appuiera le gestionnaire de projet selon les besoins, y compris à travers des missions de supervision annuelles. Les missions de supervision annuelles auront lieu selon le calendrier prévu dans le plan de travail annuel, rapports de mission de supervision seront distribués à l'équipe de projet et Conseil du projet dans le mois de la mission. Le Bureau de pays du PNUD lancera et organiser des activités clés du FEM de S & E, y compris le PIR FEM annuel, l'examen indépendant à mi-parcours et l'évaluation finale indépendante. Le Bureau de pays du PNUD veillera également à ce que le PNUD norme et les exigences du FEM de S & E sont remplies à la plus haute qualité.

Le Bureau de pays du PNUD est responsable du respect de tous les niveaux du projet PNUD S & E exigences décrites dans le PNUD (Manuel de Procédures – POPP). Cela inclut d'assurer l'évaluation du PNUD, l'Assurance qualité pendant la mise en œuvre est réalisée chaque année pour garantir que les objectifs annuels sont atteints, la mise à jour régulière du journal des risques

ATLAS; et la mise à jour du « marqueur de genre du PNUD » sur une base annuelle en fonction des progrès d'intégration du genre indiqué dans le « PIR du FEM et le ROAR du PNUD ». Les problèmes de qualité signalés au cours de ces activités de S & E (FEM PIR notes par exemple annuelles d'évaluation de la qualité) doivent être corrigés par le Bureau de pays du PNUD et le gestionnaire de projet. Il conservera tous les dossiers de S & E pour ce projet jusqu'à sept ans après la clôture financière du projet afin de soutenir les évaluations ex post menées par le Bureau du PNUD indépendant d'évaluation (BIE) et / ou le Bureau indépendant d'évaluation du FEM (IEO) .

PNUD-FEM Unité: Assurance qualité supplémentaire relative au M & E, la mise en œuvre et le soutien aux actions correctives seront fournis par le conseiller technique régional du PNUD-FEM.