

République du Cameroun
Paix – Travail - Patrie



**Programme des Nations Unies pour le
Développement**



PROJECT TITLE

Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches To Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - Cameroun

Brief Description

Cameroon is characterised by diverse ecological zones, with differing climatic regimes. Climate change risks and impacts are predicted to differ in these zones. Whilst the tropical forest and coastal and maritime zone in the southern part of the country will experience some temperature increases, precipitation is predicted to remain relatively stable. The coastal zone however is already challenged by climate change related impacts and sea level rise will potentially destroy the homes of up to 40% of coastal population. Infrastructure investments such as the airport, harbour and industries in Douala will be threatened by inundation. The Savannah and Sudano- Sahelien zones will be challenged by significantly higher temperatures. The impacts on the rainfall regimes are not well established; however negative impacts on food security and health are expected. The Government of Cameroon aims to establish a country wide approach to adaptation that would particularly test adaptation measures in the different eco-zones, taking a poverty reduction focus and integrating gender sensitive approaches. The proposed project addresses climate change risks under each of the five AAP Global Project outputs, focusing on strengthening (1) adaptive long-term planning capacities and the establishment of a national CCA Centre of Excellence, the ONACC, (2) institutional and human resource capacities, specifically targeting high level policy makers (parliamentarians), (3) policies and measures, including through specific pilot activities in selected eco-zones and through community demonstration projects. (4) A sustainable financing strategy ought to be developed and (5) knowledge management activities will be implemented on national and international levels, and integrate a specific community outreach and youth and young professional training component. Improved adaptive capacities will help Cameroon to reduce expected economic and development losses that would occur without adaptation measures.

Project Title

Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - Cameroon

Outcome 1: By 2012 the implementation and follow-up/evaluation of policies, and marco-economic and sectoral programmes promoting development and poverty reduction are improved on the national and provincial level

UNDAF Outcome(s):

Outcome 4: By 2012 Cameroons capacities to respond to natural and human crises are strengthened

Outcome 5: By 2012 a clearly defined regulatory framework is in place, and institutional structures and mechanisms for implementation are operational and contribute to the sustainable valorisation of goods and environmental services, sustainable production and sustainable use

Expected CP Outcome(s):

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)

4.2 National capacities for the fight against poverty and achieving the MDGs strengthened

4.3 National capacities in disaster risk (natural and human) prevention and management strengthened

4.4 Environmental management capacities strengthened

Project Objective

1. Cameroon has the institutional, individual and systemic capacity to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation.

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project)

1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced

2. Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened

3. Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors

4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels

5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Executing Entity:

Ministry of Environment and Natural Protection

Implementing Agencies:

United Nations Development Programme

Programme Period:	2 years
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	_____
Atlas Award ID:	000 58 591
Start date:	January 2010
End Date:	PAC
Meeting Date	: 26 th November 2009
Management Arrangements	NEX (National Execution)

Total resources required	3 Millions
Total allocated resources:	3 Millions
Japan :	3 Millions
Government:	In Kind

Agreed by (MINEPAT):

Agreed by (UNDP):



10 décembre 2009

TABLE CONTENT

List of acronyms.....	4
I. Situation analysis	6
II. Strategy.....	14
III. Results and Resources Framework	21
IV. Annual Work Plan	29
V. Management Arrangements	73
VI. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation.....	75
VII. Legal Context.....	83
VIII. ANNEXES	84
Annex 1: Risk Log	85
Annex 2: TOR for Project Staff	89
Annex 3: TOR elements for management entities	91
Annex 4: Results of capacity assessment of implementing Partner	92
Annex 5: Overview of ongoing CCA action in Cameroon.....	99

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme	MDGs	Association Millenium Development Goals
AFDB	African Development Bank	MINADER	Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism	MINEE	Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Eau
APR	Annual Performance Report	MINEP	Ministère de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature
APREN	Appui à la Protection et la Régénération des Ressources Naturelles	MINEPAT	Ministre de l'Economie, de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
AR	Activity Result	MINRESI	Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Innovation
AWP	Annual Work Plan	MINTOUR	Ministère du Tourisme
BAU	Business-As-Usual	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme for Action
	UNDP Bureau for Crises Prevention and Recovery - Climate Risk Management Programme	NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
BCPR-CRM		NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for African Development
BIP	Budget d'Investissement Public	NEX	National execution
CAS	Communication and Awareness Strategy	NGOs	Non Gouvernemental Organisations
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	ONACC	Observatoire National sur les Changements Climatiques
CC	Climate Change	ONUDI	Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel
	Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability	PIR	Project Implementation Review
CC Dare		PMU	Project Management Unit
CCA	Common Country Assessment	PNUD	Programmes des Nations Unies pour le Développement
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	PPR	Project Progress Report
CDR	Combined Delivery Reports	PRECESSE	Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Sociales et Environnementales du Secteur de l'Energie
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research	QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale	RBM	Results-based management
COP	Conference of Parties	RCM	Réseau Camerounais des Mangroves
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan	REDD	Réduction des Emissions dues à la Déforestation et la Dégradation
	Centre de Recherche pour le Développement	REPALAC	Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales d'Afrique Centrale
CRDI	Centre Technique Forestier Communautaire	REPAR	Cameroon Network of Parliamentarians for the Sustainable Management of the Central African Forest and Humid Ecosystems
CTFC	Ministry of Water	RERAC	Réseau des Radios Communautaires et locales pour la gouvernance et gestion durable des ressources naturelles
DNA	Document de Strategie du Croissance Economic	RTAs	Regional Technical Advisors
DSCE	Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté	SGP/GEF	Small Grants Programme/ Global Environment Facility
DSRP	Fund Authorization and Certification of Expenditures	SNC	Second National Communication
FACE	Food and Agriculture Organization	TOR	Terms of Reference
FAO	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	UN	United Nations
FCPF	Fédération des Eleveurs Bovins	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
FEB	Financial Report	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FR			
GEM-CG			
GIS	Geographic Information System		
GMS	General Mangement Support		
INC	Initial National Communication		
ISS	Implementation Support Services		
	International Union for the Conservation of Nature		
IUCN			
LDC	Least Developed Country		
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation		
MBOSCUDA	Mbororo Social Cultural Development		

UNEP
UNEP

UNFCCC
WBI

United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations' Framework Convention on
Climate Change
World Bank Institute

WRI
WWF

World Research Institute
World Wide Fund for Nature

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Problem and root causes

Climate change risk & CC related impacts

Cameroon is characterised by diverse and distinct ecosystems and related climates. A number of differing classifications exist, however for the purpose of this situation analysis four major ecological zones; (i) tropical forest zone; (ii) coastal and maritime zone; (iii) savannah zone; and (iv) Sudano-Sahelian zone are distinguished. Generally the climate of Cameroon is equatorial humid in the south, tropical in the Sahelian region, and dry in the far north. In geographical terms, Cameroon consists of a narrow, low-lying coastal plain that is adjacent to high plateaus in the west, center, and south. The Far North province consists of a low-lying plain, intercepted by ephemeral flood plains. The main watershed of Cameroon is on the Adamaua plateau, which feeds four major river basins. The main rivers of Cameroon are the Logone in the Chad basin, the Benoue in the Niger basin, the Sanaga in the Atlantic basin, and the Sangha in the Congo basin.

The climate of Cameroon varies across its diverse ecosystems, from tropical along the coast to semiarid in the north. The climate is influenced by the trade winds of both hemispheres, with one system or the other predominating, depending on season and location. Overall seasonality differs between the different zones. The mean annual temperature at a location is determined by many factors, including latitude and elevation. The highest temperatures are found in the north, with high daily variations. In the South temperatures vary little. The lowest temperatures are experienced in the mountainous west, the Adamaua, and the South Cameroon plateaux. Monsoon circulation is the main source of precipitation in Cameroon. The coastal areas of the south receive the most rainfall, with annual totals reaching 3850 mm or more (the World's most humid spot is located in the area of Mount Cameroon, with over 9400mm annual mean rainfall). There is a strong west-east rainfall gradient reflecting the rising topography and the depletion of moist oceanic air. In the North, annual rainfall averages between 600 and 1500 mm.

Climate change risks have been predicted to differ between these diverse ecosystems. For the coastal zone, average changes in annual temperatures by 2100 are predicted to range between 1.5°C and 4.5°C. No dramatic changes in precipitation are expected, with a medium probability pointing to a slight increase of 4% to 8%. If and how evaporation rates would be affected is not known. Overall, changes in year-to-year variability and seasonal shifts in rainfall may occur, and would potentially produce profound impacts. Sea level rise is expected to have large impacts along the coast, and especially on the coastal city of Douala. Temperature increases are predicted to be higher in northern Cameroon, with projections ranging between 2.0°C to 6.0°C. Precipitation changes are also likely to be more dramatic in the Sudano-Sahelian zones, and projections of 100% increases and overall rainfall decreases exist for the Sudano-Sahelian zone.

With the current uncertainty in the predicted climate change risk in the greatly differing ecosystems, it is a challenge to make accurate assertions about the potential climate change impacts. Going by the identified four ecological zones, the following main climate change impacts should be considered:

- (i) *Tropical forest zone:* Changes in temperature will affect natural regeneration of forests and the water balance. An increase of temperature and rainfall might have a positive impact in terms of growths, however may lead to shifts in species composition. Impacts are expected for agricultural production in this zone, and current important cash crops grown here and in the coastal and maritime zone include cocoa, coffee, banana, rubber and palm. How the predicted climate change would affect the productivity of such cash crops is currently unknown, especially as the changes in year-to-year variability and shifts of seasons are not known as yet. Additionally fertility of soils varies strongly between the eastern and western extensions of this zone. Health impacts would revolve around the potential increase of water-borne diseases if rainfall is increasing, and linked to temperature increases. Malaria additionally would spread further as the parasites' reproduction cycle is being shortened through increased temperatures, consequently a higher number of parasites will breed. Overall food security may be affected positively in this area, with higher production rates probable, both in terms of agriculture and inland fisheries. Several hydroelectric projects are situated in this zone, and might be impacted by climatic change. Higher rainfall and potentially run-off may lead to a

higher water inflow. Existing infrastructure might not be equipped to hold up to such increases. Increased siltation may be an additional effect.

- (ii) *Coastal and maritime zone:* The coastal and maritime zone is predicted to be particularly affected by climate change related sea level rise. Up to 40% of the coastal habitations would be fully inundated by a sea level rise of 90 cm. Infrastructure investments e.g. the port and airport of Douala, as well as industries situated along the coast are said to be under severe risk of flooding. The natural mangrove forests along the coast would be exposed to both threats and opportunities arising from the expected change in climatic conditions. Whilst an increase of rainfall and water from the rivers with increased nutrient flows may affect the shrimp industry positively, sea level rise may threaten the natural forests, e.g. through inundation and more intense wave activity that may not be favourable to the growth of mangroves. The effects of a change of sea water temperature and potentially water and nutrient flows may affect sea fisheries, although no detailed information seems to be available at this moment. Agriculture production may be affected by the expected climate change impacts, however limited information is available of such impacts. Numerous irrigation projects are situated in this area e.g. for rice cultivation, which may be positively affected. Increased inundation may, however, become a threat and may require increased draining. Overall food security at the coast may remain stable, in view of climate change impacts. Some hydroelectric as well as thermal energy projects are situated in the littoral. Impacts would potentially be the same as for such projects in the forest area describe above.
- (iii) *Savannah zone:* The savannah zone extends further to the north, with naturally drier climates, and lower air humidity rates. Generally the savannah zone is inhabited by pastoralists. About 40% of all livestock in the country are held in this area. Millet, sorghum, maize, okra, ground nuts and pumpkins area cultivated for subsistence in this zone, as well as rice and cotton are grown as cash crops. The watershed of the Adamaua plateau extends through the savannah zone, and plans for future hydro-electrical and water storage dams are envisioned for this area. Climate change impacts are predicted to lead to more extreme inter-annual climatic variability and increasing aridity and more frequent droughts. Such changes would potentially impact negatively on both agricultural and pastoral productivity, as well as the hydroelectric developments. Food insecurity is already a problem in this area, which might be aggravated by climatic changes.
- (iv) *Sudano-Sahelian zone:* This zone is characterised by the most arid and variable climates in Cameroon. Extensive pastoralism, with strong trans-frontier trans-human movements from neighbouring countries typifies land uses and livelihood systems in this zone. Some irrigation e.g. around the Lake Lago currently allows for growing selected fruit trees and other products. The expected climate change impact in Cameroon is expected to be particularly pronounced in this area, however high uncertainties in how these impacts would play out remain. Ephemeral flood plains, rainfed production systems and mobile animal and human populations indicate that already adaptive capacities dealing with highly variable climates exist. It is notable that 9% of Cameroon's protected areas are situated in this zone, and it is said to have great untapped tourism potential with outstanding cultural and scenic value. Food security, water availability and health are the poorest in this are of Cameroon, and climate change impacts may further exacerbate this situation.

According to the above analysis, a number of sectors of the economy are already and will increasingly be affected by climate change, such sectors include esp. agriculture (incl. agro-sylvo-pastoral systems), fisheries, food security, coastal zone development, water, health, energy and infrastructure, to name but a few.

Non-climate change root causes

Cameroon's population currently ranges at 18 Mio, and the average population growth rate is about 2.3%. Approximately 47 % of the population are living in rural area, whilst 53% are believed to stay in urban areas. Just under 40% of the population live under the poverty line (2007), and a majority of the poor live in rural areas. A strong concentration of the human population is situated along the coast, also the most productive zone in Cameroon. People in the north of the country are generally more vulnerable and poorer. In terms of gender, only around 21.4% of income in non-agricultural sectors is attributed to women, and on a higher management and political level women are gravely underrepresented (e.g. in parliament 13.5% constitute women). Over the past decades, Cameroon saw an economic rise after Independence in 1960, and fell into

an economic crises in the 1980'ties. From 1994 onwards, Cameroon underwent years of structural re-adjustment, and an overall improvement of the economy since has been observed. However, up to today, poverty, unemployment and overall socio-economic challenges add to the vulnerability of a majority of the population. Corruption is soaring and the governance system needs urgent improvements.

Institutional baseline situation

Since the turn of the century the Government has engaged in a post-structural adjustment drive and has developed disciplined and forward thinking policy setting. A Horizon 2035 long-term development vision was developed, with the first Poverty Reduction Strategy (DSRP) implemented between 2003-2008, serving as first 5 years national development plan. Reviews of the implementation of the DSRP indicate improvements of macroeconomic, environmental and socio-economic indicators, incl. MDG indicators. In March 2009 a ten-year economic growth framework, the DSCE was tabled in draft form, and will be implemented from 2010 to 2019. Climate change considerations currently are included as a key focus in phase III of Horizon 2035, however it is clear that more systematic mainstreaming of climate change risks would be needed to allow for sustainable development and growth. Cameroon is a signatory to the UNFCCC, and has adhered to numerous international obligations under the instrument, including the preparation of the Initial National Communication (2001), and the Second National Communication being under preparation at this moment. As Cameroon is no Least Developed Country (LDC), no NAPA has been prepared, although the country aims to do so in collaboration with UNDP. A dedicated climate change unit was established in 1999 within MINEP, and the Designated National Authority (DNA) has been legally established, however not yet operationalised. The climate change unit in MINEP coordinates a multi-institutional National Climate Change Committee. One of the key aspirations of the Government of Cameroon is to establish a regional Climate Change Observatory (ONACC), which would form an institutional home for climate change related research and information for the sub-region. A diverse set of scattered climate change adaptation related interventions are being implemented in Cameroon by different organisations and development partners. Conferences that address climate change risks and adaptation options relating to diverse sectors have taken place in Cameroon in the past years, as well as a suite of pilot programmes and projects have been implemented on a sub-regional, national and local level. A description of a selection of such initiatives is included in Annex 5. Specific linkages will be established with the Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CC-Dare) and UNDP's Bureau for Crises Prevention and Recovery Climate Risk Management (CRM) programme (BCPR's CRM) in Cameroon.

The AAP country project in Cameroon aims to build on already existing structures and experiences and to integrate them into a country approach to adaptation. Currently there are severe shortcomings in addressing adaptation through a coherent and strategic country approach, and actions are ad hoc and investments largely uncoordinated. Most sectors do not yet realise the climate change risks and the overall adaptation value is not fully realised. Adaptive capacities amongst the public and private sectors, as well as the local population remain low, and collaboration between NGOs, institutions and Government is limited. The following sections elaborate a proposed programme response to addressing the climate change risks in Cameroon, as well as they identify existing barriers to the proposed responses.

2. Proposed response

The following responses are envisaged under the 5 programme outputs.

Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced

Who will be targeted? Line Ministries, e.g. responsible for Fisheries, Agriculture, Health, Water, Environment, Infrastructure, Energy, convening Ministries esp. the Ministry responsible for national planning (MINEPAT); ONACC

What will be done? The information base on climate change risks and vulnerabilities of different sectors will be strengthened and used as foundation for adaptive and climate change resilient planning and action, in coordination with related initiatives such as the UNDP supported development of a NAPA. The most vulnerable sectors and priority interventions will be systematically identified. Best response options to the

climate change risks will be developed, particularly addressing the needs of the people and the poor. Disaster risk management capacities will be strengthened through improved information and consequently informed planning and decision making. For example, integrated and multi-institutional response plans to protect people living in the low lying coastal areas, prone to inundation and flooding, would be developed under this output. It is acknowledged that current weaknesses in government services exist and that a strategic analysis of such weaknesses must lay the foundation for developing new and improved methods and approaches to adaptive planning and service delivery in Cameroon. A poverty eradication framework should become the context for adaptation planning and priority actions, linked to the economic case that will be made for adaptation (see "Principles" section). Indicators measuring success in this regard shall be integrated into M&E tools of the AAP as well as the adaptive planning tools to be developed.

Cameroon aims to establish a regional Climate Change Observatory, the ONACC, which has already been recommended by Government Decree. In the context of the AAP, the ONACC would be charged with coordinating the implementation of research and information generation aspects of the programme i.e. under output 1. The AAP will provide support to establish the ONACC as adaptation capacity.

How will it progress adaptation? Climate change risks will be identified and realised by a variety of sectors; responsive adaptive planning capacities will be built; ONACC as a Cameroonian institution with regional outreach will be strengthened as local climate change centre of excellence for research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing, thus building national adaptive capacities

Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened

Who will be targeted? MINEP, ONACC, other sector ministries, private and public institutions and partners, research institutions, NGOs, CBOs, provincial government and stakeholders, parliamentarians, donor and investors

What will be done? The capacities of government lead institutions i.e. MINEP and ONACC, with significant adaptation mandates, will be strengthened through training of present staff, investments of human and financial resources (establishment of dedicated adaptation unit with positions to be integrated into government service after the end of the AAP), and the establishment of a long-term national adaptation mechanism (this will include the designation of a Cameroon dedicated adaptation lead institution and associated multi-stakeholder coordination i.e. through the establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination platform). Training will be on technical issues relating to addressing the climate change adaptation challenge, negotiations on climate related matters and adaptation (e.g. for funding), but also management skills and capacities that are essential for taking leadership for coordinating the national adaptation framework. Again a special focus of the leadership should be on service delivery on poverty reduction.

Multi-sector and stakeholder involvement, including at provincial and decentralised levels, will be facilitated through multi-stakeholder fora, convened by ONACC. The capacity to address climate change risks and adaptation responses will be build in all stakeholders, amongst other through collaboration with existing experts and lead institutions (e.g. CIFOR). A cadre of CCA leadership in sectoral ministries, in the private sector, in NGOs, CBOs, and on a decentralised level will be build. The provincial and decentralised level will be included in the AAP on a pilot basis, but selecting e.g. one of two demonstration sites (e.g. catchments) to pioneer a multi-stakeholder institutional approach to addressing adaptation. This will be linked to pilot projects elaborated under output 3.

A specific focus of this output is to work with parliamentarians in Cameroon and to increase their knowledge and understanding of climate change risks and adaptation needs. A targeted and needs-based work programme will be developed with the Cameroon Network of Parliamentarians for the Sustainable Management of the Central African Forest and Humid Ecosystems (REPAR) in this regards.

How will it progress adaptation? A well informed and skilled carder of CCA leadership in Cameroon advances CCA in the country

Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors

Who will be targeted? Communities, the public, line ministries, any partner stakeholder

What will be done? Existing national and sectoral policies will be examined for their climate change resilience (if possible a comprehensive policy review of all key instruments is foreseen; in-depth analysis of identified key instruments shall be conducted) and, if necessary, improved to mainstream and address climate change risks and integrate adaptation options. Selected key instruments to be included must be the newly drafted DSCE as well as Horizon 2035, which shall be screened for CCA compliance, based on tools that need to be developed nationally. Newly emerging guidance on adaptation e.g. stemming from the UNFCCC COP 14 and subsequent sessions, will be routinely integrated into such policy processes. It is noted that Unesco recently commissioned a study to assess how environmental concerns are addressed and mainstreamed in national development planning, on which the CCA related assessment can be based.

A key bottleneck usually is the implementation of policies – it is the aim of this intervention to facilitate priority policy action. For example, a national adaptation strategy and or the NAPA or equivalent, which is currently under preparation, will be supported through this output either at formulation and/or implementation stage. A suite of inter-sectoral CCA priority measures will be tested in at least three¹ major geographical regions, addressing specific thematic areas, i.e. (i) mangroves, coastal erosion & sea level rise; (ii) water & energy; (iii) health & food security. Additionally a mechanism will be established that will support community adaptation projects and learning opportunities, linked to the UNDP SGP/GEF. This will be elaborated along the lines of the UNDP global Community-based Adaptation (CBA) programme. Lessons learnt from all demonstration projects will be fed into the knowledge management component under output 5, and inform future policy decisions. Interventions under the CC-Dare programme in Cameroon will support this output in particular.

How will it progress adaptation? Policies will be improved to become more climate change resilient; specific knowledge and understanding on what adaptation measures work will be generated through practical demonstration projects and will inform future policy decisions. First hand practical experiences with testing and further developing adaptation measures will be gained by a variety of stakeholders and partners.

Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels

Who will be targeted? Ministry of Finance; MINEPAT; sectoral Ministries; private sector; donors

What will be done? Firstly sector studies will be undertaken that establish the climate risk cost to priority sectors, costed adaptation scenarios, as well as a Business-as-Usual or non-response scenario. An integrated country climate change economic assessment will be produced. Additionally, a resource mobilization strategy will be developed, to assist Cameroon in the long-term to address the climate change challenge. Domestic fiscal instruments, integration into national and sectoral budgets, as well as a concerted effort of resource mobilization from other sources will be addressed by this output. Proposals for including adaptation financing at all levels (local, regional, national) through the National Investment Budget will be tested and developed. All findings will be communicated in a policy relevant format to high level decisions makers and targeted individuals, to ensure that the economic importance of adaptation is well understood and acted upon.

How will it progress adaptation? Strategic and targeted resource mobilization to implement adaptation measures it put into place.

¹ A distinction of littoral, central and northern is made in this context

Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Who will be targeted? Public, any interested stakeholders, communities, existing community radio programmes, youth and young professionals, Universities and high learning institutions; any one who is interested on CCA learning (e.g. output 2 for leadership building)

What will be done? A national mechanism for knowledge management for this programme and adaptation and climate change en large will be established, i.e. associated with ONACC and in collaboration with various partners. A knowledge management strategy for adaptation will be developed at an early stage of the programme inception, which will identify and address key CCA knowledge needs, approaches to generating such knowledge, and will spell out a dissemination strategy. It will include and address the specific communication needs of a diversity of stakeholders. It will spell out instruments and approaches for communicating, sharing and managing CCA knowledge and will be implemented for specific target groups i.e. using vernacular languages. For example, a CCA community radio programme will be developed, that would provide a platform to introduce CCA as a concern, but then also provide a capacity building platform i.e. for experience exchange. A needs assessment amongst the local communities shall inform the development of such a programme. Experiences from e.g. IUCN's environmental community radio shall be build upon. Additionally, Cameroon has decided to develop a specific training programme on CCA for the youth and young professionals. Such a programme component will be fully strategised once again based on a needs assessment, however will potentially involve the development of training and information materials for schools, and a tertiary education level course (it needs to be seen how this would be best integrated into the University curriculum or if it should be offered as short course). Lessons learnt from the Cameroonian experience shall be codified and made available through the UNDP Regional Support Component of the AAP as well as the UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism, and international experiences and resource materials shall be made available to Cameroonian CCA practitioners also.

How will it progress adaptation? Through the accessibility of information and the sharing of experiences climate change adaptation capacity and action will be leveraged.

3. Barriers to proposed response

Cameroon has emerged from years of economic crises and structural re-adjustment. During the past decade progressive policy setting has taken place, and with its Horizon 2035 the country has set itself an ambitious development plan. To support the sustainability of such a development vision, climate change risk and opportunities, and related adaptation options should be fully integrated and embraced. Ideally, the government, the private sector and communities would be informed about climate change and would have information on the likely and forecasted impacts to economic sectors and livelihoods. They would have knowledge about alternative approaches and technologies to increase resilience, and the capacity to identify, develop and implement new measures, technologies, and strategies that address the climate change challenges and opportunities. All stakeholders would have access to finance, to information and to appropriate technical support to deal with climate change.

However, in Cameroon, a number of barriers currently impede progress towards this vision, including those arising from the Risk Log in Annex 1.

Insufficient knowledge base, and sharing and dissemination of information

Deliberations on climate change risks, opportunities and adaptation needs only just started in Cameroon. So far, Cameroon has been more exposed to the mitigation agenda, mainly because of its important carbon sink role as mega forest nation in the Congo basin. However, over the past years more information on the expected climate change risk in Cameroon has emerged. Such information to date is mostly derived from global climate change models and not very specific in its predictive qualities. Sound science-based research information is required to inform planning and decision-making for adaptation in Cameroon. Additionally information on the economics of climate change impacts, adaptation and non-action need to be established. Human and institutional capacities to generate such information need to be strengthened, as well as

information sharing mechanism. Currently the information that is available is hardly accessible and scattered amongst institutions. Knowledge is seldom codified and systematically archived. Whilst information dissemination at a national level amongst experts and practitioners is already a challenge, outreach to higher level decision-makers or even more importantly the public, is even less effective at this stage. The public in Cameroon remains totally oblivious to the expected climatic changes in Cameroon, and know little about how these would affect (threaten or benefit) their own livelihoods.

Weak of inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration

Climate change adaptation is currently dealt with only within a small climate change unit in MINEP, and through fragmented and small scale projects implemented by various NGOs and research institution, sometimes in collaboration with local partners. Although there are extremely valuable initiatives (e.g. pilot projects by WWF and the Mangrove Network, research undertaken by CIFOR on a regional basis, the establishment of CONIFACC as a regional climate change expert body, implementation of UNFCCC obligations by coordinated by MINEP, to name but a few), they remain scattered and do not reach the level of magnitude required to address climate change in Cameroon. Certain sectors are still far from realising how climate change is relevant to them, or engage in isolated sectoral approaches to addressing the issue. Inter-institutional collaboration and coordination is extremely weak, and joint planning or integrated outreach programmes being virtually absent.

Currently there is no strategy on how to address adaptation in the long-term. Increasing investments and financing available are scattered across institutions and do not contribute to position the country to strategically direct and capitalize on such investments. There is no single government institution currently that convincingly convenes on the important issue and reaches out to all the relevant sectors and stakeholders in strategic partnerships.

Limited political will, governance and long-term funding

Limitations in political will to address adaptation as a cross-sectoral and country wide approach may occur. Although during the planning phase strong ownership and willingness to undertake structural changes to facilitate adaptation were indicated, it is clear that during implementation barriers may be encountered. For example, it is not clear if MINEP will have the weight to convene other sectors and line Ministries such as the Ministry of Finance – a key adaptation and AAP stakeholder, effectively. Questions on how to govern a nation-wide approach to adaptation are still open, and the debate on this issue with key sectors not traditionally engaged in adaptation work (e.g. energy, transport, health, finance) is only just commencing. Whether the relatively short-term support through the AAP can generate sufficient action to move the government to developing a long-term strategy will depend on future financing possibilities.

Poor institutional and individual capacities to deal with climate change

Overall the institutional and individual capacities are low. Alone infrastructure is poor, hampering the operations of government in particular. Whilst issues such as office functionality, communication infrastructure and transportation are important, problems are exacerbated by limited operational budgets to implement policy action and outreach. The difficulties to organise outreach and campaigns, and meaningful on the ground project interventions are manifold. Limited availability of staff, but also the limited skills and capacity levels of staff members seriously impair implementation of the necessary adaptation action. Young professionals are often ill equipped when they graduate from higher learning institutions to perform in their professional fields, and currently there are no trainings that would build such capacities.

Limited implementation of policies, and lack of adaptation experiences especially at the community level

In Cameroon Government action remains centralised and seldom reaches the local implementation level. Although national development framework such as the DCCE make poverty alleviation and overcoming the rural – urban divide on of their main foci, there is a lack of implementing community focused interventions. The Forestry sector has successfully established community-based natural resources management approaches and collaborations with communities, but such approaches need to be urgently up-scaled. Very few experiences in terms of testing adaptation measures and approaches exist in Cameroon, and limited knowledge on what works or is an appropriate measure is in place, leading mainly to inaction and in the worst case to the promotion of mal adaptive practices, leading to increased vulnerability.

Weak integration of gender-sensitive planning and programming

Cameroon is overall faring poorly in terms of gender considerations and below 14% of Parliamentarians are women. Policies, esp. those reaching out to the local implementation level lack a gender sensitive or balanced approach. Engendering adaptation is not only about empowering women to fill a good percentage of professional positions, but to recognise gender differences between men and women, as well as special needs of the youth, elderly, various cultures and religions – and to address such needs in development planning and programming. Adaptation needs and solutions need to be considered in a gender context.

4. Underlying principles

During the planning processes of the AAP country projects elsewhere in Africa, it was found that it was helpful to formulate underlying principles for the strategy of country projects and especially in view of project implementation. During the consultations in Cameroon, the need for formulating such principles was also highlighted. The following principles will underlie the project strategy formulated in the following section, and need to be adhered to during implementation.

1. Financial responsibility builds ownership in the AAP: resources should be given to Ministries impacted by climate change to develop impacts and options analysis for CCA (financial resources will be distributed in line with the selected project execution mechanisms, in Cameroon a NEX arrangement).
2. Clear leadership will strengthen CCA advancement: the project will focus on assisting the government in identifying the best leadership arrangements for CCA in the long-term in Cameroon. The project will avoid promote parallel structures, and will focus on role clarification and targeted capacity support.
3. Gender consideration shall cut through all programme intervention areas and approaches: gender must be considered in adaptation at any stage. All planned activities shall be planned and implemented in a gender sensitive and cognizant manner. Internationally available guidance on gender and CCA shall be considered in developing an engendered CCA approach.
4. The Adaptation Unit provides following key functions: i) standard setting (i.e. helping Ministries develop the ToRs for the work); ii) conveners of Ministries and multi-stakeholder platform (i.e. bringing stakeholders incl. ministries together to understand cross-sectoral linkages an implications for policy); iii) synthesizing information from sectoral studies, pilot projects and feeding such information back into multi-stakeholder processes; iv) coordinating the knowledge management component; v) providing or soliciting technical advise, as needed for the implementation of the various project components; vi) project M&E and reporting.
5. Economic evidence is the foundation for the programme (i.e. what will adaptation cost; how will it be paid for e.g. fiscal and regulatory instruments; changes in national budgets, other), as will be addressed through targeted project activities as laid out in output 4.
6. Demonstration activities should be geared towards generating adaptation learning, with a policy relevant focus, and be catalytic to enable replication. Lessons learnt from ongoing CCA pilot interventions shall be integrated into the AAP and will contribute to build the national adaptation knowledge base. Demonstration projects can be implemented by a wide range of partners, and should include community-based organization (CBOs), NGOs and other private and public sector partners.
7. Technical expertise/competency should be built within civil services, rather than relying on consultants to do the work. Where outside expertise is required, strong mechanisms for internalization of knowledge generated must be put into place. Skills need to be transferred into the Ministries through training and knowledge sharing. It is important that any consultant facilitated work will be adopted within the commissioning entity and partner institutions, including also the private sector, The use of multi-stakeholder briefings and trainings is promoted.

II. STRATEGY

Although climate change and especially adaptation are not yet integral parts of the current UNDAF and CPAP, the planned interventions directly address UNDAF Outcomes 1. 4 and 5 and specific CPAP (2008-2012) outcomes referring to strengthen national capacities in poverty reduction, disaster risk prevention and management and environmental management. Notably, Cameroon's Horizon 2035, includes a climate change and adaptation specific priority in line with the Updated National Environment Management Plan (NEMP), however only in a later implementation window after 2025. The current draft DCSE does refer to environmental sustainability only in a limited manner. The AAP, however, directly follows up on priorities set out in the INC and the country proposal for the SNC, and builds on those priorities. The AAP provides an umbrella programme for adaptation interventions, and other programmes, projects and activities, such as e.g. the CC –DARE initiative will be positioned under this umbrella.

During the AAP preparation inputs into the project design remained on a relatively general level, as stakeholders were mostly newly introduced to the programme approach. **It was decided that during a dedicated inception phase of up to one month relevant decision on the programme focus and key partners would be taken.** This is NB to operationalise the implementation of the AAP and also serves to verify key institutional partnerships such as the one foreseen with ONACC.

The project objective is "Cameroon has the institutional, individual and systemic capacity to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation".

1. Outputs and activity results

Objective: Cameroon has the institutional, individual and systemic capacity to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation

Output 1: *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced*

Activity Result 1: Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity),

- Generate improved risk assessments for Cameroon, based on INC (tap on international experience as appropriate, learning e.g. from Mozambique risk assessment)
- Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors for Cameroon
- Similarly undertake vulnerability assessment studies (e.g. as per sector or in integrated manner)
- Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries; use an ecological zones approach; prioritise risks
- Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options; link to policy responses (output 3); take a pro-poor approach (e.g. investigate insurance options for affected people)
- Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity result 3 for university level courses
- Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives

Indicator 1: # of sector Ministries undertook risk assessment (coverage)

Indicator 2: # of Ministerial staff that attended training (sustainability)

Activity Result 2: Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels

- Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" in affected Ministries and in existing development structures (e.g. CTFC, CVUC)

- Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner; i.e. hold a awareness raising/ sensibilisation conference (link to output 5)
- Based on already existing national and international experiences, develop relevant approaches, tools and methods; incl. M&E component that measure the transformation changes in Government achieved
- Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods
- Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity result 3 for university level courses
- Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives

Indicator 1: # of CCA Focal Points established in Ministries (coverage)

Indicator 2: M&E system on transformational changes in Government implemented (impact)

Activity Result 3: ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing

- Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure in view of required CCA related functions; develop action plan of how ONACC can take on critical CCA functions in future (vis-à-vis output 2)
- Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC as CCA Center of Excellence, incl. a sustainable financing strategy
- Develop project focused workplan (see activities in this project) and implement with ONACC as appropriate to strengthen institution in the long-term (link to output 2)
- Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)

Indicator 1: ONACC CCA functions agreed (process)

Indicator 2: Workplan in place and implemented (process)

Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built

Activity Result 1: The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon

- Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment that identifies key CCA stakeholders in Cameroon (from public and private sector), describes their roles and responsibilities in terms of adaptation, and clarifies if and how they should be integrated into the national adaptation approach build through the AAP; specifically elaborate on CCA lead institutions including the MINEP and ONACC
- Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s) in Cameroon; develop clear mandates with view to CCA, clarify functions and design best structure scenarios; integrate relevant positions into government structures to fully address CCA in the long-term
- Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution (e.g. office equipment, communication, GIS ...), so that CCA mandate can be effectively executed
- Build technical and management capacity i.e. through training of personnel in MINEP and ONACC and others in relevant line Ministries (i.e. Ministerial CCA Focal Points); training may e.g. include project development and management, risk forecast, assessment and management; negotiation training
- Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation

Indicator 1: CCA lead institution appointed (process)

Indicator 2: # of specific training courses offered (coverage)

Activity Result 2: Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational (national level; regional-local level pilots)

- Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels; commission support study (i.e. based on existing mechanism such as the National Climate Change Committee, other relevant mechanisms at national level); commission study to develop concepts and ID demonstration sites/ catchments for decentralised approach
- Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level
- Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level; to be identified during project inception, taking a community-based focus)
- Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels

Indicator 1: # of platform meetings conducted p.a. (coverage)

Indicator 2: Workplans for two regional-local platforms in place and implemented (process)

Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved

- Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs
- Develop a specific project activity with REPAR that focuses on improving CCA knowledge and capacities of parliamentarians in Cameroon
- Implement Parliamentarian activities e.g. round table discussion on CCA, deliver research information from other project components to policy level, develop specific and well tailored information packages

Indicator 1: % change in parliamentarians knowledge of CCA (impact)

Indicator 2: Project with REPAR approved and implemented (process)

Output 3: Climate resilient policies and measures implemented priority sectors

Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses

- Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation (based on output 1), identify potential for CCA integration, make proposals of how to fill gaps and lead the foundation for improved sectoral policy and policy implementation; undertake general review of all major national and sectoral policies and focus on in-depth analysis of identified key instrument s(e.g. linked to selected key sectors)
- Undertake baseline assessment of effectiveness of current adaptation measures and policies; link to assessment under AR 1 of output 5
- Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated
- Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA in national and sectoral policy; develop CCA mainstreaming scoring system for M&E; learn and build on international experiences such as work undertaken by the OECD, guidelines developed/forthcoming in other countries e.g. Armenia but potentially also other AAP countries
- Review national development instruments (i.e. Horizon 2035, DSCE) for CCA mainstreaming score and make proposals for improvement
- Support NAPA (preparation already funded through UNDP Environment Programme); link project to SNC CCA policy component (UNEP supported) to commence implementation shortly
- Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging e.g. from COP 14 in Copenhagen and other

Indicator 1: # of sector specific policy adjustments integrated (coverage)

Indicator 2: CCA mainstreaming score for national development policy instruments (impact)

Activity Result 2: Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks

- a. Mangroves, coastal erosion & sea level rise (littoral; coastal and maritime zone):
- b. Water & energy (dams) – link to forests (water related ecosystem services) (central; tropical forest and savannah zone):
- c. Health or food security (northern; sudano-sahelien zone)

- Develop project concepts in participatory manner with key stakeholders and under guidance of lead ministries
- Identify and build partnerships for implementation (national and international); work with existing local level civil society and community organisations; include industry and relevant parastatal organisations (such as CamWater under b.) and international institutions such as CIFOR, WRI, IUCN, WWF, other
- Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions; e.g. work with women group project support at local/regional level
- Explicitly address local communication needs by working in vernacular and producing relevant support documentation in local languages
- Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects; link to project structures such as multi-stakeholder platforms, Steering Committee etc.
- Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making (see activity results 1); link to output 5

Indicator 1: # of project concepts developed and implemented (process)

Indicator 2: # of stakeholders involved in regional projects (coverage)

Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported

- Develop guidance for proposal development based i.e. on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere (e.g. UNDP CCA project development guidance; UNDP CBA support; CBA work of other organisations); link to i.e. output 1
- Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism (e.g. proposal screening and approval) and with CC Dare support for Cameroon
- Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio (see output 5) a.o.
- Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions; e.g. work with women group project support at local/regional level
- Explicitly address local communication needs by working in vernacular and producing relevant support documentation in local languages
- Develop selected initial key proposals (see annex) to kick-off action (solicited during preparatory phase) and to aide development of guidance and mechanism
- Link to learning mechanism (see output 5) to upscale lessons learnt
- Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making (see activity results 1); link to output 5

Indicator 1: # of community projects identified and implemented (coverage)

Indicator 2: # of lessons learnt codified for policy guidance (replicability)

Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels

Activity Result 1: Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors

- Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output; link to multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)
- Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries (incl. decentralised governance structures, producers, industry); learn from already ongoing projects e.g. FAO CCA studies for agricultural sector in Cameroon, UNDP I & FF work,
- Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs (national and international calls) i.e. for priority sectors (e.g. impact on Cocoa industry, infrastructure at coast, other);
- Establish Business-as-usual (BAU scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios)
- Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA; link to esp. to outputs 2, 3 and 5

Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)

Indicator 2: # of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)

Activity Result 2: Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed (focus on national budget & business/ private sector), including a regulatory framework, as appropriate

- Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output; link to multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)
- Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries (incl. decentralised governance structures, producers, industry); learn from already ongoing projects e.g. FAO CCA studies for agricultural sector in Cameroon, UNDP I & FF work,
- Commission relevant studies on potential fiscal instruments including the introduction of a regulatory framework, and indicative guidelines for adaptation investments
- Develop scenarios for different financing options
- Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA; e.g. through publishing specific policy briefs
- Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term i.e. through detailing long-term financing strategy

Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)

Indicator 2: # of meetings of multi-stakeholder committee held (coverage)

Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared

- Commission relevant background studies, based on evaluation of already ongoing initiatives and past experience (such as Environment Fund), amongst other assessing the potential to develop e.g. designated national CCA fund or other similar instruments
- Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments through specialist study
- Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings
- Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place

Indicator 1: # of options/proposals developed (coverage)

Indicator 2: # of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)

Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented

- Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge (best and poor practices); link to baseline assessment under output 3
- Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment
- Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination; especially make provision for communication in local vernacular (Knowledge Management Strategy)
- Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation of ongoing activities at local regional and national level; identify appropriate assessment indicators; integrated into project activities (disseminate indicators and methods e.g. for pilot projects)
- Specifically develop a journalist training component, so that they can carry forward CCA messages, as part of Strategy
- Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches
- Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism (e.g. review which organisation would be best suited to host Clearing House Mechanism, incl. ONACC)
- Establish links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)
- Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities

Indicator 1: CCA knowledge generation and dissemination strategy developed and in place (process)

Indicator 2: Clearing House Mechanism operational (process)

Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented

- Undertake needs assessment to determine inputs into programme development
- Develop CCA specific radio programme for rural radios (RERAC; Radio Environnement; Radios rurales) to sensitize rural communities and civil society on CCA throughout the country
- Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy (needs based) to reach civil society and marginal communities (e.g. pygmies, nomads), and develop gender and culture sensitive programming (e.g. using vernacular) on CCA in different sectors (water, agriculture, energy, disasters risk and coastal zones); work with existing networks (REPALEAC-Cameroun; RERAC; RACOPY; MBOSCUA, FEB)
- Integrate M&E component to monitor effectiveness of this knowledge sharing mechanism; link to information sharing mechanism (activity result 1, output 5)

Indicator 1: # of radio hours aired on CCA (coverage)

Activity Result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented

- Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme for project
- Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution; link to output 1 (esp. activity results 1 and 2) under which professional training courses will be developed and relevant information be generated
- Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades, facilitate integration into ongoing school curriculum, disseminate materials to focal schools and assist Ministry of Education to develop long-term resource support strategy
- Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities

Indicator 1: # of students reading for CCA course (coverage/sustainability)

Indicator 2: # of school kids access to CCA related school materials (coverage/sustainability)

Comparative advantage

UNDP has a strong capacity building and policy development focus in all its operations. The AAP Cameroon project formulates priorities pertaining exactly to these institutional focal areas. In Cameroon UNDP supports various relevant programmes relating to strengthening capacities for poverty reduction, disaster risk management and environmental management in particular. The national focus of the AAP links with these priorities. The international technical support component of the AAP can provide relevant technical guidance to the project implementation. Through its strong partnership approach, UNDP can leverage additional support and collaboration with other development partners, esp. within the UN family. Additionally, through the Country Office, project management will be supported, i.e. through competent and efficient project assurance.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

- 4.2 National capacities for the fight against poverty and achieving the MDGs strengthened
- 4.3 National capacities in disaster risk (natural and human) prevention and management strengthened
- 4.4 Environmental management capacities strengthened

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2009-12 Strategic Plan): Promote climate change adaptation

Partnership Strategy

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2009-12 Strategic Plan): Promote climate change adaptation

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION			RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
			Quality indicator	Quality methods	Assessment time		
<p>Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</p> <p>Indicators: I1: Improvement of national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning</p> <p>Baseline: I1: No dedicated national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning in place</p>	<p>Targets 2010 ONACC operational and convenes AAP actions under output 1</p> <p>Targets 2012 6 sectoral/ Ministerial vulnerability and risk assessments in place and integrated into planning processes under leadership of ONACC</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity)</p> <p>Action 1.1 Generate improved risk assessments for Cameroon, based on INC</p> <p>Action 1.2 Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors for Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.3 Undertake vulnerability assessment studies</p> <p>Action 1.4 Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options</p> <p>Action 1.6 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity result 3 for university level courses</p> <p>Action 1.7 Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives</p>	<p>AR 1 Indicator 1: number of sector Ministries undertook risk assessment (coverage)</p> <p>AR 1 Indicator 2: Number of Ministerial staff that attended training (sustainability)</p>	<p>ARP M&E records at training</p>	<p>Mid-term End of Programme (EoP)</p>	<p>ONACC With MINEP, MINEPAT, Other key sector ministries, Researchers and partners</p>	<p>Research studies; training; consulting services; tools development US\$ 240,000</p>

	<p>Activity Result 2: Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels</p> <p>Action 2.1. Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" in affected Ministries and in existing development structures</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner</p> <p>Action 2.3 Based on already existing national and international experiences, develop relevant approaches, tools and methods</p> <p>Action 2.4 Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods</p> <p>Action 2.5 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity result 3 for university level courses</p> <p>Action 2.6 Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives</p>	<p>AR2. Indicator 1: # of CCA Focal Points established in Ministries (coverage)</p> <p>AR 2 Indicator 2: M&E system on transformational changes in Government implemented (impact)</p>	<p>ARP Established M&E system</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>
	<p>Activity Result 3: ONACC established as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC as CCA Center of Excellence</p> <p>Action 3.1 Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure in view of required CCA related functions</p> <p>Action 3.2 Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC as CCA Center of Excellence</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop project focused workplan (see activities in this project) and implement with ONACC as appropriate to strengthen institution in the long-term (link to output 2)</p> <p>Action 3.4 Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)</p>	<p>AR3. Indicator 1: ONACC CCA functions agreed (process)</p> <p>AR 3 Indicator 2: Workplan in place and implemented (process)</p>	<p>Decree on ONACC arrangements</p> <p>Workplan M&E, linked to ARP</p>	<p>Once off Mid-term EoP</p>

<p>Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p>Indicators: I.2. Level of capacity for national CCA coordination</p> <p>Baseline: I.2 Limited coordination through CC Committee</p>	<p>Target 2010 Concept for national coordination worked out with detailed workplans and TORs</p> <p>Target 2012 National CCA leadership improved by 50% i.e. through specific trainings (punctuated knowledge self assessments to be carried out at training events)</p>	<p>Activity Result 1 The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s) in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.3 Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution</p> <p>Action 1.4 Build technical and management capacity</p> <p>Action 1.5 Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation</p>	<p>AR1. Indicator 1: CCA institution appointed (process)</p> <p>AR 2 Indicator 2: # of specific training courses offered (coverage)</p>	<p>ARP Capacity assessment</p>	<p>Baseline (beginning of project) At each training Mid-term EoP</p>	<p>MINEP, ONACC, 2 catchments, REPAR</p>	<p>Staff salaries Office rental & equipment Office consumables Meetings Training US\$ 570,000</p>
		<p>Action 2.1. Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels</p> <p>Action 2.2. Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level</p> <p>Action 2.3. Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level)</p> <p>Action 2.4. Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels</p>	<p>AR2. Indicator 1: Number of platform meetings conducted p.a. (coverage)</p> <p>AR2 Indicator 2: Workplans for two regional-local platforms in place and implemented (process)</p>	<p>Minutes of platform meetings ARP</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>		
		<p>Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</p> <p>Action 3.1. Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a specific project activity with REPAR that focuses on improving CCA knowledge and capacities of parliamentarians in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 3.3 Implement Parliamentarian activities</p>	<p>AR3 Indicator 1: % change in knowledge of parliamentarians CCA (impact)</p> <p>AR 3 Indicator 2: Project with REPAR approved and implemented (process)</p>	<p>Capacity assessment ARP</p>	<p>Baseline (beginning of project) At each training Mid-term EoP</p>		
<p>Output 3: Climate resilient policies and measures implemented</p>	<p>Target 2010 At least three sectoral ministries have started</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote</p>	<p>AR1. Indicator 1 Number of sector specific policy</p>	<p>Policy tracking tool</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>	<p>MINEP, MINEPAT, sectoral Ministries,</p>	<p>Studies; consultants; travel; costs for</p>

<p><i>priority sectors</i></p> <p>Indicator: I3. Number of climate change resilient policies in place</p> <p>Baseline: I3. Climate resilience not considered in policies</p>	<p>to climate change proof their policies</p> <p>Target 2011 Three demonstration projects generate lessons learnt for national level policy integration</p> <p>Target 2012 National development planning routinely addresses climate change resilience and adaptation needs</p>	<p><i>adaptation responses:</i></p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA in national and sectoral policy; develop CCA mainstreaming scoring system for M&E</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments (i.e. Horizon 2035, DSCE) for CCA mainstreaming score and make proposals for improvement</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA (preparation already funded through UNDP Environment Programme); link project to SNC CCA policy component (UNEP supported) to commence implementation shortly</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks</p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop project concepts in participatory manner with key stakeholders and under guidance of lead ministries</p> <p>Action 2.2. Identify and build partnerships for implementation (national and international); work with existing local level civil society and community organisations</p> <p>Action 2.3. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 2.4 Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects</p> <p>Action 2.5. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making (see activity results 1); link to output 5</p>	<p><i>adjustments integrated (coverage)</i></p> <p>AR 2 Indicator 2: CCA mainstreaming score for national development policy instruments (impact)</p>	<p>AR2 Indicator 1: Number of project concepts developed and implemented (process)</p> <p>AR 2 Indicator 2: Number of stakeholders involved in regional projects (coverage)</p>	<p>ARP Demonstrati on project reports</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>	<p>demonstration projects</p> <p>US\$ 1,725,000</p>
		<p>AR3 Indicator 1: Number of community projects identified</p>	<p>ARP</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>			
		<p>Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</p>					

<p>Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p> <p>Indicator: I4. National adaptation financing strategy in place</p> <p>Baseline I4. Ad hoc financing; no strategy in place</p>	<p>Target 2010 Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned</p> <p>Target 2011 National adaptation financing strategy in place</p>	<p>Action 3.1. Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere</p> <p>Action 3.2. Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.3. Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio</p> <p>Action 3.4. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 3.5. Develop selected initial key proposals (see annex) to kick-off action (solicited during preparatory phase) and to aide development of guidance and mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.6. Link to learning mechanism (see output 5) to upscale lessons learnt</p> <p>Action 3.7. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making (see activity results 1); link to output 5</p> <p>Activity Result 1: Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.1. Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries</p> <p>Action 1.3. Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs</p> <p>Action 1.4. Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios</p> <p>Action 1.5. Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA; link to esp. to outputs 2, 3 and 5</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed (focus on national budget & business/ private sector), including a regulatory framework, as appropriate</p>	<p>and implemented (coverage)</p> <p>AR3 Indicator 2: Number of lessons learnt codified for policy guidance (replicability)</p>	<p>Workplans ARP</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>	<p>MINFI, MINEPAT, sector ministries, donors, private sector</p>	<p>Consulting services Studies Communication (public debates etc.) Training US\$ 159,000</p>
<p>AR1. Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)</p> <p>AR 1 Indicator 2: Number of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)</p>	<p>Workplans ARP</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>	<p>Workplans ARP</p>	<p>AR2. Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)</p>			

<p>Action 2.1. Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries and learn from already ongoing projects</p> <p>Action 2.3. Commission relevant studies on potential fiscal instruments including the introduction of a regulatory framework, and indicative guidelines for adaptation investments</p> <p>Action 2.4. Develop scenarios for different financing options</p> <p>Action 2.5. Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA</p> <p>Action 2.6. Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term</p>	<p>AR2. Indicator 2: Number of meetings of multi-stakeholder committee held (coverage)</p>	<p>AR3. Indicator 1: Number of options/proposals developed (coverage)</p> <p>AR 3. Indicator 2: Number of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)</p>	<p>Study report ARP</p> <p>Mid-term EoP</p>			<p>MINEP, University, partners</p> <p>IUCN, other</p>	<p>Consulting services Communications budget KM infrastructure Radio programme Study programme</p>	
<p>Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</p> <p>Action 3.1. Commission relevant background studies, based on evaluation of already ongoing initiatives and past experience</p> <p>Action 3.2. Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments through specialist study</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings</p> <p>Action 3.4. Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place</p>	<p>AR1. Indicator 1: CCA knowledge generation and dissemination strategy developed and in place (process)</p> <p>AR 1 Indicator 2: Clearing House</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge (best and poor practices)</p> <p>Action 1.2. Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop strategy on CCA</p>	<p>ARP M&E tool</p> <p>Mid-term EoP</p>			<p>Target 2010 Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination with M&E framework in place</p> <p>Target 2012 Knowledge amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>		
<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p>								

<p>Indicators: I5: Knowledge on CCA amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>		<p>knowledge generation and dissemination Action 1.4. Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation of ongoing activities at local regional and national level Action 1.5. Specifically develop a journalist training component, so that they can carry forward CCA messages, as part of Strategy Action 1.6. Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches Action 1.7. Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism Action 1.8. links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) Action 1.9. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>	<p>Mechanism operational (process)</p>	<p>US\$ 195,000</p>
<p>Baseline: I5: To be determined for each target group and key activity (Baseline assessment)</p>		<p>Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented Action 2.1. Undertake needs assessment to determine inputs into programme development Action 2.2. Develop CCA specific radio programme for rural radios (RERAC) to sensitize rural communities and civil society on CCA throughout the country Action 2.3. Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy to reach civil society and marginal communities (e.g. pygmies, nomads), and develop gender and culture sensitive programming Action 2.4. Integrate M&E component to monitor effectiveness of this knowledge sharing mechanism; link to information sharing mechanism (activity result 1, output 5)</p>	<p>APR Reports on interventions M&E tool (on capacity enhancement)</p> <p>Mid-term EoP</p>	
		<p>Activity Result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented Action 3.1. Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme for project Action 3.2. Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and</p>	<p>AR 3 Indicator 1: Number of radio hours aired on CCA (coverage)</p> <p>AR 3 Indicator 1: Number of students reading for CCA course (coverage/sustainability)</p> <p>AR 3 Indicator 2:</p>	

		<p>adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades, facilitate integration into ongoing school curriculum, disseminate materials to focal schools and assist Ministry of Education to develop long-term resource support strategy</p> <p>Action 3.4. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>	<p>Number of school kids access to CCA related school materials (coverage/sustain ability)</p>				

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009 (to be reported to year 2010)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Amount
<p>Output 1 <i>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</i></p> <p>Indicators: I1: Improvement of national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning</p> <p>Baseline: I1: No dedicated national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning in place</p> <p>Targets 2010 ONACC operational and convenes AAP actions under output 1</p>	<p><i>Activity Result 1: Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity)</i></p> <p>Action 1.1 Generate improved risk assessments</p> <p>Action 1.2 Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.3 Undertake vulnerability assessment studies</p> <p>Action 1.4 Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options</p> <p>Action 1.6 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff</p> <p>Action 1.7 Inform NAPA and SNC</p>			X	X	ONACC	Japan	

<p>Targets 2012</p> <p>6 sectoral/ Ministerial vulnerability and risk assessments in place and integrated into planning processes under leadership of ONACC</p>	<p>Activity Result 2: Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels</p> <p>Action 2.1. Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points"</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner</p> <p>Action 2.3 Develop relevant approaches, tools and methods</p> <p>Action 2.4 Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods</p> <p>Action 2.5 Develop training courses and conduct training</p> <p>Action 2.6 Inform NAPA and SNC</p> <p>Activity Result 3: ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing</p> <p>Action 3.1 Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure</p> <p>Action 3.2 Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop project focused workplan</p> <p>Action 3.4 Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)</p>																				
		ONACC, MINEPAT	Japan	0																	
		ONACC	Japan	0																	

<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p>Indicators: I2. Level of capacity for national CCA coordination</p> <p>Baseline: I.2 Limited coordination through CC Committee</p> <p>Target 2010 Concept for national coordination worked out with detailed workplans and TORs</p> <p>Target 2012 National CCA leadership improved by 50% i.e. through specific trainings</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s)</p> <p>Action 1.3 Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution</p> <p>Action 1.4 Build technical and management capacity</p> <p>Action 1.5 Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation</p>					
		X	MINEP	Japan		
		X	ONACC, MINEP	Japan		
	<p>Activity Result 2: Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational (national level; regional-local level pilots)</p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels</p> <p>Action 2.2. Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level</p> <p>Action 2.3. Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level</p> <p>Action 2.4. Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels</p>					

<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors</p> <p>Indicator: I3. us of climate change resilient policies in place</p> <p>Baseline: I3. Climate resilience not considered in policies</p> <p>Target 2010 At least three sectoral ministries have started to climate change proof their policies</p> <p>Target 2011 Three demonstration projects generate lessons learnt for national level policy integration</p> <p>Target 2012</p>	<p>Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</p> <p>Action 3.1. Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a specific project activity with REPAR</p> <p>Action 3.3 Implement Parliamentarian activities</p>		X	X	REPAR				
<p>Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA; SNC CCA policy component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA; SNC CCA policy component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p>		X	X	MINEP	Japan			

National development planning routinely addresses climate change resilience and adaptation needs	<p><i>Activity Result 2: Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks</i></p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop project concepts in participatory manner</p> <p>Action 2.2. Identify and build partnerships for implementation</p> <p>Action 2.3. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 2.4 Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects</p> <p>Action 2.5. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making</p>								
				X	X	MINEP	Japan		

	<p>Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere</p> <p>Action 3.2. Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.3. Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio</p> <p>Action 3.4. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 3.5. Develop selected initial key proposals</p> <p>Action 3.6. Link to learning mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.7. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy</p>							
				X	X	MINEP	Japan	

Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels	Indicator:	Activity	Result 1:	Result 2:	Country	Value
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>I4. National adaptation financing strategy in place</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>I4. Ad hoc financing. no strategy in place</p> <p>Target 2010</p> <p>Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned</p> <p>Target 2011</p> <p>National adaptation financing strategy in place</p>	<p>Activity 1.1. Establish a financing task team</p> <p>Activity 1.2. Develop detailed work plan</p> <p>Activity 1.3. Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs</p> <p>Activity 1.4. Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios)</p> <p>Activity 1.5. Integrate study results into national debates</p>	<p>Result 1.1. Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors</p>	<p>Result 2.1. Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed (focus on national budget & business/ private sector), including a regulatory framework, as appropriate</p>	<p>MINFI MINEPAT</p>	<p>Japan</p>	<p>0</p>
		<p>Activity 2.1. Establish a financing task team</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Develop detailed work plan</p> <p>Activity 2.3. Commission relevant studies</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Develop scenarios for different financing options</p> <p>Activity 2.5. Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA</p> <p>Activity 2.6. Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term</p>		<p>MINFI MINEPAT</p>	<p>Japan</p>	

	<p>Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</p> <p>Action 3.1. Commission relevant background studies</p> <p>Action 3.2. Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings</p> <p>Action 3.4. Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place</p>				<p>MINFI MINEPAT</p>	<p>Japan</p>		<p>0</p>
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<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I5: Knowledge on CCA amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I5: To be determined for each target group and key activity (Baseline assessment)</p> <p>Target 2010 Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination with M&E framework in place</p> <p>Target 2012 Knowledge amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge</p> <p>Action 1.2. Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination</p> <p>Action 1.4. Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Action 1.5. Journalist training component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches</p> <p>Action 1.7. Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism</p> <p>Action 1.8. Links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</p> <p>Action 1.9. Develop M&E component</p>							
					Japan			
				ONACC				
	<p>Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented</p> <p>Action 2.1. Undertake needs assessment</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop CCA specific radio programme</p> <p>Action 2.3. Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy</p> <p>Action 2.4. Integrate M&E component to monitor</p>			IUCN	Japan			

	<p>Activity result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades</p> <p>Action 3.4. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>				Universities	Japan		0
TOTAL								50 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		01	02	03	04		Funding Source	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount	
OUTPUT 6 : Project management Team is operational	Activity Result : PROJECT TEAM IS FULLY OPERATIONNAL <u>Actions</u> - Recruitment - Equipment and furniture						Japan	72100	Contractual Services Company	30 000	
						UNDP	Japan	72200	Equipment and furniture	15 000	
							Japan	72500	Supplies	4000	
							Japan	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	1000	
											50 000

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Amount
<p>Output 1 <i>Dynamic, long-term mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</i></p> <p>Indicators: I1: Improvement of national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I1: No dedicated national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning in place</p> <p>Targets 2010 ONACC operational and convenes AAP actions under output 1</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: <i>Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity)</i></p> <p>Action 1.1 Generate improved risk assessments</p> <p>Action 1.2 Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.3 Undertake vulnerability assessment studies</p> <p>Action 1.4 Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options</p> <p>Action 1.6 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff</p> <p>Action 1.7 Inform NAPA and SNC</p>	X	X	X	X	ONACC	Japan	61,000

Targets 2012 6 sectoral/ Ministerial vulnerability and risk assessments in place and integrated into planning processes under leadership of ONACC	Activity Result 2: Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels Action 2.1. Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" Action 2.2. Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner Action 2.3 Develop relevant approaches, tools and methods Action 2.4 Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods Action 2.5 Develop training courses and conduct training Action 2.6 Inform NAPA and SNC	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC, MINEPAT	Japan	35,000	
	Activity Result 3: ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing Action 3.1 Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure Action 3.2 Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC Action 3.3 Develop project focused workplan Action 3.4 Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC	Japan	15,000	

<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p>Indicators: I2. Level of capacity for national CCA coordination</p> <p>Baseline: I.2 Limited coordination through CC Committee</p> <p>Target 2010 Concept for national coordination worked out with detailed workplans and TORs</p> <p>Target 2012 National CCA leadership improved by 50% i.e. through specific trainings</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment Action 1.2. Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s) Action 1.3 Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution Action 1.4 Build technical and management capacity Action 1.5 Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational (national level; regional-local level pilots)</p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels Action 2.2. Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level Action 2.3. Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/catchment level Action 2.4. Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>MINEP</p> <p>ONACC, MINEP</p>	<p>Japan</p> <p>Japan</p>	<p>217500</p> <p>21000</p>
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<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> I3. us of climate change resilient policies in place</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I3. Climate resilience not considered in policies</p> <p>Target 2010 At least three sectoral ministries have started to climate change proof their policies</p> <p>Target 2011 Three demonstration projects generate lessons learnt for national level policy integration</p> <p>Target 2012</p>	<p>Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</p> <p>Action 3.1. Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a specific project activity with REPAR</p> <p>Action 3.3 Implement Parliamentarian activities</p> <p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA; SNC CCA policy component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p>	X	X	X	X	REPAR	Japan	38000
					MINEP	Japan	60000	

National development planning routinely addresses climate change resilience and adaptation needs	Activity Result 2: Inter-sectoral CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks													
	<p>Action 2.1. Develop project concepts in participatory manner</p> <p>Action 2.2. Identify and build partnerships for implementation</p> <p>Action 2.3. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 2.4 Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects</p> <p>Action 2.5. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making</p>	X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan							630000

	<p>Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere</p> <p>Action 3.2. Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.3. Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio</p> <p>Action 3.4. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 3.5. Develop selected initial key proposals</p> <p>Action 3.6. Link to learning mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.7. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy</p>	X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan		105000
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<p>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> I4. National adaptation financing strategy in place</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> I4. Ad hoc financing; no strategy in place</p> <p>Target 2010 Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned</p> <p>Target 2011 National adaptation financing strategy in place</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.1. Establish a financing task team</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop detailed work plan</p> <p>Action 1.3. Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs</p> <p>Action 1.4. Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios)</p> <p>Action 1.5. Integrate study results into national debates</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>MINFI MINEPAT</p>	<p>Japan</p>	<p>23000</p>											
	<p>Activity Result 2: Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed (focus on national budget & business/ private sector), including a regulatory framework, as appropriate</p> <p>Action 2.1. Establish a financing task team</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop detailed work plan</p> <p>Action 2.3. Commission relevant studies</p> <p>Action 2.4. Develop scenarios for different financing options</p> <p>Action 2.5. Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA</p> <p>Action 2.6. Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>MINFI MINEPAT</p>	<p>Japan</p>	<p>30000</p>											

	<p>Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</p> <p>Action 3.1. Commission relevant background studies</p> <p>Action 3.2. Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings</p> <p>Action 3.4. Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place</p>	X	X	X	X	X	MINFI MINEPAT	Japan		20,000
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<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I5: Knowledge on CCA amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I5: To be determined for each target group and key activity (Baseline assessment)</p> <p>Target 2010 Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination with M&E framework in place</p> <p>Target 2012 Knowledge amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge</p> <p>Action 1.2. Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination</p> <p>Action 1.4. Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Action 1.5. Journalist training component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches</p> <p>Action 1.7. Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism</p> <p>Action 1.8. Links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</p> <p>Action 1.9. Develop M&E component</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC	Japan	45000
	<p>Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented</p> <p>Action 2.1. Undertake needs</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop CCA specific radio programme</p> <p>Action 2.3. Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy</p> <p>Action 2.4. Integrate M&E component to monitor</p>	X						IUCN	Japan	36000

	<p>Activity result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades</p> <p>Action 3.4. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Universities	Japan	20,000	
.TOTAL										1,406500

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		01	02	03		04	Funding Source	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount
OUTPUT 6 : Project management Team is operational	Activity Result : PROJECT TEAM IS FULLY OPERATIONAL <u>Actions</u> - Implementation of the program by the program team - Monitoring and evaluation - Equipment and furniture									
						UNDP	Japan	72100	Contractual Services Company	45000
							Japan	72200	Equipment and furniture	45000
							Japan	72500	Supplies	8000
					Japan	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	2000		
									100000	

Year: 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Amount
<p>Output 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</p> <p>Indicators: I1: Improvement of national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning</p> <p>Baseline: I1: No dedicated national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning in place</p> <p>Targets 2010 ONACC operational and convenes AAP actions under output 1</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity)</p> <p>Action 1.1 Generate improved risk assessments</p> <p>Action 1.2 Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.3 Undertake vulnerability assessment studies</p> <p>Action 1.4 Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options</p> <p>Action 1.6 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff</p> <p>Action 1.7 Inform NAPA and SNC</p>	X	X	X	X	ONACC	Japan	50,000

Targets 2012 6 sectoral/ Ministerial vulnerability and risk assessments in place and integrated into planning processes under leadership of ONACC	Activity Result 2: <i>Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels</i> Action 2.1. Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" Action 2.2. Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner Action 2.3 Develop relevant approaches, tools and methods Action 2.4 Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods Action 2.5 Develop training courses and conduct training Action 2.6 Inform NAPA and SNC	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC, MINEPAT	Japan	43,000	
	Activity Result 3: <i>ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing</i> Action 3.1 Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure Action 3.2 Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC Action 3.3 Develop project focused workplan Action 3.4 Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC	Japan	15,000	

<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>I2. Level of capacity for national CCA coordination</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>I.2 Limited coordination through CC Committee</p> <p>Target 2010</p> <p>Concept for national coordination worked out with detailed workplans and TORs</p> <p>Target 2012</p> <p>National CCA leadership improved by 50% i.e. through specific trainings</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s)</p> <p>Action 1.3 Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution</p> <p>Action 1.4 Build technical and management capacity</p> <p>Action 1.5 Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan	145,000
	<p>Activity Result 2: Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational (national level; regional-local level pilots)</p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels</p> <p>Action 2.2. Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level</p> <p>Action 2.3. Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level)</p> <p>Action 2.4. Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	ONACC, MINEP	Japan	15,000

<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors</p> <p>Indicator: I3. us of climate change resilient policies in place</p> <p>Baseline: I3. Climate resilience not considered in policies</p> <p>Target 2010 At least three sectoral ministries have started to climate change proof their policies</p> <p>Target 2011 Three demonstration projects generate lessons learnt for national level policy integration</p> <p>Target 2012</p>	<p>Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</p> <p>Action 3.1. Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a specific project activity with REPAR</p> <p>Action 3.3 Implement Parliamentarian activities</p> <p>Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA; SNC CCA policy component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p>	X	X	X	X	REPAR	Japan	30,000
		X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan	40,000

National development planning routinely addresses climate change resilience and adaptation needs	Activity Result 2: <i>Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks</i>	X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan	400,000
	Action 2.1. Develop project concepts in participatory manner							
	Action 2.2. Identify and build partnerships for implementation							
	Action 2.3. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions							
	Action 2.4 Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects							
	Action 2.5. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making							

	<p>Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere</p> <p>Action 3.2. Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.3. Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio</p> <p>Action 3.4. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 3.5. Develop selected initial key proposals</p> <p>Action 3.6. Link to learning mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.7. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy</p>	X	X	X	X	MINEP	Japan		100,000
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Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels	Activity	Result				
Indicator: I4. National adaptation financing strategy in place Baseline I4. Ad hoc financing; no strategy in place Target 2010 Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned Target 2011 National adaptation financing strategy in place	Activity 1: Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors Action 1.1. Establish a financing task team Action 1.2. Develop detailed work plan Action 1.3. Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs Action 1.4. Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios) Action 1.5. Integrate study results into national debates	X X X X X X X X X	MINFI MINEPAT MINFI MINEPAT	Japan Japan	20,000 20,000	

	<p>Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</p> <p>Action 3.1: Commission relevant background studies</p> <p>Action 3.2. Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings.</p> <p>Action 3.4. Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place</p>	X	X	X	X	X	MINFI MINEPAT	Japan		20,000
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<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I5: Knowledge on CCA amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I5: To be determined for each target group and key activity (Baseline assessment)</p> <p>Target 2010 Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination with M&E framework in place</p> <p>Target 2012 Knowledge amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge</p> <p>Action 1.2. Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination</p> <p>Action 1.4. Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Action 1.5. Journalist training component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches</p> <p>Action 1.7. Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism</p> <p>Action 1.8. Links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</p> <p>Action 1.9. Develop M&E component</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>ONACC</p>	<p>Japan</p>	<p>30,000</p>							<p>25,000</p>
	<p>Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented</p> <p>Action 2.1. Undertake needs</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop CCA specific radio programme</p> <p>Action 2.3. Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy</p> <p>Action 2.4. Integrate M&E component to monitor</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>IUCN</p>	<p>Japan</p>	<p>25,000</p>							

	<p><i>Activity result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented</i></p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades</p> <p>Action 3.4. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>	X	X	X	X	Universities	Japan	20,000	
TOTAL								1,073,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		01	02	03	04		Funding Source	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount
		Activity Result : PROJECT TEAM IS FULLY OPERATIONAL								
OUTPUT 6 : Project management Team is operational	Actions - Implementation of the program by the program team - Monitoring and evaluation - Equipment and furniture					UNDP	Japan	72100	Contractual Services Company	45 000
							Japan	72200	Equipment and furniture	45 000
							Japan	72500	Supplies	8000
							Japan	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	2000

Year: 2012 (To join up with 2011)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description Amount
<p>Output 1 <i>Dynamic, long-term mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</i></p> <p>Indicators: I1: Improvement of national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning</p> <p>Baseline: I1: No dedicated national capacity for CCA risk research and adaptive planning in place</p> <p>Targets 2010 ONACC operational and convenes AAP actions under output 1</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: <i>Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors (i.e. through sector specificity)</i></p> <p>Action 1.1 Generate improved risk assessments</p> <p>Action 1.2 Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.3 Undertake vulnerability assessment studies</p> <p>Action 1.4 Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options</p> <p>Action 1.6 Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff</p> <p>Action 1.7 Inform NAPA and SNC</p>					ONACC	Japan	0

Targets 2012 6 sectoral/ Ministerial vulnerability and risk assessments in place and integrated into planning processes under leadership of ONACC	Activity Result 2: Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels Action 2.1. Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" Action 2.2. Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner Action 2.3 Develop relevant approaches, tools and methods Action 2.4 Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods Action 2.5 Develop training courses and conduct training Action 2.6 Inform NAPA and SNC	X	X						15,000	
									ONACC, MINEPAT	Japan
	Activity Result 3: ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing Action 3.1 Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure Action 3.2 Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC Action 3.3 Develop project focused workplan Action 3.4 Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2)	X	X						6,000	
									ONACC	Japan

<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p>Indicators: I2. Level of capacity for national CCA coordination</p> <p>Baseline: I.2 Limited coordination through CC Committee</p> <p>Target 2010 Concept for national coordination worked out with detailed workplans and TORs</p> <p>Target 2012 National CCA leadership improved by 50% i.e. through specific trainings</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA (i.e. MINEP & ONACC) has been strengthened to effectively address CCA in Cameroon</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment</p> <p>Action 1.2. Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s)</p> <p>Action 1.3 Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution</p> <p>Action 1.4 Build technical and management capacity</p> <p>Action 1.5 Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>Japan</p>	<p>72,500</p>	
						<p>Japan</p>	<p>6,000</p>	
						<p>ONACC, MINEP</p>		
						<p>Japan</p>		
	<p>Activity Result 2: Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational (national level; regional-local level pilots)</p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels</p> <p>Action 2.2. Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level</p> <p>Action 2.3. Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level)</p> <p>Action 2.4. Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>ONACC, MINEP</p>	<p>6,000</p>	

	<p>Activity Result 3: Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</p> <p>Action 3.1. Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a specific project activity with REPAR</p> <p>Action 3.3 Implement Parliamentarian activities</p>	X	X			REPAR	Japan	25,000
<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>I3. us of climate change resilient policies in place</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>I3. Climate resilience not considered in policies</p> <p>Target 2010</p> <p>At least three sectoral ministries have started to climate change proof their policies</p> <p>Target 2011</p> <p>Three demonstration projects generate lessons learnt for national level policy integration</p> <p>Target 2012</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</p> <p>Action 1.1. Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2. Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Action 1.4. Review national development instruments</p> <p>Action 1.5. Support NAPA; SNC CCA policy component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging</p>	X	X			MINEP	Japan	11,000

National development planning routinely addresses climate change resilience and adaptation needs	<p>Activity Result 2: <i>Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks</i></p> <p>Action 2.1. Develop project concepts in participatory manner</p> <p>Action 2.2. Identify and build partnerships for implementation</p> <p>Action 2.3. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 2.4 Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects</p> <p>Action 2.5. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making</p>	X	X				MINEP	Japan	59,000	
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	<p>Activity Result 3: Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere</p> <p>Action 3.2. Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.3. Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio</p> <p>Action 3.4. Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions</p> <p>Action 3.5. Develop selected initial key proposals</p> <p>Action 3.6. Link to learning mechanism</p> <p>Action 3.7. Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy</p>	X	X					Japan	MINEP	20,000					
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Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels	Activity	Result 1:							
Indicator: I4. National adaptation financing strategy in place	Action 1.1. Establish a financing task team	Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors	X	X				Japan	5,000
Baseline I4. Ad hoc financing; no strategy in place	Action 1.2. Develop detailed work plan	Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs						Japan	
Target 2010 Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned	Action 1.3. Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs	Action 1.4. Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios)							
Target 2011 National adaptation financing strategy in place	Action 1.5. Integrate study results into national debates	Activity Result 2: Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed (focus on national budget & business/ private sector), including a regulatory framework, as appropriate						Japan	4,000
	Action 2.1. Establish a financing task team	Action 2.2. Develop detailed work plan							
	Action 2.3. Commission relevant studies	Action 2.4. Develop scenarios for different financing options	X	X					
	Action 2.5. Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA	Action 2.6 Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term							

	<p>Activity Result 3: Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</p> <p>Action 3.1. Commission relevant background studies</p> <p>Action 3.2. Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments</p> <p>Action 3.3 Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings</p> <p>Action 3.4. Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place</p>	X	X			MINFI MINEPAT	Japan	17,000
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<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I5: Knowledge on CCA amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I5: To be determined for each target group and key activity (Baseline assessment)</p> <p>Target 2010 Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination with M&E framework in place</p> <p>Target 2012 Knowledge amongst key target groups enhanced by 50%</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</p> <p>Action 1.1. Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge</p> <p>Action 1.2. Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment</p> <p>Action 1.3. Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination</p> <p>Action 1.4. Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Action 1.5. Journalist training component</p> <p>Action 1.6. Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches</p> <p>Action 1.7. Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism</p> <p>Action 1.8. Links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</p> <p>Action 1.9. Develop M&E component</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>ONACC</p> <p>Japan</p>	<p>6,000</p>	
	<p>Activity Result 2: CCA community radio programme implemented</p> <p>Action 2.1. Undertake needs</p> <p>Action 2.2. Develop CCA specific radio programme</p> <p>Action 2.3. Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy</p> <p>Action 2.4. Integrate M&E component to monitor</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>IUCN</p> <p>Japan</p>	<p>5,000</p>	

	<p>Activity result 3: Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented</p> <p>Action 3.1. Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme</p> <p>Action 3.2. Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution</p> <p>Action 3.3. Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades</p> <p>Action 3.4. Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities</p>	X	X	Universities	Japan	8,000
TOTAL						395,500

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		01	02	03	04		Funding Source	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount	
OUTPUT 6 : Project management Team is operational	Activity Result : PROJECT TEAM IS FULLY OPERATIONAL Actions - Implementation of the program by the program team - Monitoring and evaluation - Equipment and furniture										
						UNDP	Japan	72100	Contractual Services Company	45 000	
							Japan	72200	Equipment and furniture	45 000	
							Japan	72500	Supplies	8000	
							Japan	74500	Miscellaneous expenses	2000	
											100000

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project execution is by the MINEP. Implementation oversight will be by UNDP.

Detailed TORs for each entity are included in Annex 2 and 3.

Day-to-day management

The overall management responsibility of the project rests with the appointed *Project Manager* and his/her support team in the so-called adaptation unit. The team is situated in the existing Climate Change Unit in MINEP and is primarily responsible for project planning, implementation, financial management and M&E (see detailed TOR in Annex 2), the composition of the team includes technical staff to ensure that critical technical aspects of the project will be adequately addressed (Technical Advisor). One additional Administrator and a Finance Manager are part of the team. There is room to incorporate trainees and interns into the structure.

The project team will be integrated within MINEP, however may be situated in their own premises.

Project oversight - Board

The Project Board has the highest project oversight function, with Senior Managers of MINEPAT, the MINEP and UNDP guiding and appraising project implementation. The Project Manager reports to MINEP and UNDP.

UNDP project oversight and technical advisory support

Project oversight is carried out by the Regional Technical Advisor of UNDP, who also provides technical support. The Inter-Regional Technical Support Component of the AAP is established to provide technical expert services.

Technical, policy and programme guidance

The multi-stakeholder National CCA Committee (to be established; see also output 2 of prodoc), takes over the technical steering functions of the project. It contributes to technical, policy and programmatic guidance of the project.

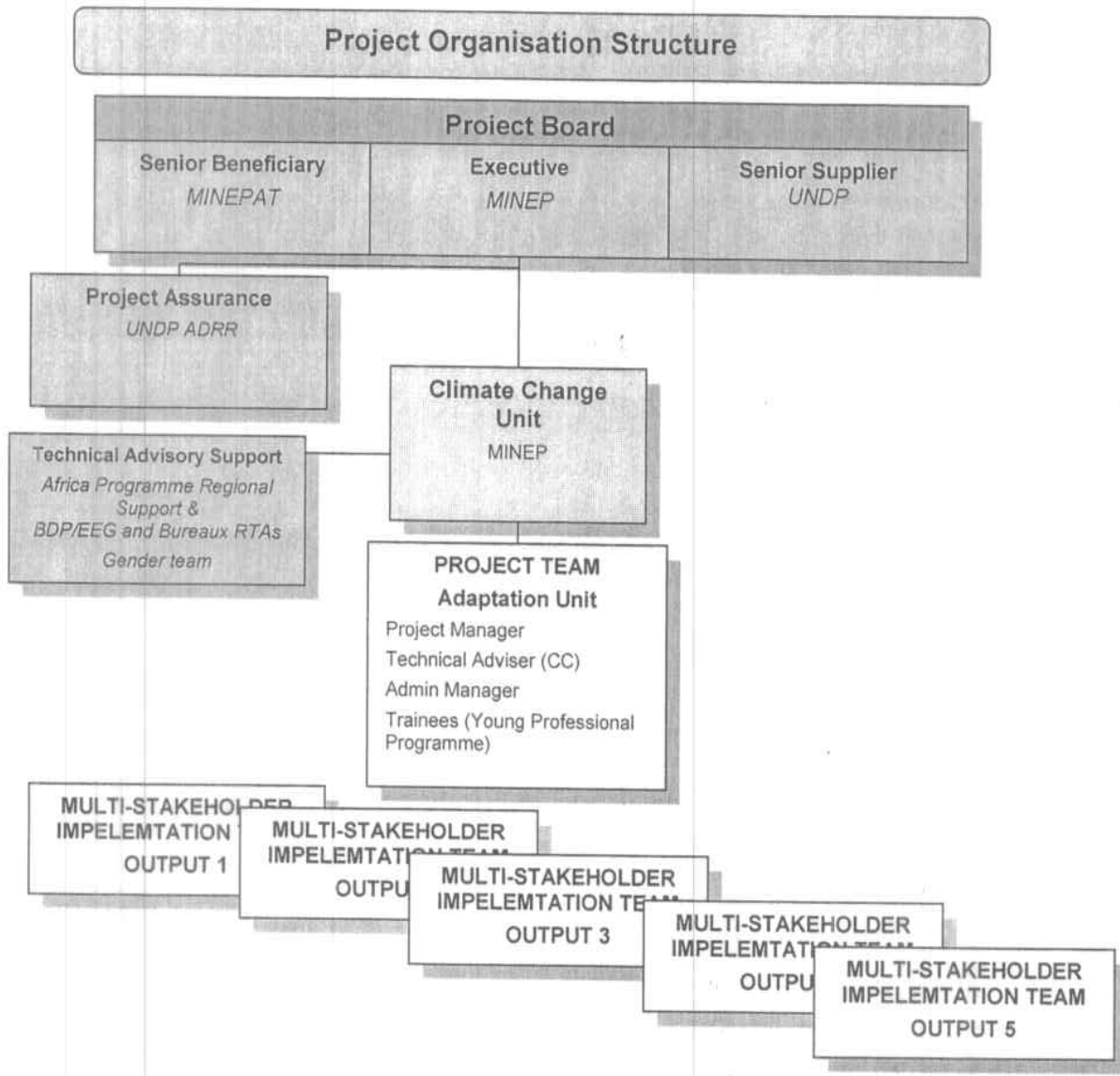
Project assurance

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.

It is envisaged that an innovative and new CCA framework management arrangement will be established during the project duration. The resources availed to the PMU will be delegated to such an entity, once established. It is to be decided if such a dedicated "CCA Unit" would be hosted by MINEP or elsewhere.

Implementation arrangements

Housed at MINEP, the PMU will coordinate implementation arrangements. It is, however, noted that this framework programme will be implemented by a number of important partners, notably a range of line Ministries as multi-stakeholder implementation teams as per output. Contracts will be made with implementation partners and resources will be allocated for such work to partner institutions.



VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Global/Regional-Level

This national project forms part of a selected number of national projects supported by UNDP under a targeted program of support, entitled "the Africa Adaptation Program". In this regard, monitoring will be undertaken within the broader context of learning and creating a platform for documenting and creating a platform for experience sharing.

National-Level

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national levels through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below (to come).
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and the National Project Managers to the National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- i. The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The **Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)** will function as key electronic platform to capture project learning and adaptation impacts generated by the project. The ALM lessons learned template (to be made available by RTA) will be adapted for use by the project. To support this goal, adaptation-related activities from the project will contribute knowledge to the ALM, such as the following:
 - Best practices in integrating adaptation into national and local development policy, and project design and implementation mechanisms.
 - Lessons learned on removing the most common barriers to adaptation, with special attention to the roles of local partners, international partners, UNDP, and GEF in designing and implementing projects
 - The conditions for success (or failure), including replication and scaling up.
- ii. 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 project implementation through lessons learned.
- iii. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP-

GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Annually

- *Annual Review Report.* An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board and the National Project Managers and shared with the National Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- *Annual Project Review.* Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.
- Annual Performance Report (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR)

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced			
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Integrated risk, impact and vulnerability assessments conducted and acted on by sectors</i>	Start Date:	End Date:
Purpose	To strengthen information base on CC risks in diverse sectors		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate improved risk assessments for Cameroon, based on INC • Identify most vulnerable and priority sectors for Cameroon • undertake vulnerability assessment studies • Conduct sector specific risk studies lead by sector ministries • Develop strategy for best response options; and implement such options • Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity for university level courses • Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
<i>AR 1 Indicator 1: # of sector Ministries undertook risk assessment (coverage)</i>	ARP	Mid-term End of Programme (EoP)	
<i>AR 1 Indicator 2: # of Ministerial staff that attended training (sustainability)</i>	ARP M&E records at training	Mid-term End of Programme (EoP)	

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced			
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Climate sensitive adaptive planning approaches, tools & methods developed at different levels</i>	Start Date:	End Date:
Purpose	To strengthen capacity for adaptive planning		

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and operationalise "CCA focal points" in affected Ministries and in existing development structures Develop and implement communication plan as per key partner Based on already existing national and international experiences, develop relevant approaches, tools and methods Integrate and apply gender sensitive planning approaches, tools and methods Develop training courses and conduct training for technical staff; link also to output 5, activity result 3 for university level courses Specifically inform NAPA and SNC; link to ongoing initiatives 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
<i>AR 2 Indicator 1: # of CCA Focal Points established in Ministries (coverage)</i>	ARP	Mid-term EoP	
<i>AR 3 Indicator 2: M&E system on transformational changes in Government implemented (impact)</i>	ARP Established M&E system	Mid-term EoP	

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced			
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>ONACC established as Cameroonian Centre of Excellence for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing</i>	Start Date: End Date:	
Purpose	To support national capacity for CCA research, policy advice, capacity building and information sharing		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess capacity of proposed ONACC and review proposed mandate and structure in view of required CCA related functions Establish ONACC as per laws and develop plan to set up ONACC as CCA Center of Excellence Develop project focused workplan (see activities in this project) and implement with ONACC as appropriate to strengthen institution in the long-term (link to output 2) Convene multi-stakeholder platform (output 2) 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
<i>AR 3 Indicator 1: ONACC CCA functions agreed (process)</i>	Decree on ONACC arrangements	Once off	
<i>AR 3 Indicator 2: Workplan in place and implemented (process)</i>	Workplan M&E, linked to ARP	Mid-term EoP	

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built			
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>The capacity of key decision makers and institutions responsible for CCA</i>	Start Date: End Date:	
Purpose	To strengthen institutional CCA management and coordination capacities		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake institutional study and capacity assessment Develop strategy for CCA lead institution(s) in Cameroon Provide infrastructure support to MINEP & ONACC and/or designated CCA lead institution Build technical and management capacity Build capacities for community outreach and taking a pro-poor and gender sensitive approach to adaptation 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	

	<i>been met?</i>		
AR 1 Indicator 1: CCA lead institution appointed (process)	ARP		Once-off Mid-term EoP
AR 1 Indicator 2: # of specific training courses offered (coverage)	ARP Capacity assessment		Baseline (beginning of project) At each training Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built			
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Multi-stakeholder CCA Coordination / Technical Exchange Mechanism established and operational</i>	Start Date:	End Date:
Purpose	To facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination of CCA		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop concept for multi-stakeholder CCA coordination and technical platforms at various levels Operationalize a multi-stakeholders platform (CCA Committee) at national level Pilot a local – regional approach in two regions (e.g. at basin/ catchment level) Provide financial and technical support to platforms at all levels 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
Indicator 1: # of platform meetings conducted p.a. (coverage)	Minutes of platform meetings ARP	Mid-term	EoP
Indicator 2: Workplans for two regional-local platforms in place and implemented (process)	Workplans ARP	Mid-term	EoP

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built			
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Capacity of Cameroonian Parliamentarian to CCA issues improved</i>	Start Date:	End Date:
Purpose	To strengthen CCA knowledge and capacity amongst high-level decision makers		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess knowledge baseline and information and capacity building needs Develop a specific project activity with REPAR that focuses on improving CCA knowledge and capacities of parliamentarians in Cameroon Implement Parliamentarian activities 		
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
AR 3 Indicator 1: % change in parliamentarians knowledge of CCA (impact)	Capacity assessment ARP	Baseline (beginning of project) At each training Mid-term EoP	
AR 3 Indicator 2: Project with REPAR approved and implemented (process)	ARP	2009	

OUTPUT 3: Climate resilient policies and measures implemented priority sectors		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>The Government policies and priority sectors address the climate change risk and include and promote adaptation responses</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To facilitate climate change proofing of sectoral and national development policies	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy reviews identify opportunities to address sectors specific CC risks and adaptation • Identify key policy processes and make proposals for how adaptation can be integrated • Develop guidelines on mainstreaming CCA in national and sectoral policy; develop CCA mainstreaming scoring system for M&E • Review national development instruments (i.e. Horizon 2035, DSCE) for CCA mainstreaming score and make proposals for improvement • Support NAPA (preparation already funded through UNDP Environment Programme); link project to SNC CCA policy component (UNEP supported) to commence implementation shortly • Set up mechanism that allows for continuous integration of new guidance emerging 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<i>AR 1 Indicator 1: # of sector specific policy adjustments integrated (coverage)</i>	Policy tracking tool	Mid-term EoP
<i>AR 2 Indicator 2: CCA mainstreaming score for national development policy instruments (impact)</i>	Policy tracking tool	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 3: Climate resilient policies and measures implemented priority sectors		
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Inter-sectorial CCA priority measures tested in three major eco-geographical zones and addressing priority CC risks</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To test and demonstrate adaptation measures	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop project concepts in participatory manner with key stakeholders and under guidance of lead ministries • Identify and build partnerships for implementation (national and international); work with existing local level civil society and community organisations • Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions • Establish rigorous technical peer review for projects • Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy level decision making (see activity results 1); link to output 5 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<i>AR 2 Indicator 1: # of project concepts developed and implemented (process)</i>	ARP Demonstration project reports	Mid-term EoP
<i>AR 2 Indicator 2: # of stakeholders involved in regional projects (coverage)</i>	ARP Demonstration project reports	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 3: Climate resilient policies and measures implemented priority sectors		
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Self-identified community CCA projects (diversity of sectors) testing adaptation options supported</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To generate lessons on how to include community-based adaptation into national framework	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidance for proposal development based on community-based adaptation (CBA) experiences elsewhere 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalise CBA approach through existing SGP/GEF mechanism Publish call for proposals; disseminate e.g. through existing CBO networks; community radio Explicitly incorporate gender sensitive planning of pilot interventions Develop selected initial key proposals (see annex) to kick-off action (solicited during preparatory phase) and to aid development of guidance and mechanism Link to learning mechanism (see output 5) to upscale lessons learnt Document project implementation and lessons learnt; integrate knowledge generated into policy 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 3 Indicator 1: # of community projects identified and implemented (coverage)	ARP	Mid-term EoP
AR 3 Indicator 2: # of lessons learnt codified for policy guidance (replicability)	ARP	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Assessments of adaptation costs and CCA related longterm investment and financial needs undertaken for priority sectors</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To determine CCA related costs	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries Commission relevant studies on adaptation costs, costs of non-action, long-term investment and financial needs Establish Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for cost versus different adaptation scenarios) Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA; link to esp. to outputs 2, 3 and 5 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 1 Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)	Workplans ARP	Mid-term EoP
AR 1 Indicator 2: Number of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)	Workplans ARP	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels		
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Fiscal instruments addressing CC risk and CCA needs developed</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To develop potential fiscal instruments for covering adaptation costs	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a financing task team composed of relevant public and private sector institutions to steer work under this output Develop detailed work plan for financial component with multi-stakeholder committee, under leadership of economic and finance ministries and learn from already ongoing projects Commission relevant studies on potential fiscal instruments including the introduction of a regulatory framework, and indicative guidelines for adaptation investments Develop scenarios for different financing options Integrate study results into national debates on CC and CCA 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree on best options and support Government and private sector in implementing them in the long-term 		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 2 Indicator 1: Workplan in place and implemented (process)	Workplans ARP	Mid-term EoP
AR 2 Indicator 2: Number of meetings of multi-stakeholder committee held (coverage)	Workplans ARP	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Proposals for including adaptation financing into local, regional and national administration through the National/Public Investment Budget prepared</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To ensure that adaptation costs are factored into national/public investment budgets	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission relevant background studies, based on evaluation of already ongoing initiatives and past experience Investigate possibility to link carbon financing to adaptation investments through specialist study Develop suite of technical options and proposals; integrate into national debates on CC and CCA through providing relevant policy briefings Agree to final strategy and have implementation plan in place 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 3 Indicator 1: number of options/proposals developed (coverage)	Study report	Mid-term EoP
AR 3 Indicator 2: # of national debates report on results of CCA cost and financing studies (coverage)	ARP	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination implemented</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To strengthen knowledge management on CCA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake assessment of ongoing CCA work and existing knowledge (best and poor practices) Undertake capacity assessment and needs assessment Develop strategy on CCA knowledge generation and dissemination Develop tools and methods of monitoring and evaluation of ongoing activities at local regional and national level Specifically develop a journalist training component, so that they can carry forward CCA messages, as part of Strategy Include gender specific CCA communication content and approaches Identify and establish/strengthen knowledge management mechanism links to international knowledge networks esp. UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be</i>	<i>When will the assessment</i>

activity result will be measured?	used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	of quality be performed?
AR 1 Indicator 1: CCA knowledge generation and dissemination strategy developed and in place (process)	ARP M&E tool	Mid-term EoP
AR 1 Indicator 2: Clearing House Mechanism operational (process)	ARP M&E tool	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	CCA community radio programme implemented	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To specifically inform communities about CC and CCA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs assessment to determine inputs into programme development Develop CCA specific radio programme for rural radios (RERAC) to sensitize rural communities and civil society on CCA throughout the country Develop and implement an appropriate communication strategy to reach civil society and marginal communities (e.g. pygmies, nomads), and develop gender and culture sensitive programming Integrate M&E component to monitor effectiveness of this knowledge sharing mechanism; link to information sharing mechanism (activity result 1, output 5) 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 1 Indicator 1: # of radio hours aired on CCA (coverage)	APR Reports on interventions M&E tool (on capacity enhancement)	Mid-term EoP

OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training activities implemented	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	To build critical professional expertise on CCA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop targeted youth and young professional knowledge building and training action programme for project Develop a University level course on CC risk, vulnerability and adaptation and integrate into curriculum of focal institution Develop a suite of CCA related school materials for different grades, facilitate integration into ongoing school curriculum, disseminate materials to focal schools and assist Ministry of Education to develop long-term resource support strategy Develop M&E component that tracks impacts of intervention on CCA knowledge and capacities 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
AR 1 Indicator 1: number of students reading for CCA course (coverage/sustainability)	APR Reports on interventions M&E tool (on capacity enhancement)	Mid-term EoP
AR 1 Indicator 2: number of school kids access to CCA related school materials (coverage/sustainability)	APR Reports on interventions M&E tool (on capacity enhancement)	Mid-term EoP

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

National activities:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Agreements. Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity") should be attached.

Special Clauses. In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
The contribution shall be charged:
 - (a) [...]cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
 - (b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

VIII. ANNEXES

1. Risk Log
2. Terms of Reference: TOR for project staff
3. Terms of Reference: TOR element for project management entities
4. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner
5. Overview of ongoing CCA action in Cameroon

Annex 1: Risk Log



Project Title: _____ Award ID: _____ Date: _____

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	<u>Static/inflexible/non-responsive Govt management responses</u>	May 2009	Operational	P = 4 I = 4	<p>1. Create political will for change by supporting line ministries to conduct their own policy research and require them to come together to discuss integrated policy making.</p> <p>2. Create ownership of CC in the Min of Finance, to drive line ministries to action.</p> <p>3. Develop public awareness and support for adaptation through work to raise awareness and gather local level knowledge on adaptation.</p>				
2	<u>Government commitment and political will:</u> Lack of government commitment and political will to adequately address CC risks	May 2009	Political	P = 2 I = 4	<p>Strong ownership component for various line Ministries, MINEP, ONACC; project components to be directly implemented by them; members of national and regional platforms; targeted high-level decision makers awareness raising actions included in project design</p>				
3	<u>Project Management:</u> Technical capacities not adequate for managing complex and large	May 2009	Operational	P = 5 I = 5	<p>Strengthen Climate Change Unit; establish Adaptation Unit team to be integrated into longterm government</p>				

	project; both management and technical inputs at the same time; ONACC not yet operational				structure; include a Project Manager and a Technical Advisor (CTA) position in project design; extensive training activities included in design; Special support to ONACC					
4	<u>Unwillingness to share information in Govt and with other stakeholders</u>	May 2009	Operational	P = 5 I = 4	Create dedicated knowledge management mechanism at ONACC Specific knowledge management output included, which includes activities reaching a wide set of target groups including local and rural communities					
5	<u>Implementation arrangements</u> Ownership and sustainability; ONACC not yet in place	September 2009	Organizational	P = 3 I = 4	Build on existing government structures (esp. MINEP) and build internal capacities; support establishment of ONACC; if ONACC not in place Adaptation Unit at MINEP can facilitate relevant AAP components					
6	<u>Governance</u> Various Governance issues have been identified as risk i.e.: a) strongly centralised approach b) delivery on work programme	September 2009	Organizational	P = 5 I = 5	a) strongly centralised approach – this is counteracted in the AAP through specific ARs that target the involvement of non-governmental partners, multi-stakeholder processes and dedicated community level activities; community level experiences are needed to inform policy; policy action needs to reach the community level b) delivery on work programme – a strong M&E component and follow up with UNDP support is needed					

7	Complex Design A prioritisation of AAP activities is needed	September 2009	Operational	P = 5 I = 5	Dedicated inception phase of one month will downscale and priorities actions			
8	Funding (Financial Resources) Sustainability beyond AAP support	September 2009	Financial	P = 5 I = 3	Funding strategy part of output 4, which will help to leverage national and international investments for adaptation			

Types of Risks

Environmental	Financial	Organizational	Political	Operational	Regulatory	Strategic	Other
Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes	EXTERNAL economic factors: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuation, inflation	Institutional Arrangements	Corruption	Complex Design (size: larger/multi-country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources)	New unexpected regulations, policies	Partnerships failing to deliver	Other risks that do not fit in an of the other categories
Pollution incidents	INTERNAL:	Institutional/ Execution Capacity	Government Commitment	Project Management	Critical policies or legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative process	Strategic Vision, Planning and Communication	Might refer to socioeconomic factors such as: population pressures; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing
Social and Cultural	Co-financing difficulties	Implementation arrangements	Political Will	Human Error/Incompetence		Leadership and Management	Poor response to gender equity efforts
Security/Safety	Use of financing mechanisms	Country Office Capacity (specific elements limiting CO capacity)	Political Instability	Infrastructure Failure		Programme Alignment	
Economic	Funding (Financial Resources)	Governance	Change in Government	Safety being compromised		Competition	
	Reserve Adequacy	Culture, Code of Conduct and Ethics	Armed Conflict and Instability	Poor monitoring and evaluation		Stakeholder Relations	
	Currency	Accountability and Compensation	Adverse Public opinion/media intervention	Delivery		Reputation	
	Receivables	Succession Planning and Talent Management		Programme Management		UN Coordination	
	Accounting/Financial Reporting	Human resources Processes and Procedures		Process Efficiency		UN Reform	
	Budget Allocation and Management			Internal Controls			
	Cash Management/Reconciliation			Internal and External Fraud			
	Pricing/Cost Recovery			Compliance and Legal			
				Procurement			
				Technology			
				Physical Assets			

Annex 2: TOR for Project Staff

- a. Project Manager
- b. Technical Advisor
- c. Project Administrator

a. Project Manager

- 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, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- 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 (CC)

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the PM in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the AAP project as stipulated in the project document/work plan
- Strengthen capacities in MINEP and ONACC, in particular
- Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of the project outcomes; includes carrying 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 where 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 an 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.

d. 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

Annex 3: TOR elements for management entities

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;

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.

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).

Direct Beneficiaries: Representatives of other Agencies Involved with Project Implementation

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"

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.

Implementing Partner (authorised 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) or the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)

Annex 4: Results of capacity assessment of implementing Partner

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL PROTECTION

Project Title		Building the foundation for a national approach to CCA in CAMEROON	
Name of the Institution		Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature, Department of Conservation Monitoring and Natural Resources Promotion	
Date of assessment		22 May 2009	
INDICATOR	AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS/TOOLS	COMMENTS
PART I – REFERENCES AND PRELIMINARY CHECKS			
1.1 History and Compliance with International Resolutions/Standards			
1.1.1 History	The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature was created in 2004.	Annual Reports (see the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature annual reports available upon request. -Organigramme of MINEP presents the different missions of the Department and the way it is structure -Text regulating Environmental Management in Cameroon(Frame work law on the environment of 1996, Interministerial Committee Environmental Management, Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Initial National Communication on Climate Change, National CDM Committee , Media Kit N/A Website: www.minep.gov.cm	Various Ministry Directorates are being restructured continuously
1.1.2 United Nations Security Council 1267	Is the institution listed in any reference list? N/A	United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee's list of terrorists and terrorist financiers N/A	This is a government Ministry and therefore this is not applicable.
1.1.3 Certification	Is the institution already certified through international standards?	ISO, Project Management standard, other standards	N/A

N/A

N/A

PART II. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2.1 Managerial Capacity

Ability to plan, monitor and coordinate activities

<p>Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation</p>	<p>Does the institution produce clear, internally consistent proposals and intervention frameworks, including detailed work plans?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has its five Strategic Plans and regularly compile annual work plans.</p> <p>Does the institution hold regular programme or project review meetings?</p> <p>There are regular ministerial meetings to review activities and strategic meetings twice a year. The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature produces regular annual report which is submitted to the Prime Minister and Parliament every year. The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature coordinates all environmental activities linking with other concerned Ministries through the Environmental Inter-ministerial Committee</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature</p> <p>Are there measurable outputs/deliverables in the defined project plans?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature sets clearly defined indicators and targets every year in its work plan.</p> <p>Was the institution previously exposed to UNDP RBM approach/methodology or equivalent in other donor agencies? N/A</p> <p>Yes, through the UNDP APREN Programme</p>	<p>Well-designed project and programme documents</p> <p>Action Plans/Work plans</p> <p>Log frame or equivalent</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Yes, regular</p> <p>Indicators available in project plans</p> <p>Lessons-Learned reports:</p> <p>Reports on the activities of APREN and projects funded by PSFE</p>	
2.1.2 Reporting and	Does the institution monitor	Reports to donors and	

performance record	track	<p>progress against well defined indicator and targets, and evaluate its programme/project achievements?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature sets clearly defined indicators and targets every year in its work plan and minor project activities.</p> <p>Does the institution report to its stakeholders on a regular basis?</p> <p>Yes, through its annual mandatory progress report which is submitted to Parliament and is available to the wide public.</p>	<p>other stakeholders</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has been a recipient of donors' funding since its inception and has a track record of complying with specific donor reporting requirements.</p> <p>Reporting system</p> <p>Yes, but undergoing changes for further improvements</p>	
2.2 Technical Capacity				
2.2.1 Specialization		<p>Does the institution have the technical skills required?</p> <p>The Department of Development of Environmental Policies, the Division of Studies, Projects and Cooperation and the Department of Conservation Monitoring and Natural Resources Promotion has combined specialised staff members supported by consultants ranging from economists to ecologists.</p> <p>Does the institution have the knowledge needed?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature is the authority mandated to coordinate and oversee the management of natural resources in Cameroon; specialised personnel are available and in house training programmes with international organisations.</p> <p>Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise?</p>	<p>Publications on activities, specific issues, analytical articles, policies</p> <p>Reports from participation in international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences</p> <p>Yes, regularly done and submitted to the hierarchy</p> <p>Tools and methodologies</p> <p>Evaluations and assessments</p> <p>Yet to be developed</p>	

		<p>Yes, through the participation of Focal points and Experts in international meetings and training workshops. The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature is responsible for policy development, formulation and implementation as regard to environmental management.</p> <p>Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has been collaborating well with the UNDP on a number of projects funded by the GEF</p>		
2.2.2 Ability to monitor the technical aspects of the project.		<p>Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has access to all environmental data available in the country and has built up an Environmental Information system. The Directorate of Development of Environmental Policies was created to take charge of this responsibility.</p> <p>Does the institution have useful contacts and networks?</p> <p>Yes, The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has worked with a number of stakeholders including donors, Non-governmental organization, community-based support organizations, multilateral organizations, etc. it has a good track record of networking.</p> <p>Does the institution know how to get baseline data, develop indicators?</p> <p>Yes,</p> <p>Does it apply effective</p>	<p>Evaluations and Assessments</p> <p>Methodologies/training materials</p> <p>Use of toolkits, indicators and benchmarks/capacity-development tools</p> <p>Databases</p> <p>N/A, needs to be developed</p>	N/A for most of the assessment

	<p>approaches to reach its targets (i.e participatory methods)?</p> <p>Yes, the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature is very experienced in community consultations, especially through its Community Based natural resource management programme.</p>		
2.2.3 Human Resources	<p>Does the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experience?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature needs capacity building for its staff</p> <p>Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)?</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature makes use of local consultants for specialized services.</p> <p>What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralized entities/branches (if relevant)?</p> <p>Needs to be reinforced within the framework of project management</p> <p>Have staff been trained on project management methodology? Yes, several courses on project management have been offered to Directors who are project managers and others who are responsible for running a number of Ministerial programmes.</p>	<p>Profile of staff, including expertise and professional experience</p> <p>Staff turnover</p> <p>Chart of assignments of roles and functions</p> <p>Reports on technical experience from national or international agencies for operations and capacity-building</p> <p>To be developed</p> <p>Individual certification on project management</p> <p>Yes, most project Directors in the MINEP have undergone project management courses in national management institutes and training through other forms of consultancies</p>	
PART III. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT			
3.1 Administrative capacity			
<i>Ability to provide adequate logistical support and infrastructure</i>			
3.1.1 Ability to manage and maintain infrastructure and equipment	<p>Does the institution possess logistical infrastructure and equipment?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Can the institution manage</p>	<p>Adequate logistical infrastructure: office facilities and space, basic equipment, utilities</p> <p>Office, regional and HQ.</p>	Needs to be reinforced in terms of coordination

	and maintain equipment? No, Maintenance is contracted to specialized private units	Computer capability and library materials Inadequate Proper equipment for area of specialization inventory to track property and cost Inadequate	
3.1.2 Ability to procure goods services and works on a transparent and competitive basis.	Does the institution have the ability to procure goods, services and works on a transparent and competitive basis? Yes Does the institution have standard contracts or access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts meet performance standards, protect UNDP and the institution's interests and are enforceable? Yes, The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature like any other government Ministry receives its legal advice from the Attorney General office. It also have a legal unit within. Does the institution have the authority to enter into contracts? Yes, it is created through the Constitution and thus has legal mandates.	Standard contracts Examples of how procurement is done Written procedures for identifying the appropriate vendor, obtaining the best price, and issuing commitments Yes, through a lists of homologated prices by the government	
3.1.3 Ability to recruit and manage the best-qualified personnel on a transparent and competitive basis.	Is the institution able to staff the project and enter into contract with personnel? Yes, Selection committees do the selection based on competencies and the results are forwarded for approval by hierarchy Does the institution use written job descriptions for consultants or experts? Yes, terms of references are developed for the selection of consultants	Standard contracts Job descriptions	N/A
3.2 Financial Capacity <i>Ability to ensure appropriate management of funds</i>			
3.2.1 Financial management and funding resources	Is there a regular budget cycle? Yes, Starting January 2009	Operating budgets and financial reports Yes	-This is clearly a normal function of the ministry to

	<p>and end December 31</p> <p>Does the institution produce programme and project budgets?</p> <p>Yes, on annual basis</p> <p>What is the maximum amount of money the institution has managed?</p> <p>5 billion Francs cfa</p> <p>Does the institution ensure physical security of advances, cash and records?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Does the institution disburse funds in a timely and effective manner?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Does the institution have procedures on authority, responsibility, monitoring and accountability of handling funds?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Does the institution have a record of financial stability and reliability?</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>List of core and non-core donors and years of funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UNDP -UNEP -World Bank -French Cooperation -DFID -ACDE etc currently existing <p>Written procedures ensuring clear records for payable, receivables, stock and inventory</p> <p>Reporting system that tracks all commitments and expenditures against budgets by line</p>	<p>ensure transparent management.</p> <p>-There exist an anti corruption unit of the ministry</p>
3.2.2. Accounting System	<p>Does the institution keep good, accurate and informative accounts?</p> <p>Yes, The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature is regularly audited by the Supreme court audit council and The Ministry of Higher State control and as any other Government Ministry, and scrutinized by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Account.</p> <p>Does the institution have the ability to ensure proper financial recording and reporting?</p> <p>Yes, MINEP has a division responsible for Financial administration, DAG.</p>	<p>A bank account or bank statements</p> <p>State budget for the Ministry</p> <p>Audited financial statements</p> <p>Financial reports of the Ministry</p> <p>Good, accurate and informative accounting system</p> <p>Needs to be improved</p> <p>Written procedures for processing payments to control the risks through segregation of duties, and transaction recording and reporting</p> <p>Yes</p>	N/A
3.2.3. Knowledge of UNDP financial system	<p>Does the institution have staff familiar with Atlas through External Access?</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>External access provided</p> <p>External auditors may be admitted when necessary</p>	

Annex 5: Overview of ongoing CCA action in Cameroon

De nombreux projets et programmes sont en cours pour faire face aux impacts des changements climatiques au Cameroun de manière directe ou indirecte. Ils sont financés pour la plupart par les organismes bilatéraux et multilatéraux. Ces projets et programmes sont mis en œuvre par divers acteurs ; ils sont réalisés au niveau national, régional que local et concernent les secteurs vulnérables comme l'eau, l'agriculture, l'élevage, la biodiversité, et le renforcement des capacités.

Sur le plan de l'agriculture et de l'élevage :

- Aménagement des mares : projet de création des mares d'eau dans le Nord et l'Extrême Nord réalisé par le MINEE ;
- Projet d'aménagement des bas fonds du MINADER ;
- Projet de lutte anti-érosive : MIDIMA dans les Monts MANDARA ;
- Développement des variétés de courte durée (maïs, mil, sorgho, oignon) MINRESI ;
- Développement des variétés résistantes aux insectes et aux maladies du MINRESI ;
- Développement/isolément des races améliorées (précoces) ;
- Constitution de stocks semenciers/banques de ressources phytogénétiques.

Sur les autres plans

- Protection de la mangrove. Le Réseau Camerounais des Mangroves (RCM) avec l'appui technique du WWF mène une étude sur la vulnérabilité des mangroves et se propose d'élaborer une stratégie d'adaptation y relative ;
- Recherche dans le domaine de l'adaptation ; le CIFOR s'est doté de modèles climatiques pour une évaluation plus performante des vulnérabilités ;
- Programme de recherche et de renforcement des capacités liés aux changements climatiques développé par le (DFID) et le Centre de Recherche pour le Développement (CRDI) ;
- Renforcement des capacités en matière d'appui aux changements climatiques : prise en compte systématique dans les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté (UNITAR/ONG) ;
- Etude sur l'agriculture et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques du MINADER
- Séminaire sur tourisme et changements climatiques MINTOUR
Ce séminaire avait pour objectif de renforcer les capacités des responsables du secteur du tourisme sur l'approche de l'intégration et de la réduction de l'impact négatif du tourisme sur l'environnement. Il introduit les mécanismes de gestion durables des écosystèmes.
- Sensibilisation des parlementaires aux problèmes liés aux changements climatiques par le Réseau des Parlementaires nationaux du Cameroun (REPAR) à travers de nombreux séminaires.

Ces séminaires visent à offrir un cadre de communication, de sensibilisation et d'interpellation des acteurs politiques (législateurs, diplomates, décideurs etc.) sur l'impact des changements climatiques sur le développement socio-économique.

Le REPAR est un réseau existant d'élus sur lequel il faudrait s'appuyer pour transcender les oppositions et conflits entre les différentes agences gouvernementales et les institutions civiles. Le REPAR pourrait ainsi être renforcé et servir de réel catalyseur dans le cadre de développement et la mise en œuvre des projets relatifs aux impacts des changements climatiques.

CIFOR

En zone forestière, le Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), mène un projet sous régional « Congo Basin Forests and Climate Change Adaptation » (CoFCCA) qui regroupe trois pays : le Cameroun, le Congo Démocratique et la République Centrafricaine ; et qui a pour principal défi de développer les stratégies d'adaptation dans le Bassin du Congo sans nuire à l'intégrité de la forêt tout en la permettant à cette dernière d'assurer le développement économique, social et culturel de la région.

Le projet compte renforcer les capacités d'évaluation des vulnérabilités de la région, augmenter la capacité à formuler les politiques, et sensibiliser les différentes parties prenantes.

Au niveau régional, le projet vise à renforcer la coopération entre pays en matière l'adaptation. Le projet permettra également de renforcer les capacités en soutenant les étudiants de la région.

CoFFCA a également l'intention de faire prendre conscience de la nécessité de financer l'adaptation des écosystèmes des forêts tropicales.

BANQUE MONDIALE

Sur invitation du MINEP une mission de l'Institut de la Banque Mondiale (WBI) s'est rendue au Cameroun en octobre 2008 pour préparer l'organisation d'un dialogue participatif sur les politiques d'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Le dialogue avait pour objectifs : d'élaborer une note de politique reflétant les spécificités de chaque zone agro-écologique en relation directe avec la question d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ; d'élaborer la contribution de la Note Politique à intégrer au Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP) et au programme d'assistance pays (CAS) de la Banque Mondiale en cours d'actualisation ; de définir les axes stratégiques du Plan National d'Adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA).

Afin de mieux centrer les actions de lutte sur les effets des changements climatiques, un accent particulier était accordé aux secteurs de développement les plus vulnérables que sont : l'agriculture, l'élevage, l'eau, l'énergie, les forêts, la santé. La Banque Mondiale a donné rendez-vous en 2009 pour la suite du projet.

PROJETS DEVELOPPES PAR LE MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE (MINEP)

Dans le cadre des Conventions et Protocoles qu'il a ratifiés au plan international, et de sa réglementation au plan national, le Cameroun avec l'appui financier et technique des partenaires au développement, et sous la coordination du Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature a développé une gamme très large de projets. Ces projets touchent les domaines liés à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques de façon directe ou indirecte.

- *Deuxième Communication Nationale*

La deuxième Communication Nationale programmée pour commencer au troisième trimestre de l'année 2009, aura pour objectif d'évaluer la quantité de gaz à effet de serre émise dans l'environnement et de mettre en place une stratégie de réponse pour atténuer et s'adapter aux impacts négatifs y afférents. Il s'agira dans le projet de faire l'évaluation exhaustive des vulnérabilités et des capacités d'adaptation dans les différents secteurs de la vie socio-économique. Un des objectifs spécifiques sera de collecter les données qui serviront à la réalisation du Plan National d'Adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA). A travers la sensibilisation et l'information la deuxième communication nationale visera à augmenter la prise en compte des problèmes de changement climatique dans tous les secteurs. Elle visera également à faciliter la prise en compte des changements climatiques dans les processus de planification socioéconomique avec la mise en relief des relations entre les changements climatiques et le développement durable. Enfin, elle facilitera l'évaluation de l'impact des différentes mesures adoptées au Cameroun pour faire face au changement climatique. Le projet sera coordonné par le MINEP et cofinancé par le GEF et le Gouvernement du Cameroun. La durée du projet est de 3 ans. Le projet a fait face aux difficultés de financement.

- *Projet « Conservation et gestion participative des écosystèmes de mangroves au Cameroun »*

Ce projet a pour objectif de régénérer les sites dégradés dans les zones côtières du Cameroun. Dans sa phase pilote qui a débuté en avril 2009, il est question de reboiser six hectares dont 2 à Campo Beach au niveau de l'estuaire du Ntem, 2 à Lokoundjé au niveau du village Lokoundjé et 2 à Beohondo village. Ce projet bénéficie des financements du budget d'investissement du Cameroun (BIP) et par les crédits de fonctionnement du MINEP. La durée du projet est de 3 ans.

- *Projets « écotourisme côtier »*

Cofinancé par l'ONUDI et le Cameroun, coordonné par le MINEP, le projet a commencé en 2004 ; il devait prendre fin en 2009, suite aux difficultés d'ordre financières il prendra fin en 2011/2012. Il a pour objectifs :

D'appliquer les meilleures pratiques et technologies disponibles pour la réduction des impacts négatifs et encourager l'investissement durable pour le tourisme côtier ; c'est-à-dire établir et

exécuter un système de gestion de l'environnement et de certification d'un environnement sain pour un écotourisme durable ;

De développer les initiatives d'écotourisme par la réduction de la pauvreté à travers les activités alternatives qui peuvent générer les activités pour la communauté locale et conserver la biodiversité ;

De développer et mettre en place les mécanismes de bonne gouvernance et de gestion qui pourraient réduire la dégradation, la pollution, et la contamination des écosystèmes côtiers ;

De donner un appui dans les domaines de renforcement des capacités nécessaires pour une approche de l'intégration et de la réduction de l'impact négatif du tourisme sur l'environnement ;

De développer et rendre disponible l'information ;

De promouvoir les mécanismes de gestion des écosystèmes côtiers.

- *Projet « d'approbation du mécanisme de compensation de la Réduction des Emissions dues à la Déforestation et la Dégradation des forêts (REDD) »*

Dans ce projet le Cameroun a été retenu parmi les pays en développement dotés de ressources forestières pour bénéficier du Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Le Readiness Project Idea Note (R-PIN) a été validé en juillet 2008 ; le projet de la Readiness Plan (R-PLAN) est finalisé et l'accord de don y relatif sera signé très prochainement.

- *Projet de « Renforcement des Capacités Sociales et Environnementales du Secteur de l'Energie (PRECESSE) »*

Financé par la Banque Mondiale et coordonné par le MINEP, ce projet a pour objectif d'améliorer la redevabilité pour les questions environnementales et sociales liées aux grands investissements d'infrastructures. L'accent sera mis essentiellement sur le secteur énergétique. Le projet se concentrera initialement sur les efforts de renforcement des capacités dans le secteur de l'énergie en appui au projet de développement à long terme du secteur de l'énergie « PDSE 2030 » qui sera développé par le Ministère chargé de l'énergie.

- *Projet « gestion des zones côtières et maritimes »*

Dans le cadre de la Convention d'Abidjan, relative à la coopération en matière de protection et de mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, le Cameroun met en œuvre un projet sous régional qui regroupe 15 pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'Afrique Centrale, dont l'objectif est de lutter contre la pollution marine, l'érosion côtière et la protection des ressources marines ; ce projet s'intitule Grands Ecosystèmes Marins du Golfe de Guinée (GEM-CG). L'Unité de Coordination du Projet est basée à Accra au Ghana. Le projet est cofinancé par l'ONUDI, le PNUD, le GEF, le NEPAD, la NOAA. Le MINEP est le point focal pour le Cameroun.

- *Projet Opération Sahel vert*

Dans le cadre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification, le Cameroun pour faire face à la dégradation des terres arides, semi-arides et sub-humides sèches dans sa partie septentrionale causée par divers facteurs parmi lesquels les changements climatiques et les activités humaines, a initié pour faire face à la désertification et aux changements climatiques dans la partie septentrionale du Cameroun. Dans ce projet il s'agit de restaurer les terres dégradées et réduire la pression sur les ressources forestières en reboisant et vulgarisant l'utilisation des foyers améliorés. Le projet est financé chaque année par le Cameroun et coordonné par le MINEP.

Projet aménagement du bassin versant de la BENOUE

Ce projet a pour objectif de restaurer les zones dégradées en plantant les arbres ou en utilisant les engrais biologiques. Il consiste également à renforcer les berges contre l'érosion en utilisant soit les méthodes mécaniques soit les méthodes biologiques.