NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2025-2030

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

2nd edition
January 2025

MINEPDED

ABS

gef

UN environment programme

MINEPDED (2025). National strategy and action plan 2025-2030 on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (ABS), Second edition. 69 p.

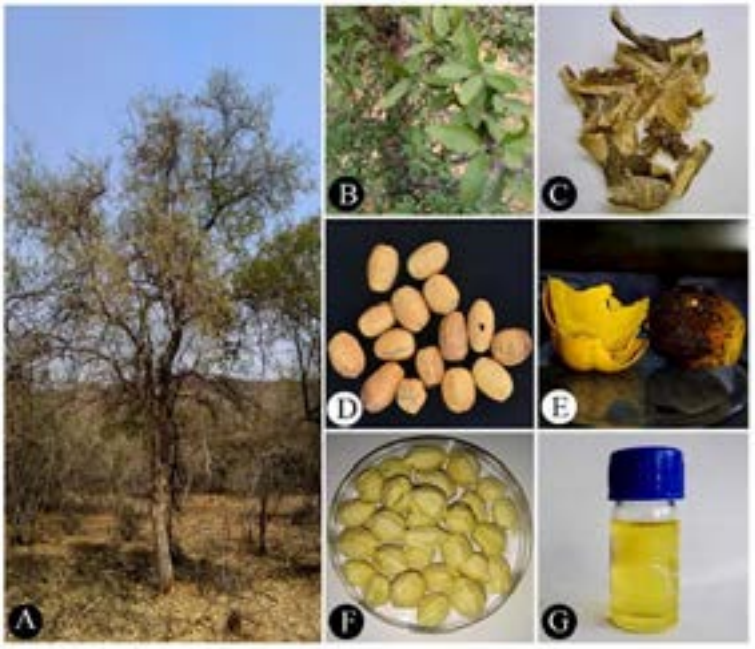
EDITORIAL TEAM

- Dr. DINGOM Aurélie Taylor Patience, Inspector N° 2, MINEPDED, National ABS Focal Point for Cameroon, National Director of the ABS Project
- Dr. Haman UNUSA, Technical Adviser N°2, MINEPDED, GEF Operational Focal Point
- Prof. TSALA NDZOMO Guy, President of the National Council of Traditional Chiefs of Cameroon
- Mr. GOUNES TOUGOULOU John, Inspector N°1, MINEPDED
- Mr. NTEP Rigobert, Director Center for Documentation and Environmental Information, MINEPDED, Focal Point of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Dr. Guy Merlin NGUENANG, Consultant
- Prof. FONGNZOSSIE Evariste, University of Douala, Technical Coordinator of the ABS Project, MINEPDED
- Prof. DZEUFIET DJOMENI Paul Désiré, University of Yaoundé 1, Member of the National ABS Committee
- Mr. BEMA MINANG Marcelin, Head of the Communication Unit, MINEPDED
- Mrs. MAWAL Estelle, Head of the Litigation Unit, MINEPDED
- Dr. IYASSA Sebastian MOSUA, Technical Adviser, Value Chain, GIZ-BioInnovation Project
- Dr. ONGUENE Dieudonné, Member of the ABS Task Force, MINEPDED
- Mr. GOUET GOUET Joseph, Head of the Translation Unit, MINEPDED
- Mrs. SEPPI Nathalie, Head of the Translation Unit, MINDCAF
- Mrs. Dora SHEY, Journalist, CRTV
- Mrs. KENEMBENI Arlette Charline, Administrative Assistant, ABS Project, Member of ABS Taskforce, MINEPDED
- Mr. MVOGO NDZANA Raphael, Assistant Research Officer, Translation Unit, MINEPDED
- Mr. SAMNICK Gustave, Journalist
- Mr. ELOUGA Eric, Journalist
- Mr. NCHAMUKONG Emmanuel, Translator
- Mr. ZOA Ambroise, Member of ABS Task Force MINEPDED
- Mr. NANA CHEDJEU César, Member of ABS Task Force MINEPDED
- Mrs. DIWONGUI EYOUM Antonella Natacha, Gender, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer, ABS Project, MINEPDED

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, physical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without written permission from MINEPDED.

Copyright © 2025. Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Cameroon.





2nd Edition | January 2025

PREFACE

As part of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Cameroon, the Government developed a first National Strategy on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization (ABS) in 2012, with the active participation of key stakeholders. This strategy was accompanied by an implementation plan covering the period 2016-2019.

The initial strategic vision aimed, by 2020, to ensure that access to genetic resources was effectively regulated and that benefit-sharing contributed to improving the living conditions of communities and increasing State revenues. It was also intended to serve as a guiding framework for the development of a dedicated policy and legislative mechanism on ABS.

The evaluation of this first strategy and its action plan revealed that, overall, the strategic objectives had been achieved. Its implementation led notably to the promulgation, in 2021, of the Law governing Access to Genetic Resources, their Derivatives and Associated Traditional Knowledge, and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization, followed by the adoption of its implementing decree in 2023. This legal and regulatory framework laid the foundation for more effective governance, enabling better control over the exploitation of genetic resources and opening new revenue streams for the State and local communities.

Meanwhile, new challenges have emerged in connection with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Target 13 and Goal C, including the consideration of Digital Sequence Information (DSI), the establishment of a Multilateral Benefit-Sharing Mechanism, the creation of the Call Fund, and the valorization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. At the national level, Cameroon has adopted its National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS30), which now serves as the overarching framework for all development actions.

In this context, the development of a second version of the ABS Strategy and its action plan became necessary to consolidate achievements and address emerging issues at both national and global levels.

This document was developed through a participatory approach, based on broad stakeholder consultations conducted during the evaluation mission of the previous strategy and throughout the validation process.

The orientations set forth herein aim primarily to ensure the effective implementation of Cameroon's new legal and regulatory framework on ABS, in coherence with the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

In this regard, I call upon all relevant administrations to actively support the implementation of this strategy, and I invite all stakeholders to engage fully in its realization.

May this National ABS Strategy II serve as a lever for more transparent, inclusive, and sustainable governance of our genetic heritage, for the benefit of present and future generations.



Acknowledgements

This document represents the second version of Cameroon's National ABS Strategy, entitled «National ABS Strategy II.» It reflects the Government's renewed commitment to aligning with global developments. Since the adoption of the first national strategy in 2012, new challenges have emerged, particularly in relation to Goal C and Target 13 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These include, among others, the consideration of Digital Sequence Information (DSI), the establishment of a new multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, and the creation of the Cali Fund. It therefore became necessary to revise the ABS Strategy to better integrate these emerging dynamics at both national and international levels.

The development of this strategy is the result of a long and collaborative process, made possible through the sustained engagement, contributions, and support of all stakeholders, under the insightful supervision of Mr. HELE Pierre, Minister of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, assisted by the Minister Delegate, Dr NANA ABOUBAKAR DJALLOH.

We extend our deep gratitude to our technical and financial partners, notably UNEP, the GEF, and co-financing partners. Our acknowledgements also go to the National ABS Committee, the ABS Project Steering Committee, the Taskforce coordinated by Dr DINGOM Aurélie Taylor Patience, National ABS Focal Point, as well as to academia, the private sector, civil society, NGOs, traditional health practitioners, and customary authorities.

To all those who, through their expertise, dedication, or support, contributed to the realization of this strategy, we express our most sincere thanks.

CONTENTS

PREFACE 6

LISTE DES SIGLES ET ACRONYMES 6

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 6

INTRODUCTION 6

CHAPTER 1 : **OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THE ABS PROCESS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL** 6

CHAPTER 2 : **BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK** 6

CHAPTER 3 : **STRATEGIC GUIDELINES** 6

3.1. Summary of ABS guidelines in the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) 5

3.2. Vision of the strategy 5

3.3. Purpose of the strategy 5

3.4. Objectives of the strategy 5

CHAPTER 4 : **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES** 6

4.1. Priority 1. Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.1. Priority 1 objectives: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.2. Expected results of Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.3. Change indicators for Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.5. Hypotheses 5

4.1.6. Activities of Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.1.8. Implementation schedule for Priority 1: Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework 5

4.2. Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge. 5

4.2.1. Objectives under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.2. Expected results under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.3. Indicators under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.5. Hypotheses 5

4.2.6. Activities under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.2.8. Implementation Schedule for Priority 2: promoting and enhancing genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge 5

4.3. Promotion of research and exploitation of research results 5

4.3.1. Objectives of Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results 5

4.3.2. Expected results of Priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results 5

4.3.3. Indicators of change for Priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results 5

4.3.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results 5

4.3.5. Hypotheses 5

4.3.6. Activities under Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results 5

4.3.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results 5

4.3.8. Implementation schedule for Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results 5

4.4. Capacity building in ABS 5

4.4.1. Objectives of Priority 4: Capacity building in AB 5

4.4.2. Expected outcomes of Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS 5

4.4.3. Indicators of change for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS 5

4.4.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS 5

4.4.5. Hypotheses 5

4.4.6. Activities under Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS 5

4.4.8 Implementation schedule for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS 5

CHAPITRE 5 : **STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES** 6

5.1. Implementation mechanism 5

5.1.1. Three-year and annual planning of activities 5

5.1.2. Implementation of activities 5

5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms 5

5.2.1. Objectives of monitoring and evaluation 5

5.2.2. Officials responsible for coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation 5

5.3. Funding 5

5.4. Logical framework 5


Monodora myristica

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABS	»	Access and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge
ATK	»	Associated Traditional Knowledge
CBD	»	Convention on Biological Diversity
CH-ABS	»	Clearing House on ABS
CITES	»	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	»	Conference of the Parties
CSO	»	Civil society organisation
DSI	»	Digital Sequence Information
PIC	»	Prior Informed Consent
GESP	»	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GR	»	Genetic resource
IPLCs	»	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IRCC	»	Internationally Recognised Certificate of Compliance
ITPGRFA	»	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
MAT	»	Mutually Agreed Terms
MINEPDED	»	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development
NCA	»	National Competent Authority
NDS30	»	National Development Strategy 2020-2030
NGO	»	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFPs	»	Non-timber forest products
SDGs	»	Sustainable Development Goals

INTRODUCTION

As part of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Cameroon, a national ABS strategy was developed in 2012 by the Government with the participation of key stakeholders.

The implementation of this strategy led to the enactment in 2021 of ABS Law No. 2021/014 of 9 July 2021 to govern access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. Subsequently, Decree No. 2023/07526/PM of 6 October 2023 to lay down the enabling instruments for this Law was signed.

In December 2022, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that includes four goals for achieving the 2025 vision of "***living in harmony with nature***". Goal C and Target 13 deal with access to and sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence information.

For its economic and social development, Cameroon adopted in 2009 a long-term development Vision, which aims to make Cameroon "an emerging nation, democratic and united in its diversity by 2035". The first phase of this Vision's implementation was made operational by the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), which served as the baseline framework for the period 2010-2019. Since the GESP expired on 31 December 2019, a new baseline framework, namely the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30), has been developed. To stay on course for emergence by 2035, the NDS30 aims to make fundamental changes to the economic and social structures in order to ensure endogenous, inclusive development while preserving opportunities for future generations. With the goal of making Cameroon a Newly Industrialised Country, efforts will be focused on the industrialisation strategy, which is therefore the focus of this national strategy.

In 2023, the Government of Cameroon published Cameroon's Guidelines on the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity. These Guidelines provide practical orientations to facilitate the implementation of the ABS process by stakeholders, particularly providers and users, and aim more specifically to regulate and ensure that the benefits arising from the development of value chains for genetic resources

and associated traditional knowledge contribute to the funding of biodiversity conservation activities.

This second edition of the ABS Strategy and Action Plan responds, on the one hand, to the concern to take into account new sustainable development issues at the national and global levels in the implementation of the ABS process. On the other hand, it aims to guide the implementation of Cameroon's new legislative and regulatory framework on ABS, while capitalising on the recommendations of the mission to evaluate the implementation of the last ABS strategy, which expired. The results of this assessment recommend emphasising the following aspects:

- Promoting research, enhancing the value of research findings, documenting genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence information;
- Supporting the enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to encourage their conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;
- Taking into account institutional and regulatory measures to monitor compliance with ABS procedures;
- Facilitating the establishment of an institutional environment that encourages businesses to invest in ABS value chains.

targets, known as the Kunming-Montreal Global Targets, many of which will need to be implemented as soon as possible between now and 2030 in order to reduce the threats to biodiversity.

The targets directly related to ABS are targets 13, 15 and 19.

Target 13 recommends taking effective legal, policy, administrative and capacitybuilding measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

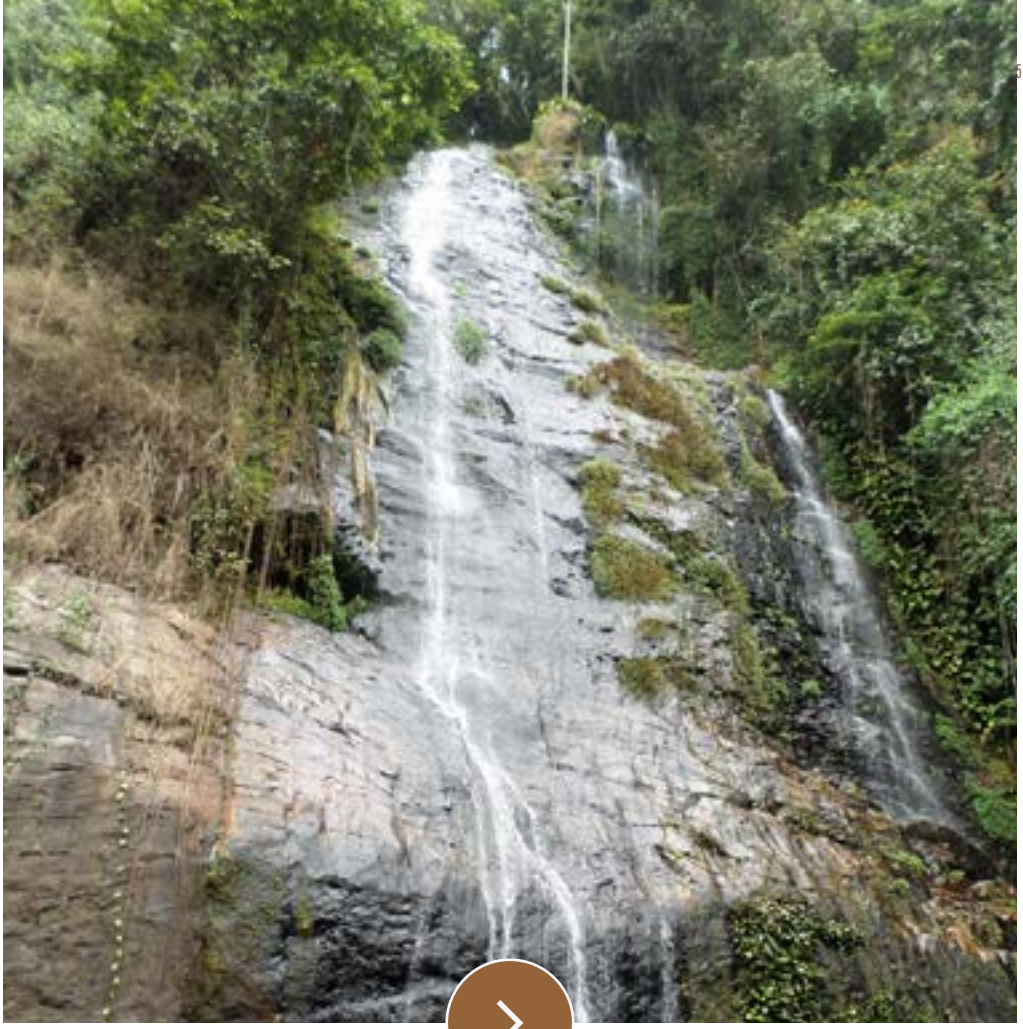
Target 15 recommends taking legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business to act and provide them with the necessary resource.

Target 19 recommends substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans.









CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THE ABS PROCESS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The first edition of the national ABS strategy developed in 2012, followed by its 2016-2019 action plan, aimed to guide the development of a national ABS framework, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The latest review of its implementation enabled an evaluation of the achievements and constraints that limited its effectiveness, to serve as a basis for developing the new ABS strategy.

The strategic vision for ABS was to ensure that, by 2020, access to genetic resources would be regulated and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization would contribute to improving the living conditions of the population and the State's revenue.

Au terme de son évaluation, il est ressorti clairement que de manière globale, The assessment of this first ABS clearly showed that, overall, the strategic objectives had been achieved. The implementation of the strategy led to the enactment of Law No. 2021/014 of 9 July 2021 to govern access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization. Subsequently, Decree No. 2023/07526/PM of 6 October 2023 to lay down the conditions of implementation of the said Law was signed.

Three Orders were signed in 2023:

- ✓ i) **Order No. 111/PM of 6 October 2023** to lay down the organisation and functioning of the national access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources committee;
- ✓ **ii) Order No. 00016/MINEPDED of 18 October 2023** to specify the tasks of the national focal point on access and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
- ✓ **iii) Order No. 00017/MINEPDED of 18 October 2023** to specify the tasks of the national clearing house on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

In terms of revenue generated for the State as a result of the implementation of the ABS process in Cameroon so far, the legal and regulatory framework put in place on ABS has laid the foundations for harnessing new sources of revenue for the State from the exploitation of genetic resources that previously eluded State control. The revenue generated is still low but will certainly increase with the establishment and monitoring of control mechanisms to ensure compliance with ABS procedures at national and international levels.

As regards improving people's living conditions, the first mutually agreed terms (MATs) signed between community entities providing genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge show that the latter derive more income from the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework on ABS than they would in the absence of ABS requirements. One of the challenges at this level remains linked to the governance mechanism for managing revenues in terms of benefits at the community level.

The evaluation identified the following main challenges to be addressed:

- Cameroon's endogenous research capacity to add value to its own genetic resources remains limited, particularly in terms of bioprospecting, selection, DNA sequencing, characterisation, manufacturing, product packaging and marketing;
- Measures to establish and maintain support centres for IPLCs and other stakeholders involved have not been effective;
- The pilot GR catalogue that has been developed mainly covers known nontimber forest products (NTFPs);
- The lack of consideration given to the measure on intellectual property rights with regard to ABS;
- The reluctance of other actors to integrate ABS into protected area management and development strategies.

The following key recommendations were made for further action:

- In general, strengthen the contribution of the process' implementation to the national and local economy and to research in an environment of economic crisis, and encourage the continuation of actions aimed at promoting genetic resources by proposing a strategic and operational policy framework document aligned with NDS 30 (Vision 2030);
- Establish an institutional mechanism to inventory, validate and catalogue associated traditional knowledge (database on associated traditional knowledge);
- Promote and encourage research, the exploitation of research results, and the documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence information;
- Support the enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to encourage their conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use;

- » Take institutional and regulatory measures to monitor compliance with ABS procedures;
- » Create an incentive framework to encourage businesses to invest in ABS value chains;
- » Design and implement a training/capacity-building plan;
- » Create ABS checkpoints taking into account research centres, scientific publication structures, standardisation bodies, product certification authorities, etc.

Finally, the new ABS Strategy should be based primarily on the existing legislative and regulatory framework and the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



Kunming–Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



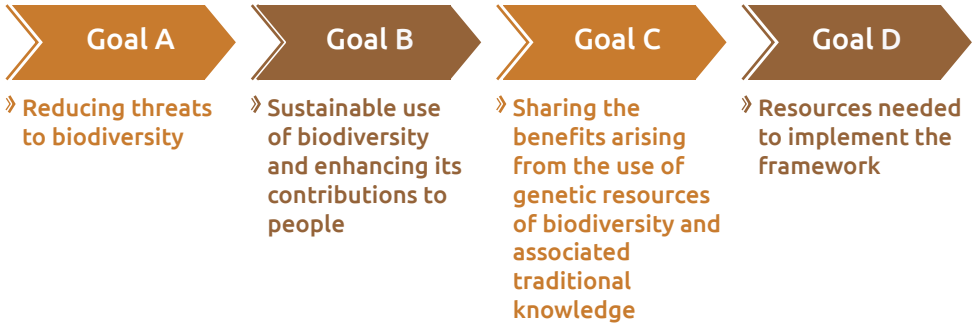
CHAPITRE 2

CHAPTER 2: BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE KUNMINGMONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The **15th Conference of the Parties (COP15)** established a new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with a vision of a society living in harmony with nature, where «by 2050, biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, so that ecosystem services, the health of the planet and the essential benefits they provide for all human beings are maintained.» Nature is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees.

Adopting this bold new global biodiversity framework, which addresses the main causes of nature loss, is crucial to ensuring our health and well-being and that of the planet.

The framework consists of four (04) global goals for 2050 focused on i) the health of ecosystems and species, including ending anthropogenic species extinction, ii) the sustainable use of biodiversity, iii) equitable benefit sharing, iv) and implementation and financing, in particular to bridge the biodiversity financing gap of US$700 billion per year.



Objective C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework focuses primarily on the implementation of the ABS process. Objective C is as follows:

'Ensure that the monetary and non-monetary benefits from the use of genetic resources, digital sequence information, and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, including, where appropriate, with indigenous peoples and local communities, with a substantial increase in benefits by 2050, while preserving traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

The four main goals are broken down into a total of 23 action targets, known as the 'Kunming-Montreal Global Targets', several of which will need to be implemented as soon as possible between now and 2030 in order to reduce the threats to biodiversity.

Three targets are directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS: targets 13, 15 and 19. Specifically, target 13 focuses on the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

Target 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Target 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Target 19

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year.

From a broader perspective, the following seven (7) other targets are indirectly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS: targets 5, 9, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Target 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Cible 9

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversitybased activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

Cible 20

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Target 21

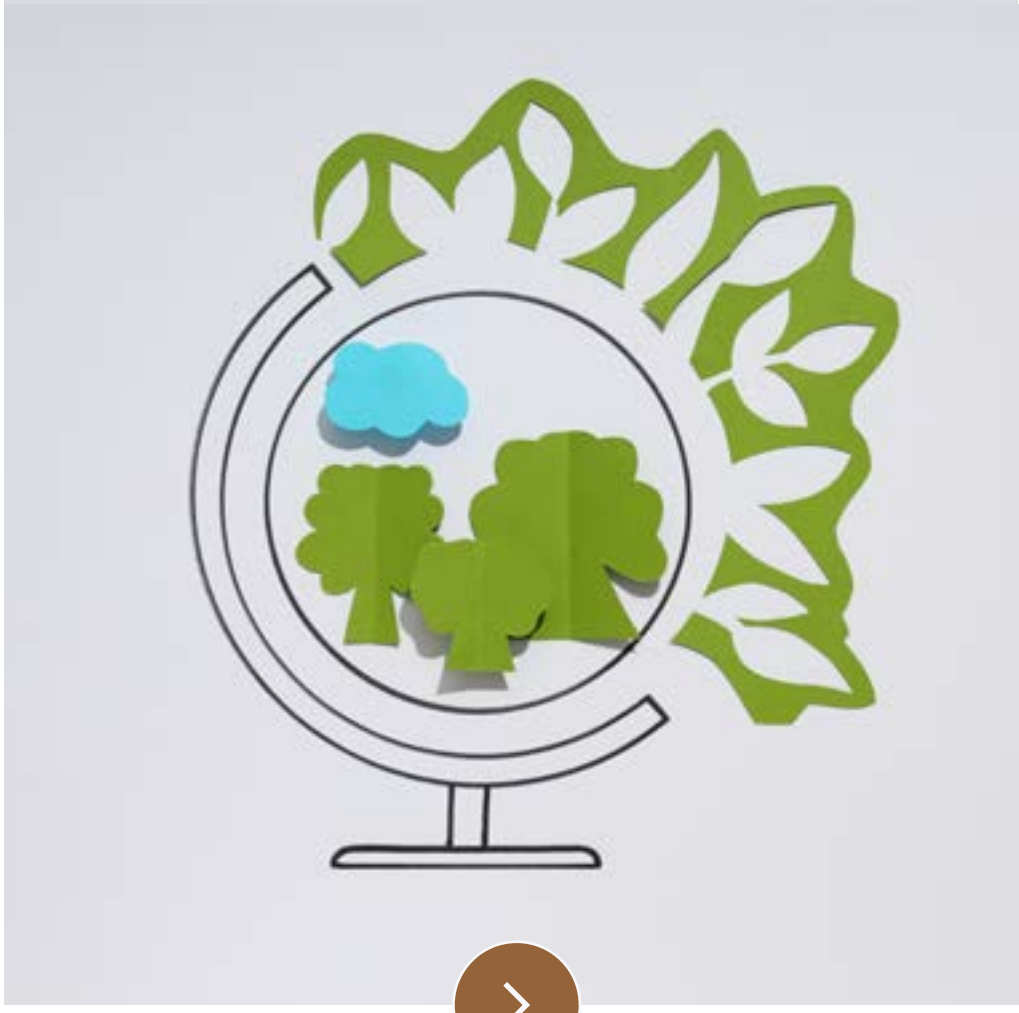
Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide **effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awarenessraising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management** and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent[1], **in accordance with national legislation.**

Cible 20

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and genderresponsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.



CHAPTER 3

STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

The strategic guidelines rely on the major points laid out in national policy documents, particularly the National Development Strategy (SND30), which is the reference framework for development actions in Cameroon, and the guidelines of the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III).

They are aligned with the new legislative and regulatory framework on access and sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. They take into account the guidelines issued by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the African Union Guidelines on ABS, and Cameroon's Guidelines on the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity.

3.1. Summary of ABS guidelines in the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III)

The new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) consists of five (05) strategic areas and twenty-seven (27) national measures or objectives. Six (06) of these twenty-seven (27) national goals are related to ABS.APA. Il These are:

- **Measure 9** : Promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and traditional knowledge associated with the use of genetic resources;
- **Measure 12** : Strengthen capacity building and development in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, biosafety, genetic resource exploitation and digital sequence;
- **Measure 13** : Promote cooperation, sharing, transfer and development of technologies and scientific research programmes for the sustainable management of biodiversity;
- **Measure 18** : Establish control bodies to implement the national legal framework on access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
- **Measure 26** : Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms to help improve people's living conditions.
- **Measure 27** : Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms to help improve people's living conditions.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) has set out key activities and indicators to implement and monitor each of these measures.

Measure 9

Promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and traditional knowledge associated with the use of genetic resources.

Key activities :

- Foster ethnobotanical, ethnozoological and other research for the knowledge and enhancement of genetic resources;
- Foster the organisation and networking of the scientific community as a vehicle for promoting ABS aspects in research;
- Take measures to encourage the equipping and upgrading of laboratories in national institutions by requiring, within the framework of agreements and conditions, a level of processing and analysis at the local level;
- Encourage compliance with the ABS process by national research institutions and universities in accordance with regulations on national research systems on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- Support the capitalisation and promotion of existing pilot initiatives for the development of genetic resource value chains and biotrade;
- Carry out regular inventorying, genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and derivatives;
- Take incentive measures to encourage national companies to invest in the enhancement of GR and traditional knowledge in connection with the ABS process;
- Design and implement a training plan based on the real needs of stakeholders for each stage of the exploitation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge (incorporating Community Biocultural Protocols);
- Strengthen the integration of ABS-related topics into education and all levels of schooling;
- Strengthen the implementation of legal and administrative measures taken to facilitate the issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (PIC, MAT, Access Declaration, ABS licences);
- Raise awareness among stakeholders and disseminate the ABS legal and regulatory framework (including women and indigenous peoples).

Measure 12

Strengthen capacity building and development in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, biosafety, genetic resource exploitation and digital sequence.

Key activities :

- Design and implement a training plan based on the real needs of stakeholders for each stage of the exploitation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge (incorporating Community Biocultural Protocols);
- Strengthen the integration of ABS-related topics into education and all levels of education;
- Strengthen the implementation of legal and administrative measures taken to facilitate the issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (PIC, MAT, Access Declaration, ABS licences);
- Raise awareness among stakeholders and disseminate the ABS legal and regulatory framework (including women and indigenous peoples);
- Support the legislative process through the Finance Law on the mechanism for collecting ABS fees (including from international companies beyond national jurisdiction) and channel the share of financial benefits to conservation.

Measure 13

Promote cooperation, sharing, transfer and development of technologies and scientific research programmes for the sustainable management of biodiversity.

Key activities :

- Facilitate access to innovative technologies for research laboratories through the transfer of technologies and resources under ABS agreements;
- Facilitate collaboration between national and foreign researchers;

» Facilitate collaboration between local, sub-regional and international research institutions with a view to understanding and promoting genetic resources.

Measure 18

Create control bodies to implement the national legal framework on access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic

Key activities :

» Develop a functional ABS control/checkpoint system integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publication bodies, standardization bodies and product certification authorities.

Measure 26

Promote the mobilisation and sharing of resources from the ABS process and other existing multilateral mechanisms.

Key activities :

» Promote the development of value chains for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (including digital sequencing) for the direct benefit of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Measure 27

Encourage businesses and national and transnational financial institutions to mobilise resources to fund biodiversity

Key activities :

» Raise awareness among stakeholders and disseminate the document on Guidelines for the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon

KEY INDICATORS OF NBSAP III RELATED TO ABS

- Number of dissertations, theses and publications recorded in the ABS database (disaggregated M/F)
- Number of ABS licence applications by national research systems (disaggregated M/F);
- Number of pilot initiatives supported;
- Number of national companies/SMEs active in the exploitation of GR and ATK under ABS (including companies run by women);
- Number of target universities and institutions that have included ABS in their teaching curriculum;
- Number of GR/ATK access documents issued;
- Tax revenues collected;
- Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits allocated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Total number of internationally recognised certificates of compliance published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House;
- Number of genetic resource value chains being promoted through the ABS process;
- Number of awareness campaigns organised for the private sector;
- Number of research laboratories that have benefited from innovative technologies and technology transfer.

Taking into account the guidelines of NBSAP III, the main areas of focus of the ABS strategy will be:

- Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework;
- Areas of capacity building for benefit sharing for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity;
- Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- Research, the exploitation of research results, and the documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence.

3.2. Vision of the strategy

By 2030, the monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, will have increased significantly as a result of the development and implementation of regulatory instruments in line with ABS legislation, contributing to the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, improved living conditions for populations and increased State revenue.

3.3. Purpose of the strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to enable Cameroon to effectively implement its specific ABS policy and law with a view to contributing to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, improving the income and living conditions of populations, developing businesses, and increasing government revenue.

3.4. Objectives of the strategy

The overall objective is to provide guidance for the effective implementation of the national policy and framework on ABS in accordance with the provisions published by the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity and its associated decisions.

More specifically, the study is aimed at:

- Enable Cameroon to lead and monitor the effective implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization;
- Promote and encourage research, the exploitation of research results, and the documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence
- Identify actions to be taken to support the exploitation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in order to encourage their conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use.
- Identify actions/activities to be carried out to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in the area of ABS.
- Provide guidance for the integration of the enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge into national development policies;



CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

The development of the second edition of the national ABS strategy takes into account the findings and recommendations made during the participatory evaluation of the first ABS strategy document and its action plan. In this regard, the development of the ABS process will be based on the following four strategic areas:

- **Priority 1 :** Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework;
- **Priority 2 :** Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- **Priority 3 :** Promotion of research, exploitation of research results, documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence information;
- **Priority 4 :** Capacity building in ABS.

4.1. Priority 1. Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

4.1.1. Priority 1 objectives: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

The objective of this Priority is to ensure the effective implementation of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework on ABS in order to guarantee tangible benefits from the ABS process in terms of improving government revenues and the well-being of local communities that provide genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

It should enable measures to be taken in relation to:

a. The assessment, inventory and monitoring of genetic resources and traditional knowledge;
b. The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge;
c. The implementation of guidelines on benefit sharing for conservation;
d. The important role of indigenous peoples and local communities as priority targets and entities to be considered in negotiations and benefit sharing, as they are key partners in the development of grassroots value chains; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with these custodians of biodiversity is an incentive and a support for sustainable use and conservation;
e. Community facilitation mechanisms for the development of community biocultural protocols;

f. Women's representation in governance bodies to be established for benefit negotiation and management, which must be at least 30%;
g. The establishment of monitoring mechanisms for the management of monetary and non-monetary benefits at the community level;
h. The promotion of research and development at the national level in favour of conservation, the sustainable use of biodiversity and technology transfer.
i. Appropriate public finance management mechanisms to channel a significant portion of the financial benefits from the ABS process towards conservation objectives.
j. ABS royalty collection mechanisms for companies that may be located in other countries and beyond national jurisdiction;
k. The effective establishment and management of databases on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
l. The promotion of research, the exploitation of research results, documenting genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and digital sequence information;

4.1.2. Expected results of Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

The expected results under Priority 1 are:

» The issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is facilitated (MAT, PIC, Access Declaration, ABS licence);
» An ABS control/checkpoint system integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publication bodies, standardisation bodies and product certification authorities is in place and operational;
» Administrative and institutional measures are taken for the effective establishment and management of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
» Legislative measures, particularly through the Finance Law, to channel the share of financial benefits from the ABS process towards conservation objectives and to clarify and ratify the mechanism for collecting ABS royalties from companies beyond national jurisdiction.

The main changes sought as a result of the action are: an increase in the share of State revenue from the ABS process and more funding generated for biodiversity conservation and restoration.

4.1.3. Change indicators for Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

- Number of licences issued for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- Tax revenues collected;
- Total number of internationally recognised certificates of compliance published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House;
- Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits allocated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

4.1.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

Indicators	Baseline (2024)	2030 target	Source of information
Number of licences issued for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	50	150	Cameron online system
Tax revenues collected	150,703 USD (84,000,000 FCFA)	334,000 USD (186,000,000 FCFA)	ABS Natonal reports
Total number of internationally recognised certificates of compliance published in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House.	47	147	Cameroon | Country Profile | Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House
Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits allocated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	-	-	-

4.1.5. Hypotheses

- The ABS Committee meets regularly and facilitates the analysis and progress of requests for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- Professionals belonging to the national research system involved in research, bioprospecting, exploitation of genetic information and traditional knowledge, etc., are aware of and abide by the principle of reporting access to the competent national authority (CNA) in order to obtain ABS licences;
- The issue of collecting ABS royalties is included in the high-level political agenda of the ministries in charge of the environment and finance;

4.1.6. Activities of Priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

The activities envisaged are as follows:

- Legal and administrative measures are being taken to facilitate the issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (PIC, MAT, Access Declaration, ABS licences:
  - o Regular meetings of the National ABS Committee;
  - o Streamlining procedures for accessing genetic resources, in particular by making the online system operational;
  - o Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the legal and regulatory framework for ABS (Law, Decree, Order, Guidelines on the equitable sharing of benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon, etc.).

- Establishing a functional ABS control/checkpoint system, integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publication bodies, standardisation bodies and product certification authorities:
  - Carry out a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to be followed for the establishment of an ABS control/checkpoint system taking into account the international cooperation system;
  - Validation and publication of the ABS control/checkpoint system at national and international level via CH-ABS;
  - Raising awareness among stakeholders at national and international level about the ABS control/checkpoint system.

» Adoption of administrative and institutional measures for the effective establishment and management of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge:
  - ☞ Carrying out a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to be followed for the establishment of an ABS control/checkpoint system and Associated Traditional Knowledge;
  - ☞ Approval by regulatory text of the creation of the database, including the definition of its management procedures;
  - ☞ Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

» Adoption of measures, particularly through the financial law, to channel the share of financial benefits from the ABS process towards conservation objectives and to clarify and ratify the mechanism for collecting ABS royalties from companies beyond national:
  - ☞ Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the document on Guidelines for the equitable sharing of benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon;
  - ☞ Supporting the process of incorporating ABS royalty collection mechanisms into the finance law.

4.1.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 1: strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

The activities planned for the implementation of strategic Priority 1, the expected results, indicators, estimated costs and main parties involved are presented in the table below:

sont présentés dans le tableau ci-dessous :

Expected results	Activities	Performanc e indicator
The issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is facilitated (MAT, PIC, Access Declaration, ABS licence)	Regular meetings of the National ABS Committee	Number of National ABS Committee meetings organised per year

The issuance of documents for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is facilitated (MAT, PIC, Access Declaration, ABS licence)	Streamlining procedures for accessing genetic resources, in particular by making the online system	Number of access requests submitted online
	Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the legal and regulatory framework for ABS	5,000 awareness raising materials produced and distributed
		5,000 people informed
Establishment of a functional ABS control / checkpoint system, integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publication bodies, standardisation bodies and product certification	Completion of a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to be followed for the establishment of an ABS control/checkpoint system taking into account the international cooperation	Study report available
	Approval and publication of the ABS control/checkpoint system at national and international level via CH-ABS	1 text on the implementati on of a control system available
Adoption of administrative and institutional measures for the effective establishment and management of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	Approval by regulatory text of the creation of the database, including the definition of its management terms and conditions	1 text on the implementati on of a control system available
	Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Annual database management report

Adoption of measures, notably through the Finance Act, to channel the financial benefits derived from the ABS process towards conservation objectives and to clarify and ratify the mechanism for collecting ABS fees from companies outside national jurisdiction.	Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the document on Guidelines for the equitable sharing of benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon	1,000 copies of the Guidelines produced.
		At least 10 awareness raising workshops organised at national and regional levels.
	Support for the process of incorporating ABS royalty collection mechanisms into the Finance Act	Explanatory statement submitted to MINFI.
		Instrument of the Finance Act incorporating measures.

4.1.8. Implementation schedule for Priority 1: Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework

Table 2. Timeline of activities for strategic priority 1

Activities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Outcome 1.1. The issuance of documents granting access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (PI, MAT, Access Declaration, ABS permits) is facilitated						
Regular meetings of the National ABS Committee are held	X	X	X	X	X	X
Simplifying procedures for accessing genetic resources, in particular by operationalising the online system	X					
Stakeholder awareness-raising and dissemination of the ABS legal and regulatory framework	X	X	X			

Outcome 1.2. Establishment of a functional ABS control/checkpoint system, integrating clearing houses, research centres, scientific publishing structures, standardisation bodies and product certification authorities.						
Conducting a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to follow for the implementation of an ABS control/ checkpoint system that takes into account the international cooperation system	X					
Approval and publication of the ABS control/checkpoint system at national and international level via CH-ABS		X				
Raising awareness among stakeholders at national and international level about the ABS control/checkpoint system		X	X	X		
Outcome 1.3. Adoption of administrative and institutional measures for the effective establishment and management of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge						
Conducting a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to follow for the effective	X					
implementation of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge		X				
Approval by regulatory instrument of the creation of the database, including the definition of its management procedures		X	X	X		
Outcome 1.4. Adoption of measures, notably through the Finance Act, to channel the financial benefits derived from the ABS process towards conservation objectives and to clarify and ratify the mechanism for collecting ABS fees from companies outside national jurisdiction						
Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the document on Guidelines for the equitable sharing of benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon	X	X	X	X		

Support for the process of incorporating ABS royalty collection mechanisms into the Finance Act	X	X	X	X		

4.2. Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge.

4.2.1. Objectives under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

While natural substances in general, and genetic resources in particular, have always formed the basis of more or less sustained industrial and commercial activity, the development of biotechnology has profoundly changed the prospects for their exploitation.
Thanks to these techniques, genetic resources have become an increasingly sought-after raw material. This is evidenced by the proliferation of 'bioprospecting' initiatives undertaken by various actors (pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies, research institutes, universities, etc.), which aim to identify, collect, bank and database samples and associated knowledge in order to ultimately develop new products, most of which are highly technological.
In this context, sharing benefits under ABS requires that genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have been valued. The preliminary step in this process requires a good understanding of these resources and associated traditional Knowledge, as well as their adequate protection.
The objective of this priority area is to identify the actions that Cameroon will need to take in order to encourage the national and international private sector to invest in the development of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge.

It should enable measures to be taken relating to:

a. The definition of procedures for collecting GR samples;
b. The inventory of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the establishment of a database on genetic resources;
c. Characterisation of identified genetic resources;
d. Development of technical data sheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources;
e. Development of pilot value chains for the commercialisation of genetic resources;

e. Encouraging the development of genetic resource processing companies;
f. Obtaining intellectual property assets for genetic resources;
g. Obtaining assets for the development of pharmaceutical, natural, cosmetic and other derivative products; Development and dissemination of factsheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources;
h. The development of bio-cultural community protocols.

4.2.2. Expected results under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

The expected results within the framework of Priority 4 are:

» Initiatives to promote (process and market) genetic resources and the controlled promotion of traditional knowledge are generating new jobs;
» A scientific database on Cameroon's genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as their holders and innovations based on them, exists and is regularly updated;
» The use of traditional Knowledge associated with biological resources and genetic resources is subject to the establishment of mutually agreed terms between the applicant/user and the holder of the associated traditional Knowledge, as defined by a community Memorandum or according to the customary law of the communities represented by the relevant municipality or municipalities. (Section 18(2) of the ABS Act).

The main changes sought through the implementation of Priority 2 are: an increase in value chains for genetic resources and/or biotrade valued according to the ABS process; an improvement in the standard of living of indigenous people and local communities through the monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the valuation of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge; the effective protection and enhancement of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through the application of the mechanisms set out in the Guidelines on the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity in Cameroon.

4.2.3. Indicators under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

- Number of genetic resource value chains being developed under the ABS process;
- 01 An integrated database within the ABS clearing house is established under the leadership of the competent national authority (CNA) and dedicated to recording references to published scientific articles dealing with topics related to traditional knowledge associated with biological and/or genetic resources on the basis of a periodic inventory. (This inventory will also focus on references to publications that are already in the public domain to prevent patents from being granted on this knowledge).
- Number of MATs issued to users of genetic resources/associated traditional Knowledge and registered in the ABS clearing house database in accordance with the requirements of Directive 18 of Cameroon's Guidelines on the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity.
- Number of national enterprises active/involved in the development of genetic resource and/or bio-trade value chains in accordance with the ABS process.
- Number of national enterprises active/involved in the development of genetic resource value chains and/or biotrade following the ABS process.

4.2.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

Indicators	Baseline 2024	Target 2030	Data sources
Number of genetic resource value chains being developed under the ABS process	**7**	**17**	Cameroon | Country Profile | Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (commercial MAT)
01 Database established	**0**	**01**	ABS Project

Number of PICs issued to users of genetic resources/associated traditional Knowledge	**66**	**166**	Cameroon | Country Profile | Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House
Number of national enterprises active/involved in the development of genetic resource value chains and/or biotrade following the ABS process	**6**	**12**	ABS Project Cameroon | Country Profile | Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House

4.2.5. Hypotheses

» The COMIFAC countries are implementing the ABS process using a harmonised approach between States in order to prevent leakage by potential users of genetic resources and/or bioprospectors, who are inclined to move to COMIFAC countries where access mechanisms are not restrictive or simply not standardised.

4.2.6. Activities under Priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

The following activities are planned:

» Creation of new jobs through initiatives to promote (process and market) genetic resources and traditional Knowledge; o Capital support for existing pilot initiatives to develop genetic resource value chains and biotrade;

»

- ☞ Promotion and dissemination of existing pilot initiatives to develop genetic resource value chains and biotrade at national and international levels;
- ☞ Development and dissemination of factsheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources;
- ☞ Regular inventory and genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and derivatives;
- ☞ Inventory of innovations based on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge;
- ☞ Establishment of an incentive framework for national companies with a view to the processing and promotion of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge.

» Regular development and updating of a database on genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge, their holders and related innovations; o Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge in accordance with regulatory provisions;

☞ Inventory of genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA.

» The use of traditional Knowledge associated with biological resources and genetic resources is subject to the establishment of mutually agreed terms between the applicant/user and the holder of the associated traditional Knowledge, as defined by a community Memorandum or according to the customary law of the communities represented by the relevant municipality or municipalities. (Section 18(2) of the ABS Act)

☞ Dissemination of guidelines for bioprospecting and traditional knowledge described in the Guidelines on the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity in Cameroon; o Conducting an inventory of the promotion of associated traditional knowledge;
☞ Production and dissemination of the guide for the development of Community Biocultural Memorandums.

4.2.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 2: promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

The activities planned for the implementation of Strategic Priority 2, expected results, indicators, estimated costs and key stakeholders are presented in the table below:

Table 3: Presentation of Strategic Objective 2

Expected results	Activities	Performanc e indicator
	Assistance in capitalising on existing pilot initiatives to develop genetic resource value chains and biotrade.	Report on follow-up missions at national level (at least three) and international level (at least one).

Table 3: Presentation of Strategic Objective 2

Creation of new jobs through initiatives to promote (process and market) genetic resources and traditional Knowledge.	Promotion and dissemination of existing pilot initiatives for the development of genetic resource value chains and biotrade at national and international levels	At least two capitalisation documents
		Number of conferences at national, sub-regional and international levels where initiatives have been shared
	Development and dissemination of fact sheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources	Document published on technical data sheets
	Regular inventory and genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and by products	Updated inventory report
	Inventory of innovations based on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge	Mission reports
	Establishment of an incentive framework for national companies for the processing and exploitation of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge	At least one national company/SME active in the processing of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge in accordance with ABS

Development and regular updating of a database on genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge, their holders and related innovations	Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge in accordance with regulatory provisions	One database established and updated at least once a year
	Inventory of genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA	Summary study report
		Note/text on genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA
The use of traditional Knowledge associated with biological resources and genetic resources is subject to the establishment of mutually agreed terms between the applicant/user and the holder of the associated traditional Knowledge, as	Dissemination of guidelines for bioprospecting and traditional knowledge described in the Guidelines on the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity	01 simplified brochure produced 10 awareness raising workshops organised at national and local level
Defined by a community Memorandum or according to the customary law of the communities represented by the relevant municipality or municipalities. (Section 18(2) of the ABS Act)	Conducting an assessment of the promotion of associated traditional Knowledge	Study report
	Production and dissemination of the guide to developing Community Biocultural Memorandums 10 awareness-raising workshops organised at national and local level	10 awareness raising workshops organised at national and local level

	At least 1,000 copies of the guide produced Production and dissemination of the guide for the development of Community Biocultural Memorandums	At least 1,000 copies of the guide produced

4.2.8. Implementation Schedule for Priority 2: promoting and enhancing genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge

Table 4. Timeline of activities for strategic priority 2

Activities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Result 2.1. Creation of new jobs through initiatives to promote (process and market) genetic resources and traditional Knowledge.						
Assistance in capitalising on existing pilot initiatives to develop genetic resource value chains and biotrade.	X	X				
Promotion and dissemination of existing pilot initiatives for the development of genetic resource value chains and biotrade at national and international levels	X	X	X			
Development and dissemination of fact sheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources	X					
Regular inventory and genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and by-products	X	X				
Inventory of innovations based on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge	X	X				

Result 2.2. Development and regular updating of a database on genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge, their holders and related innovations						
Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge in accordance with regulatory provisions	X					
Inventory of genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA	X	X				
Result 2.3. The use of traditional Knowledge associated with biological resources and genetic resources is subject to the establishment of mutually agreed terms between the applicant / user and the holder of the associated traditional Knowledge, as defined by a community Memorandum or according to the customary law of the communities represented by the relevant municipality or municipalities. (Section 18(2) of the ABS Act)						
Conducting an assessment of the promotion of associated traditional Knowledge	X	X				
Production and dissemination of the guide to developing Community Biocultural Memorandums						
10 awareness-raising workshops organised at national and local level	X	X	X	X		
At least 1,000 copies of the guide produced Production and dissemination of the guide for the development of Community Biocultural Memorandums						

4.3. Promotion of research and exploitation of research results

4.3.1. Objectives of Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results

The objective of this strategic priority is to establish a framework conducive to the promotion of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge. It aims to promote, strengthen and enhance research programmes, genetic information and traditional Knowledge associated with the use of genetic resources.

It should enable measures to be taken on:

a. Strengthening the national research system that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
b. Institutional access measures to facilitate the growth of research and innovation at the national level, which already faces difficulties related to lack of funding, equipment, etc.;
c. Technology transfer, mainly through collaboration and cooperation in technical and scientific research and development programmes, as a priority to be taken into account in agreements;
d. Limiting large-scale exports of biomass for research purposes to laboratories abroad;
e. Promoting technology transfer and strengthening national research in terms of technical and material capacity.

4.3.2. Expected results of Priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results

The expected results within the framework of this Priority are:

» Research results on genetic resources of Cameroonian origin, published in journals and intellectual property offices, comply with the ABS process;
» Research laboratories access or benefit from innovative technologies through the transfer of technologies and resources under ABS agreements;
» National research institutions and universities implement the legal and regulatory provisions of national research systems regarding access to genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge.

The main changes sought through this action are: the development of the national research system in connection with the ABS process, tangible benefits in terms of technology transfer, recognition of rights, and protection and promotion of the traditional knowledge of local communities.

4.3.3. Indicators of change for Priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results

- Number of journals, publications and intellectual property offices (at national and international level) citing ABS permits or IRCC references to genetic resources of Cameroonian origin;
- Number of research laboratories that have benefited from innovative technologies;
- Number of projects contributing to sustainable development resulting from ABS instruments at the national level.

4.3.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results

Indicators	Baseline 2024	Target 2030	Data sources
Number of journals, publications and intellectual property offices (at national and international level) citing ABS permits or IRCC references to genetic resources of Cameroonian	0	30	Journal web sites, copy of research articles, MAT reports
Number of research laboratories that have benefited from innovative technologies	2	5	MAT report
Number of projects contributing to sustainable development resulting from ABS instruments at the national level	7	17	Cameroon | Country Profile | Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (commercial MAT)

4.3.5. Hypotheses

- Research institutions and universities within the national research system adhere to and collaborate on the effective implementation of national legislation on ABS.

4.3.6. Activities under Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results

The following activities are planned:

- Research results on genetic resources of Cameroonian origin, published in journals and intellectual property offices, comply with the ABS:
  - ☞ Identification of institutions and actors involved in the utilisation of genetic resources;
  - ☞ Support for ethnobotanical and ethnozoological research for the knowledge and utilisation of genetic resources;
  - ☞ Promotion of research, exploitation of research results, documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge and digital sequencing data;
- Research laboratories benefit from innovative technologies through the transfer of technologies and resources under ABS agreements:
  - ☞ Facilitating collaboration between national and foreign researchers;
  - ☞ Facilitating collaboration between local, sub-regional and international research institutions with a view to understanding and promoting genetic resources.
- National research institutions and universities implement the legal and regulatory provisions of national research systems regarding access to genetic resources and associated traditional know-:
  - ☞ Signing of a collaboration agreement between the ministries responsible for the environment and research, and universities to encourage compliance with the ABS process in research work and publications.

4.3.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 3: promotion of research and exploitation of research results

The activities planned for the implementation of Strategic Priority 3, expected results, indicators, estimated costs and key stakeholders are presented in the table below:

Table 5: Presentation of Strategic Objective 3

Expected results	Activities	Performanc e indicator
Research results on genetic resources of Cameroonian origin, published in journals and intellectual property offices, comply with the ABS process	identification of institutions and actors involved in the utilisation of genetic	Baseline report
	support for ethnobotanical and ethnozoological research for the knowledge and utilisation of genetic	Number of theses, dissertations and publications registered in the ABS database
	Promotion of research, exploitation of research results, documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge and digital sequencing	Number of theses, dissertations and publications registered in the ABS database
Research laboratories benefit from innovative technologies through the transfer of technologies and resources under ABS	facilitating collaboration between national and foreign researchers	Number of access requests involving collaboration Number of access requests involving collaboration
	facilitating collaboration between local, sub-regional and international research institutions with a view to understanding and promoting genetic	Number of access requests involving collaboration

National research institutions and universities implement the legal and regulatory provisions of national research systems regarding access to genetic resources and associated traditional know	Signing of a collaboration agreement between the ministries responsible for the environment and research, and universities to encourage compliance with the ABS process in research work and publications	Number of agreements signed

4.3.8. Implementation schedule for Priority 3: promoting research and exploiting research results

The implementation schedule for activities in this priority area is presented in the table below:

Table 6. Schedule of activities for strategic priority 3

Activities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Result 3.1. Research results on genetic resources of Cameroonian origin, published in journals and intellectual property offices, comply with the ABS process						
Identification of institutions and actors involved in the utilisation of genetic	X					
support for ethnobotanical and ethnozoological research for the knowledge and utilisation of genetic	X	X	X	X	X	
promotion of research, exploitation of research results, documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge and digital sequencing	X	X	X	X	X	
Result 3.2. Research laboratories benefit from innovative technologies through the transfer of technologies and resources under ABS						
facilitating collaboration between national and foreign researchers	X	X	X	X		
facilitating collaboration between local, sub-regional and international research institutions with a view to understanding and promoting genetic	X	X	X	X		

Result 3.3. National research institutions and universities implement the legal and regulatory provisions of national research systems regarding access to genetic resources and associated traditional know						
Signing of a collaboration agreement between the ministries responsible for the environment and research, and universities to encourage compliance with the ABS process in research work and publications.	X	X				

4.4. Capacity building in ABS

4.4.1. Objectives of Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

This priority aims to facilitate and support the development and strengthening of the capacities of individuals, institutions and communities in terms of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing within the framework of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

This initiative at the national and local levels should involve all stakeholders. Capacity building on ABS, an integral part of efforts to enable Cameroon to manage and develop its genetic resources, will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Capacity will be built at the systemic, institutional and individual levels in the following key areas:

a. Capacity to negotiate Mutually Agreed Terms;
b. Bioprospecting, selection, DNA sequencing, characterisation, manufacturing, product packaging and marketing;
c. Creation of national information systems linked to the CBD clearing house and management of information exchange at the national level;
d. Developing and strengthening the capacities of IPs and TK holders to enable them to participate effectively in decision-making, policy formulation and implementation, conservation, management and processing of products in the field of genetic resources, and to benefit from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices in relation to genetic resources;
e. Public education and awareness-raising, with a particular focus on IPs and all stakeholders at the local and national levels;

f. Training of customs officers, environmentalists, foresters, agronomists, livestock breeders and those responsible for control and inspection at strategic points throughout the national territory (in order to facilitate the exchange of information through the national clearing house and the use of the Internet, databases, CD-ROMs, printed copies and workshops, the media, awareness-raising materials, etc.;
g. Establishment and maintenance of assistance offices for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and other stakeholders involved;
h. Integration of ABS into training modules for specialised institutions;
i. Training and information for holders of traditional knowledge and IPLCs (at national and international level) to facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices in ABS;
j. Participation of the private sector, educational institutions, research institutions, relevant IPLC organisations, CSOs and NGOs, as providers of capacity-building services in specific areas (e.g. through collaborative research, technology transfer and funding).

4.4.2. Expected outcomes of Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

The expected results within the framework of Priority 4 are:

» Platform for exchanging information on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
» Key stakeholders are familiar with national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources;
» Each actor or stakeholder is fully aware of their role in implementing the ABS process in Cameroon;
» An operational and dynamic framework for information, training and communication for the benefit of political actors, sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, members of local authorities, grassroot IPLCs and other ABS actors is established.

The main changes sought through this action are:

» Research institutions and universities have been sensitised of the issue, equipped with the necessary tools and have incorporated ABS measures into their administrative management regulations.

» Key stakeholders at the local level, in government and civil society, who are directly or indirectly involved in the value chain of genetic resources and associated knowledge, are aware of and understand national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources.

4.4.3. Indicators of change for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

» Number of researchers and teachers sensitised;
» Number of decentralised authorities and IPLCs sensitised;
» Number of communication, education and awareness campaigns organised for state and non-state actors and the private sector.
» Indicators of Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

4.4.4. Baseline and target indicators for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

Indicators	Baseline 2024	Target 2030	Data sources
Number of researchers and teachers sensitised	**50**	**150**	Report on sensitization activities carried out
Number of decentralised authorities and IPLCs sensitised	**10000**	**15000**	Report on sensitization activities carried out
Number of communication, education and awareness campaigns organised for state and non-state actors and the private sector.	**20**	**30**	Report on sensitization activities carried out

4.4.5. Hypotheses

» Research institutions and universities within the national research system adhere to and collaborate on the effective implementation of national legislation on ABS.

4.4.6. Activities under Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

The following activities are planned:

» Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources:
  - ☞ Identification of technical capacity-building needs for each stakeholder and for each stage of GR and PGT exploitation;
  - ☞ Identification of the training needs of each stakeholder in the implementation of the national framework established for each stage of the exploitation of genetic resources and traditional cultural knowledge;
  - ☞ Development and implementation of a training plan based on the actual needs of stakeholders at each stage of the valorisation of genetic resources and traditional cultural knowledge (incorporating
  - ☞ Biocultural Community Protocols);
  - ☞ Organisation of awareness-raising workshops.

» Each stakeholder taking ownership of their role in implementing the ABS process in Cameroon:

  - ☞ Continuation of the communication, education and awareness-raising campaign for policy makers and the public on ABS;
  - ☞ Organisation of advocacy and engagement forums at all levels to mobilise stakeholders;
  - ☞ Strengthening the integration of ABS-related topics into education and programmes at all levels of education. Key stakeholders are familiar with national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources:

» Establishment of a dynamic operational framework for information, training and communication for political actors, sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, local authority members, grassroot IPCLs and other stakeholders involved in ABS:
  ☞ Production and dissemination of sustainable tools (guides, technical frameworks, etc.) for self-training, awareness-raising, communication and education to facilitate understanding of key concepts and intervention approaches.

4.4.7. Operational plan matrix for priority 4: Development of ABS Capacities

The activities planned for the implementation of Strategic Priority 4, expected results, indicators, estimated costs and key stakeholders are presented in the table below:

Table 7: Presentation of Strategic Objective 4

Expected results	Activities	Performanc e indicator
Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources	Identification of technical capacity-building needs for each stakeholder and for each stage of GR and PGT	1 Needs assessment report
	Identification of training needs for each stakeholder involved in implementing the national framework established at each stage of GR and PGT valorisation	
	Development and implementation of a training plan based on the actual needs of stakeholders at each stage of the valorisation of genetic resources and traditional cultural knowledge (incorporating Biocultural Community Protocols	Number of people trained

	Organisation of awareness-raising workshops	10 awareness raising workshops organised
Each stakeholder taking ownership of their role in implementing ABS process	Continuation of the communication, education and awareness-raising campaign for policy makers and the public on	Number of people sensitised
	Organisation of advocacy and engagement forums at all levels to mobilise stakeholders	Number of forums organised
	Strengthening the integration of ABSrelated topics into education and programmes at all levels of education Key stakeholders are familiar with national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources:	At least 50% of universities and institutions have incorporated ABS into their teaching curricula
Establishment of an operational and dynamic framework for information, training and communication for the benefit of political actors, sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, members of local authorities, grassroots ABS stakeholders and other ABS stakeholders	Production and dissemination of sustainable tools (guides, technical frameworks, etc.) for self-training, awareness-raising, communication and education to facilitate understanding of key concepts and intervention approaches	Number of people sensitised

4.4.8 Implementation schedule for Priority 4: Capacity building in ABS

Table 8. Schedule of activities for strategic priority 4

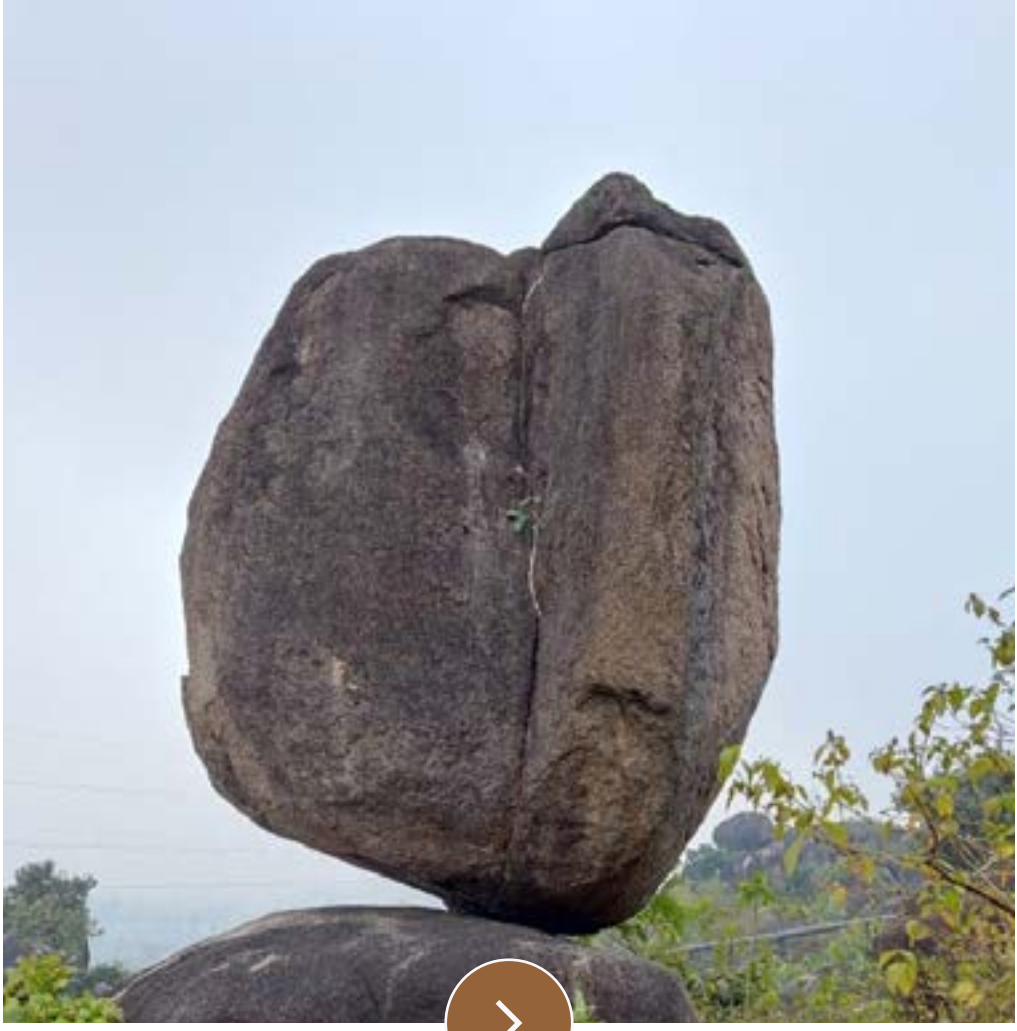
Activities	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Result 4.1. Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.						
Identification of technical capacity-building needs for each stakeholder and for each stage of GR and PGT	X					
Identification of training needs for each stakeholder involved in implementing the national framework established at each stage of GR and PGT valorisation	X					
Development and implementation of a training plan based on the actual needs of stakeholders for each stage of GR and PGT valorisation (incorporating Biocultural Community Protocols)		X	X	X		
Organisation of awareness-raising workshops		X	X	X	X	
Result 4.2. Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources						
Continuation of the communication, education and awareness-raising campaign for policy makers and the public on ABS		X	X	X		
Organisation of advocacy and engagement forums at all levels to mobilise stakeholders		X				
Strengthening the integration of ABS-related topics into education and programmes at all levels of education. Key stakeholders are familiar with national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources:		X	X			

Result 4.3. Establishment of an operational and dynamic framework for information, training and communication for the benefit of political actors, sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, members of local authorities, grassroots IPCLs and other actors involved in ABS.							
Production and dissemination of sustainable tools (guides, technical frameworks, etc.) for self-training, awareness-raising, communication and education to facilitate understanding of key concepts and intervention		X	X	X	X	X	







CHAPTER 5

STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

5.1. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

Effective implementation of the strategy requires good coordination of the appropriate resources for financing activities and the establishment of an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

5.1.1. Three-year and annual planning of activities

The implementation of the strategy broadly follows the principle of the State's financial regime, in this case the programme-based budget. The planning (threeyear and annual) of activities should take greater account of those provided for in the plan.

Furthermore, the participation in the implementation of the strategy by national research institutions and universities, international organisations (GIZ, GEF, etc.) on the one hand, and the private sector on the other, has clearly demonstrated their capacity to advance the development of the ABS process. In this regard, in their eagerly awaited contributions, they will need to take into account the priority areas and activities defined in the plan, in line with other national strategies.

5.1.2. Implementation of activities

The implementation of activities will consist of:

- Developing the TOR in a concerted manner;
- Implementing the activity;
- Monitoring the implementation of the activity;
- Preparing or receiving the implementation report;
- Analysing and validating the report;
- Preparing half-yearly and annual reports;
- Holding regular meetings to coordinate and monitor the implementation of activities.

5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

5.2.1. Objectives of monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism are:

- To monitor the level of implementation of the plan;

- » To guide the search for funding;
- » To assess the contribution of genetic resources to the national economy.

Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy's implementation should enable decision-makers and stakeholders to ascertain the progress of activities and the constraints limiting their implementation, so that the necessary corrective measures can be taken to ensure that the predefined objectives are achieved.

5.2.2. Officials responsible for coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation

The Ministry of Environment, through its ABS Focal Point, is responsible for disseminating this strategy through a broad process of consultation, information and awareness-raising, which should lead to its implementation at the national level. As a result, this administration is called upon to identify the tasks involved in each activity and determine the implementation costs through a participatory process involving the relevant stakeholders (research institutes, international institutions, sectoral administrations, the private sector, civil society, NGOs, IPCL, etc.). It is recommended that, as part of the action plan for the implementation of this strategy, indicators and a precise timetable (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual) be provided.

The strategy will be disseminated through the organisation of a national launch workshop, which will bring together all stakeholders in the ABS process. This dissemination should then continue in the regions and divisions.

The monitoring and evaluation strategy will incorporate an annual planning process aimed at designing and articulating targets for each year, accompanied by an annual budget and a review of responsibilities. Monitoring will be carried out at two levels, focusing on the implementation process on the one hand and the impact of the strategy on the other.

The activities of the ABS strategy are integrated into the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) and Annual Work Plans (AWPs) of MINEPDED and other relevant administrations. The ABS Focal Point plays a central role in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the strategy.

At the strategic level, the National ABS Committee plays a central role in the implementation and monitoring of the strategy.

In order to ensure better monitoring of the strategy's implementation, MINEPDED will need to develop appropriate monitoring and evaluation tools.

The implementation of these tools should be based on the principles of Results-Based Management (RBM). Monitoring should be carried out using a dual approach: implementation-focused monitoring, which will simultaneously focus on means and strategies (resources, activities, products or goods and services provided); and results-focused monitoring, which will use indicators to assess the extent to which results have been achieved.

The link between these two levels is through the interaction between means and strategies on the one hand and performance targets on the other. The targets for results should be set according to the available resources.

The system should focus, on the one hand, on monitoring the effective implementation of activities and their results in accordance with annual plans and, on the other hand, on achieving the identified indicators of change.

The monitoring and evaluation tools consist of:

- The activity implementation monitoring and evaluation matrix (provided by the ABS Focal Point);
- Annual activity reports that report on the level of achievement of the results set out in the AWP and their contribution to the achievement of the ABS strategy objectives.

6.3. FUNDING:

The Ministry of Environment will need to mobilise the internal, external and innovative financial resources necessary to implement the strategy.

Support from the public treasury through operating and investment budgets will continue to ensure the financing of the sovereign missions of public administrations in accordance with the State's financial regime.

Therefore, in light of the actions outlined in the strategy, projects will need to be developed to facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants for biodiversity can already be considered an opportunity to be seized.

6.4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Code	Activities	Performance indicator	Timeline (2025– 2030)						Resp.	Estimation des ressources	
			1	2	3	4	5	6		Cost 1000 F	Sources
1	**Strategic priority 1: Strengthening and implementing the legal and institutional framework**										
1.1	**Outcomes 1.1. The issuance of documents granting access to genetic resources and associated traditiona knowledge (PIC, MAA, Access Declaration, ABS permits) is simplified**										
1.1.1	Regular meetings of the National ABS Committee ABS	Number of meetings of the National ABS Committee held per year	X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.1.2	Simplifying procedures for accessing genetic resources, in particular by operationalising the online system	Number of access requests submitted online	X	X							
1.1.4	Stakeholder awareness-raising and dissemination of the ABS legal and regulatory framework	5,000 awareness raising materials produced and distributed	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		5,000 people sensitised	X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.2	**Outcome 1.2 Establishment of a functional ABS control/checkpoint system, integrating exchange centres, research centres, scientific publication structures, standardisation bodies, and product certification authorities.**										
1.2.1	Completion of a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to be followed for the implementation of an ABS control/checkpoint system that takes into account the system of international cooperation.	Study report available	X	X							

1.2.2	Approval and publication of the ABS control/checkpoint system at national and international level via CH-ABS	1 instrument on the implementation of a control system available	X	X						
1.1.3	Awareness-raising among stakeholders at national and international level on the ABS control/checkpoint system	at least 5 awareness raising workshops organised at national level		X	X	X	X	X		
1.1.4		at least 1 awareness raising mission carried out at international level			X					
1.3	**Result 1.3. Adoption of administrative and institutional measures for the effective establishment and resources and associated traditional knowledge**									
1.3.1	Conducting a study with clear recommendations and guidelines to follow for the effective implementation of the database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Study report available	X	X	X					
1.3.2	Approval by a regulatory text of the creation of the database, including the definition of the terms and conditions for its management	1 instrument on the implementation of a control system available		X	X					
1.3.3	Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Annual report on database management		X	X					
1.4	**Result 1.4. Adoption of measures, notably through the Finance Act, to channel the financial benefits derived from the ABS pro conservation objectives and to clarify and ratify the mechanism for collecting ABS fees from companies o**									

1.4.1	Raising awareness among stakeholders and disseminating the document on Guidelines for the Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of Biodiversity in Cameroon	1,000 copies of the Guidelines produced	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1.4.2		At least 10 awareness raising workshops organised at national and regional levels	X	X	X	X	X			
1.4.3	Support for the process of incorporating ABS royalty collection mechanisms into the Finance Act	Explanatory statement submitted to MINFI		X	X					
1.4.4		Instrument of the Finance Act incorporating measures to improve the ABS royalty			X	X	X	X		
2	**Priority 2. Promotion and enhancement of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge**									
1.3	**Outcome 2.1. Creation of new jobs through initiatives to promote (process and market) genetic resources and traditi**									
2.1.1	Assistance in capitalising on existing pilot initiatives to develop genetic resource value chains and biotrade.	At least two capitalisation documents		X	X	X	X	X		
2.1.2	Promotion and dissemination of existing pilot initiatives for the development of genetic resource value chains and biotrade at national and international levels	Au moins 02 documents de capitalisation		X	X		X	X		
2.1.3		Number of conferences at national, sub regional and international levels where initiatives have been shared	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2.1.4	Development and dissemination of fact sheets presenting the results of chemical screening of genetic resources	Document published on technical data sheets		X	X	X	X	X		

2.1.5	Regular inventory and genetic and biochemical characterisation of genetic resources, their products and by-products	Updated inventory report			X	X	X	X		
2.1.6	Inventory of innovations based on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge	Mission reports			X	X	X	X		
2.1.7	Establishment of an incentive framework for national companies with a view to the transformation and valorisation of genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge	At least one national company/SME active in the transformation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with ABS	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2.2	**Outcome 2.2. Establishment of a database on genetic resources genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge, their holders and related innovations**									
2.2.1	Establishment of a database on genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge in accordance with regulatory provisions	1 Database established and Updated at least once a year	X	X						
2.2.2	Inventory of genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA	Summary study report								
2.2.3		Note/text on genetic resources included in the Multilateral System in accordance with the provisions of the ITPGRFA		X	X					
2.3	**Result 2.3. The use of traditional Knowledge associated with biological resources and genetic resources is subject to the establishment of mutually agreed terms between the applicant/user and the holder of the associated traditional Knowledge, as defined by a community Memorandum or according to the customary law of the communities represented by the relevant municipality or municipa**									

2.3.1	Dissemination of guidelines for bioprospecting and traditional knowledge described in the Guidelines on the equitable sharing of benefits for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Cameroon	1 simplified brochure produced		X	X	X	X	X		
2.3.2		10 awareness-raising Workshops organised at the national and local level	X	X						
2.3.3	Conducting an assessment of the promotion of associated traditional Knowledge	Study report		X	X	X	X	X		
2.3.4	Production and dissemination of the guide to developing Biocultural Community Protocols	10 awareness-raising workshops organised at national and local levels	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		At least 1000 copies of the guide have been published								
3	**Priority 3. Promotion of research and exploitation of research results**									
3.1	**Outcome 3.1. Research results on genetic resources of Cameroonian origin, published in journals and intellectual pro**									
3.1.1	Identification of institutions and actors involved in the utilisation of genetic	Baseline report	X	X						
3.1.2										
3.1.3	Support for ethnobotanical and ethnozoological research for the knowledge and utilisation of genetic	Number of theses, dissertations and publications registered in the ABS database	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.1.4	promotion of research, exploitation of research results, documentation of genetic resources, associated traditional Knowledge and digital sequencing	Number of theses, dissertations and publications registered in the ABS database	X	X	X	X	X	X		

3.2	**Outcomes 3.2 Research laboratories benefit from innovative technologies through the transfer of techn**									
3.2.1	facilitating collaboration between national and foreign researchers	Number of access requests involving collaboration	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.2 2	Facilitating collaboration between local, sub-regional and international research institutions with a view to understanding and promoting genetic resources	Number of access requests involving collaboration	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.3	**Outcome 3.3. National research institutions and universities implement the legal and regulatory provisions of national resear access to genetic resources and associated traditional know**									
3.3.1	Signing of a collaboration agreement between the ministries responsible for the environment and research institutes and universities to encourage compliance with the ABS process in research work and publications	Number of signed agreements	X	X						
3.3.2										
4	**Priority 4. Capacity-building in ABS**									
4.1	**Outcome 4.1. Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arisin resources**									
4.1.1	Identification of technical capacity-building needs for each stakeholder and for each stage of GR and PGT	1 Needs assessment report	X	X						
4.1.2	Identification of training needs for each stakeholder involved in implementing the national framework established at each stage of GR and PGT valorisation		X	X						
4.1.3	Development and implementation of a training plan based on the actual needs of stakeholders for each stage of GR and PGT valorisation (incorporating Biocultural Community Protocols);	Number of people trained	X	X						

4.1.4	Organisation of awareness raising workshops	10 awareness-raising workshops organised		X	X					
4.2	**Outcome 4.2. Ownership by key stakeholders of national provisions on access and fair and equitable shar of genetic resources**									
4.2.1	Continuation of the communication, education and awareness-raising campaign for policy makers and the public on ABS	1 communication plan developed		X	X	X		X		
4.2.2		Number of people sensitised	X	X	X	X	X	X		
4.2.3	Organisation of advocacy and engagement forums at all levels to mobilise stakeholders;	Number of forums organised	X	X	X	X	X	X		
4.2.4	Strengthening the integration of ABS-related topics into education and programmes at all levels of education. Key stakeholders are familiar with national provisions on access and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the exploitation of genetic resources:	At least 50% of universities and institutions have incorporated ABS into their teaching curricula	X	X	X	X	X	X		
4.3	**Outcome 4.3. Establishment of a dynamic operational framework for information, training and communic ministries, civil society, the private sector, local authority members, grassroot IPCLs and other stakehold**									
4.3.1	Production and dissemination of sustainable tools (guides, technical frameworks, etc.) for self-training, awareness-raising, communication and education to facilitate understanding of key concepts and intervention approaches.	Number of people sensitised	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Coût total										

Published by
The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)

With the technical and financial support of GEF / UNEP

General Supervision
Mr HELE Pierre, Minister

Coordination
Dr. DINGOM Aurélie Taylor Patience
ABS Focal Point, Cameroon

Scan to access

CONTACT

Point Focal APA, Cameroon
BP: 320 Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tel: +237 222 23 60 37
E-mail: cameroon.abs@gmail.com
www.minepded.gov.cm
http://abs-cameroon.cm

EDITION