REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace-Work-Homeland

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION - UPDATED (NDC)

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September 2021

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°C	Degree Celsius
APRUE	Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of The Use of Energies
Crossbeam	Business as Usual
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CC	Climate Change
UNFCCC	Convention Frame someNations United on Climate Change
CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
CH4	Methane
CMA	Conference of the Parties Serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CN	National Communication
CNSC	National Committee on Climate Change
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
CTD	Decentralized Territorial Collectivity
CVUC	United Municipalities and Cities of Cameroon
DFnP	Non-Permanent Forest Estate
DFP	Permanent Forest Estate
DSPL	Poverty Alleviation Strategy Statement
EE	Energy Efficiency
ENR	Renewable Energy
FAO	Food Organization of the United Nations and Agriculture
FCFA	African Financial Community Francs
FEICOM	Fund Special Equipment and Intervention Intercommunal
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GgEqCO2	Giga Gram CO2 Equivalent
IPCC	Group Intergovernmental some Experts on Climate Change
GW	Giga Watt
Ha	Hectare
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IGES	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
Miles	Kilometre
Kw	Kilowatt
LED	LED (Light Emitting Diode)
MINAC	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Trade
MINDCAF	Ministry of Cadastre and Land Affairs
MINDDEVEL	Ministry from the Decentralization and of Local Development

MINDEF	Ministry of Defence
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEFOP	Ministry from Employment and from the Vocational training
MINEPAT	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Finance, Spatial Planning
MINEPDED	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFI	Department of Finance
MINFOPRA	Ministry of Public Service and Reform Administrative
MINHDU	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MINJEC	Ministry of Youth and Civic Education
MINJUSTICE	Department of Justice
MINMAP	Ministry of Public Procurement
MINMIDT	Ministry some Mines from Industry and of Technological Development
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MINPROFF	Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family
MINRESI	Ministry from the Scientific research and from Innovation
MINREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
VNM	Measurement, Notification, Verification
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
MW	Mega Watt
N2O	Nitrous oxide
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
NACB	Observatory National on the Changes Climate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
LGD	Municipal Development Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product
PIUP	Industrial Processes and Product Use
PM	Prime minister
NCCP	National Change Adaptation Program Climatic
PV	Voltaic Photo
RBT	Biennial Transparency Report

SDN30	National Development Strategy on the horizon 2030
SNIGES	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Greenhouse
SPAND	Strategy and Plan Action National for Biodiversity
TCN	Third National Communication
Tdc	Theory of Change
UP	Production Unit
USD	US dollar
ZAEs	Agroecological zone

Summary

Summary of the elements of understanding of the NDC 2021	
Type of Commitment	GHG reduction by conditional scenario and unconditional
Scope and GHGs covered	Entire national territory CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC and SF6 With the first 3 as the main targets
Period covered	2020 - 2030
Base year (base year)	2010
Level of commitment or reduction of GHG emissions	The level of GHG reduction by 2030 is 35%, distributed as follows: ➢ 23% in a conditional scenario ➢ 12% unconditional
Priority sectors covered	➢ AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) ➢ Energy ➢ Rubbish
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	➢ Metrics: Global warming potential (GWP) as directed by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). The Global Warming Potential GWP values used are: CO2 = 1 (by convention) CH4 = 25; N2O = 298; HFCs = 1.5 - 14,800.
Emission estimation methodologies	➢ Methodologies: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. ➢ The 2013 good practice guides, including the revised additional methodologies.
Cost of implementation	➢ 57,640 USD (28,713 billion FCFA)

1. Introduction

Cameroon submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2015 and ratified the Paris Agreement in January 2016. In fact, this document is considered to be Cameroon's first NDC, describing the objectives for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accompanied by proposals for adaptation measures.

Through this document, the Government of Cameroon presents an update of its first Nationally Determined Contribution (mitigation and adaptation), for the period 2020 - 2030 and in accordance with Articles 4.2, 4.9 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement and other relevant provisions of the Agreement.

The content of this submission builds on the review of progress made under the first NDC, new policies such as NSD30, national and sectoral plans, and reflects subsequent work on the development of quantifiable mitigation and adaptation targets. This document represents a robust synthesis qualified by detailed and relevant assessments of mitigation and adaptation measures. These assessments are complemented and supported by in-depth analysis, contextualised information and data, an inclusive stakeholder consultation process, targeting increased climate ambition.

Through the revision of its NDC, Cameroon intends to reduce the carbon footprint of its development by 35% by 2030, with 2010 as the base year, without slowing down its growth, while favouring mitigation options with high co-benefits, strengthening the country's resilience to climate change, and ensuring coherence in its sectoral policies, including the strengthening of its system and implementation tools, in order to facilitate the achievement of these objectives.

2. National Circumstances and Strategic Positioning

Cameroon within the Congo Basin includes ecosystems representative of the African continent, which qualifies it as Africa in miniature. The territory covers an area of 475,650 km2, and it stretches 1,500 km from south to north (2-13°N) and 800 km from west to east (9-16°E), and a growth rate

annual demographic of 2.5%. This rate reaches 4.3% in the cities. Anarchic urbanization is one of the most remarkable phenomena of recent years. Thus, the urbanization rate has increased from 52% in 2010 to 57% in 2019. 50% of the Cameroonian population lives in precarious, often illegal, housing neighbourhoods.

In terms of climate, its wide extension in latitude means that it has gone from a monomodal rainfall deficit in the Sahelian agro-ecological zone (SAE) (500 to 800 mm) to a monomodal rainfall (1800 to 2800 mm) in the high savannah and highland ZAEs, a relatively abundant bimodal rainfall (1500 – 2000 mm) in forest ZAEs and a significant monomodal rainfall (3000 – 8000 mm) in coastal ZAEs. The temperature itself varies from one medium to another and is between 20°C and 35°C with a temperature range ranging from 3°C to more than 12°C

At the biological level, Cameroon has six (06) main types of ecosystems, with a great diversity of agro-pastoral production systems. The flora is dominated by the steppe and the Yaérés in the Far North, the savannah in the North, the Adamawa and the highlands in the West, the semi-deciduous forests in the Centre-South, and the evergreen forests and mangroves in the coastal zone. Cameroon ranks fourth in terms of richness of flora and fifth in terms of faunal diversity in Africa with 8300 species of plants, 335 species of mammals (NBSAP II, 2012).

In addition, this floristic and faunal heritage is subject to multiple threats, among the most important of which are illegal and anarchic logging, wildlife and mining, uncontrolled land use for slash-and-burn agriculture and the unsustainable development of agro-industries. The estimated net annual deforestation rate of 0.6% (FAO, 2020) coupled with a low rate of reforestation (0.1%) suggests an increasing decrease in biodiversity.

The contribution of deforestation to climate change and the vulnerability of local and indigenous populations is undeniable. Cameroon has a large forest area that is increasingly degraded by agropastoral activities as well as mining and structuring projects to which

In addition, there is significant population growth. Indeed, the Cameroonian population in 2021 is estimated at about 27 million inhabitants with an average density of 56 hts/km2, which however varies from 7 to 200 inhabitants/km2 depending on the region of the country.

This disparate density is a major determinant of the degradation of arable land and forest landscapes, which is strongly marked in the northern part and the western highlands. However, the majority of Cameroon's rural population is dependent on the livelihoods of agricultural and pastoral activities in a context where landscape and land productivity is increasingly poor, with a risk of intensifying rural exodus.

The problem of forest landscape degradation is real throughout the country, but varies greatly from one agro-ecological zone to another. With a view to strong sustainability, the renewal of forest resources and the reconstitution of degraded plant formations is probably one of the major current challenges that Cameroon is called upon to face in the coming decades, with the amplification of environmental upheavals and climate change.

The challenges inherent in these relate to deforestation, the increase in the erosive potential of rivers and the increase in floods and landslides which induce a new dynamic in the landscape with the acceleration of geomorphological processes. This results in significant environmental risks.

Drought remains discreet and omnipresent in the northern part of the country. It is a constraining factor for populations and a trigger - amplifier of diseases that expose more than 3,000,000 souls (Cameroon Vulnerability Study, 2021).

The seasonal and almost uninterrupted frequency of extreme climatic events for two decades, the instability of the length of the rainy seasons, the recent floods, the recurrent droughts to which Cameroon is increasingly exposed, prove that climate change has ceased to be a purely scientific issue and has become a real and significant problem for our society, requiring urgent measures for the safeguarding and protection of human life.

On the economic level, it is important to note that Cameroon's economy is one of the most diversified in Africa. Although the secondary (22% of GDP) and tertiary (45%) sectors are well developed, the economy is nevertheless mainly based on production sectors: agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry and forestry. Agriculture employs nearly 60% of the population and remains the predominant sector of the national economy both in terms of its contribution to GDP (23%) and in terms of the knock-on effects on other sectors of activity. The main cash crops are cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, bananas, and pepper.

The contribution of the mining sector to GDP remains negligible despite significant potential identified and exploited. Cameroon has at least 52 types of mineral resources and the strategy is based on the development of at least 30% of these resources. Mining activities involve exploration, exploitation and processing.

The industrial sector accounts for nearly a third of GDP. He produces mainly for the local market.

Continent	Africa
Sub-Region	Central Africa
Coordinates	2° - 13° latitude North, 9° - 16° longitude East
Area	• 42nd in the world • 475,650 km2 • Forest cover: 20 million ha • Cultivated area: 3.257 million ha • Land: 98.8% • Water: 1.2%
Ribs	400 km
Borders	Central African Republic 822 km (East), Chad 1,122 km (East and North-East), Republic of Congo 520 km (South-East), Equatorial Guinea 183 km (South), Gabon 298 km (South), Nigeria 1,720 km (West and North-West)
Maximum altitude	4,095 m (Mount Cameroon)
Minimum altitude	0 m (Atlantic Ocean)
Longest watercourse	Sanaga (900 km)
More large body of water	Lake Chad

First of all, it should be noted that the climate constraint is already exerting increased pressure on the main sectors that feed the national budget, increasing social vulnerabilities and contributing to the degradation of the infrastructure necessary for economic activity. Moreover, the fight against the effects of climate change reveals the need for additional financial resources for both adaptation and mitigation, in addition to those necessary for the already known imperatives of development. To succeed in the transformational transformation towards a low-carbon economy, significant investments are needed to implement the appropriate technologies, targeting all sectors at stake. The necessary funding will support the implementation of programmes and projects in line with the commitments made, respecting a distribution that takes into account the most emitting sectors and the most vulnerable agro-ecological zones.

To this end, Cameroon's National Development Strategy 2020-2030 must absolutely be put into perspective in the context of the revision of this NDC. The reason is simple, the country is planning a profound structural transformation of its economy, whose growth must be close to double digits.

This requires an industrialization strategy based on increased processing of natural resources and a gradual reduction in imports in favor of exports of manufactured or semi-finished products. This ambition focuses primarily on the market of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), estimated at about 300 million inhabitants. The foreseeable consequence of this strategic orientation in the case of business as usual is an unprecedented pressure on edaphic resources, water resources and biomass, both in terms of abstraction and degradation due to pollution and more particularly to greenhouse gas emissions.

To reconcile its legitimate ambitions for economic growth with the imperatives of combating global warming and to meet its commitments made under its NDC, the Government has dedicated one of the overall objectives of the SND30 to the fight against climate change: *"Strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and management."*

to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development".

Thus, with regard to **the energy sector**, the country intends to continue its policy of developing an energy mix based on hydroelectric energy, photovoltaics, gas-based thermal energy and energy from biomass. For the rural sector, the Government has opted for an intensification policy promoting the most innovative technologies, particularly climate resilient. With regard to waste, it is planned to implement a national waste strategy in the wake of the promotion of corporate social responsibility.

Like other Central African countries located around the Gulf of Guinea, Cameroon has significant offshore and onshore oil deposits, most of which are not yet discovered. It plans to intensify its exploration efforts to increase its reserves and increase its oil and gas production, with an emphasis on the new onshore basins in the northern part of the country, in particular (p. 45). [1] The exploitation of certain basins has been postponed due to the fall in the price of a barrel of oil. In order to meet its commitments made under its NDC, Cameroon must absolutely attract investors to explore and develop structuring projects involving hydroelectricity, gas and other clean energies such as hydrogen and ammonia.

As for the **forestry subsector**, the forests of the Congo Basin, of which about 12% of the area is in Cameroon, have a vital role in regulating GHGs and carbon dioxide, in addition to playing a decisive role in the regulation of the regional climate and the water cycle. In order for this forest massif to continue to play this vital role for humanity, the international community must immediately redeploy with greater determination and method the various instruments capable of contributing effectively to mitigation and adaptation efforts. More than some countries in the sub-region, the

[1] Proven gas reserves in Cameroon are estimated at 157 billion m3 according to the National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH);

support that Cameroon needs to meet its commitments under its NDC is crucial.

While the continent's urban population growth rate was 5.4% in 2015, Central Africa had a rate of 6.2%. These figures imply at least two challenges: the first is the food security of an urban population whose need for food products is growing rapidly. In its role as the undisputed breadbasket of Central Africa, Cameroon exerts more pressure than other countries in the sub-region on its natural resources and biomass to continue to meet the growing demand for food in its domestic market but also in those of neighbouring countries.

With regard **to the solid mining subsector**, with the recent creation of SONAMINES, one could read the Government's desire to finally develop this subsector. [2] The iron ore is essentially made up of the Nkout deposit, estimated at 2 billion tons, expandable to 4 billion tons on the one hand, and the Mbalam iron basin, whose annual production capacity would be 40 million tons over 12 years in its first phase of development. The country's rutile reserves are estimated at 3 million tons, the second largest potential in the world after Sierra Leone. As for alumina ore, one-fifth of the bauxite plateaus explored in 2020 by Canyon Resources have reserves estimated at 892 million tonnes, including 250 million tonnes of very high aluminium content.

If the country were to implement these large-scale mining projects without further ado, the consequences on the environment, despite the usual mitigation measures, would be considerable. It should be noted that more than 70% of the country's mineral reserves are located in forests. Cameroon's technical and financial partners should support it so that substantial resources are mobilized to implement harvesting techniques that are as least harmful as possible to the balance of the forests.

[2] In 2017, mining and quarrying contributed only 1.7% of the financial flows of the extractive industries sector. *https:www.agenceecofin.com/mines/2804-76122-potentiel-minier-sous-exploite- 3rd-part-the-case-of-cameroon*

Two other challenges exacerbate Cameroon's vulnerabilities. In terms of physical environments, the critical situation of the northern regions of the country in the face of climate change should be noted. This results in recurrent droughts and various extreme climatic phenomena. Thus, in the Far North region alone, which suffers from a cereal deficit of 30,000 tons, the food insecurity rate is 33.6%. The presence of refugees (57,000) and displaced persons (223,642) also puts a strong pressure on natural resources such as water points and pastures (SNADDT, Diagnosis 2018). The socio-economic implications of these vulnerabilities are manifold. To respond to the induced economic crises, the State logically devotes most of its modest financial resources to social problems related to health, food security and post-disaster emergencies.

As long as the resilience of the Sudano-Sahelian regions of the country and, to a lesser extent, that of the western and north-western regions is not significantly improved, the State's own resources needed to address the challenges related to climate change will not be able to meet the challenges at hand.

In terms of security, it is known that Cameroon is facing instability in two agro-ecological zones most exposed to the effects of climate change, the Far North region, which is plagued by attacks by the Boko Haram sect, and the North-West and South-West regions, which are shaken by the abuses of Anglophone separatists. The financial resources mobilized by the state to restore peace in these regions where instability tends to become endemic have largely contributed to eroding the resilience of the country's economy. The current health crisis has accentuated the weakening of an economy already destabilized by the combined effects of climate change and security crises. Without a very strong political will and international support commensurate with the challenges analysed above, the country's commitments made under its NDC may not be met.

In view of the table presented above, the country therefore plans to mobilize all relevant means for this purpose: financing, technology transfer and capacity-building to meet its international commitments and achieve its socio-economic development objectives.

3. Vision of the Cameroon for the climate change and the NDC revision process

Cameroon's vision in its strategy of inclusive response to the impacts of climate change is summed up in the slogan: "*transforming climate constraint into development opportunities*".

In the context of adaptation, Cameroon's vision according to its National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC) states that by *2035, "climate change in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones is fully integrated into the country's sustainable development, thereby reducing its vulnerability, and even turning the problem of climate change into a solution/opportunity for development. Thus, Cameroonians, especially women, children and vulnerable people and the country's economic sectors, are acquiring greater resilience and a greater capacity to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change* ."

This view is based on the theory of inverse determinism, which assumes that positive structural socioeconomic transformations can be triggered by a concerted concern to overcome the constraints of the physical environment. Climate change can therefore be a real opportunity to capitalize on the transition to a green economy and the fight against poverty, but beyond that, strengthen the social cement through the social solidarity necessary to reduce differential vulnerabilities.

To reconcile its legitimate ambitions for economic growth with the imperatives to reverse the negative effects of climate change and meet the commitments made under its NDC, the Government has dedicated one of the overall objectives of the NSD30 to the fight against climate change: *"Strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and environmental management to ensure economic growth and sustainable and inclusive social development"*.

By considering both mitigation and adaptation objectives, the related policies and regulatory implementation tools require adaptations, reinforcements and new creations. These policies must

as far as possible, the climate constraint can be taken into account in the design and elaboration of development policies in general.

4. Mitigation Component

4.1 National greenhouse gas emissions

In 2010, the agriculture sector remained the largest source of GHG emissions with 24074.61 Gg CO2 eq, or 69% of total emissions (Fig.1). The Energy sector is in second place, accounting for 18% of emissions, followed by the waste sector with 12%. The Industrial Processes and Product Utilization (IPUP) sector comes last with 1%. *(IGES TCN national report, 2020).*

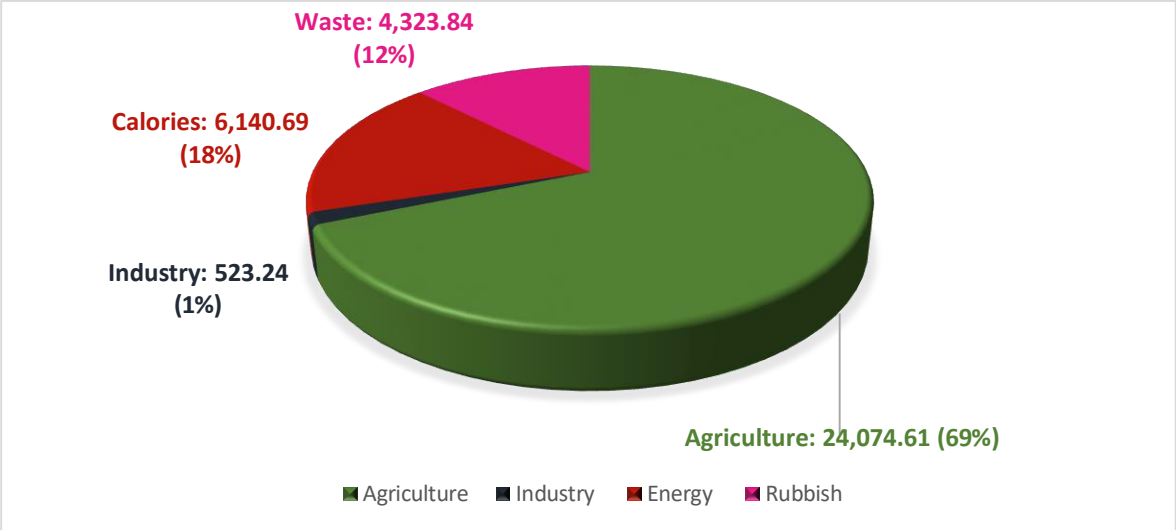

Fig. 1: Percentage of GHG emissions by sector in 2010 excluding forestry

Figure 2 illustrates the different greenhouse gases (GHGs) by source sector of issuance

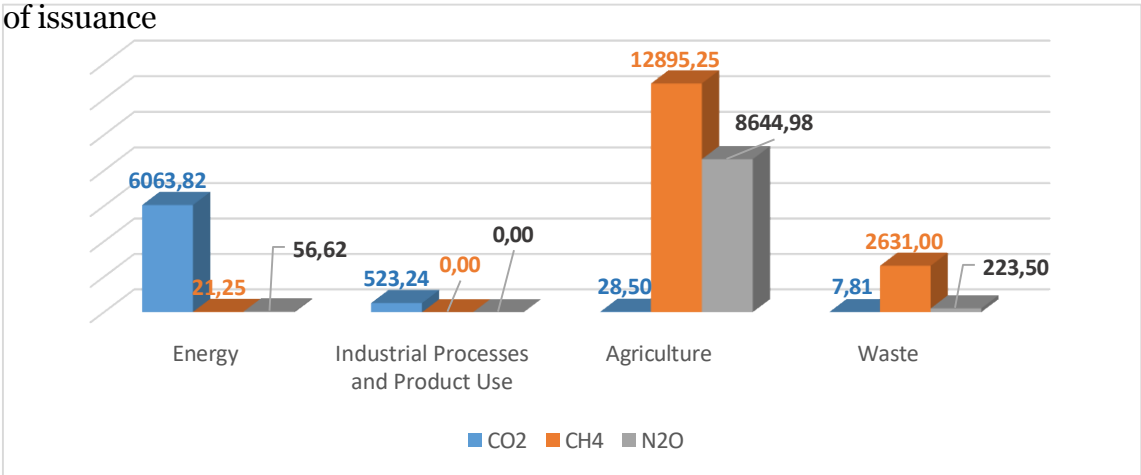

Fig. 2: Emissions by type of GHG (in Gg CO2 eq) for the 2010 base year

4.2 Business As Usual (BAU) scenario

For Cameroon, in a Business As Usual (BAU) scenario, GHG emissions reach 119,085 Gg CO2 eq in 2030, an increase of 71% compared to 2010, the base year when emissions are around 34,933 Gg CO2 eq (Fig.3).

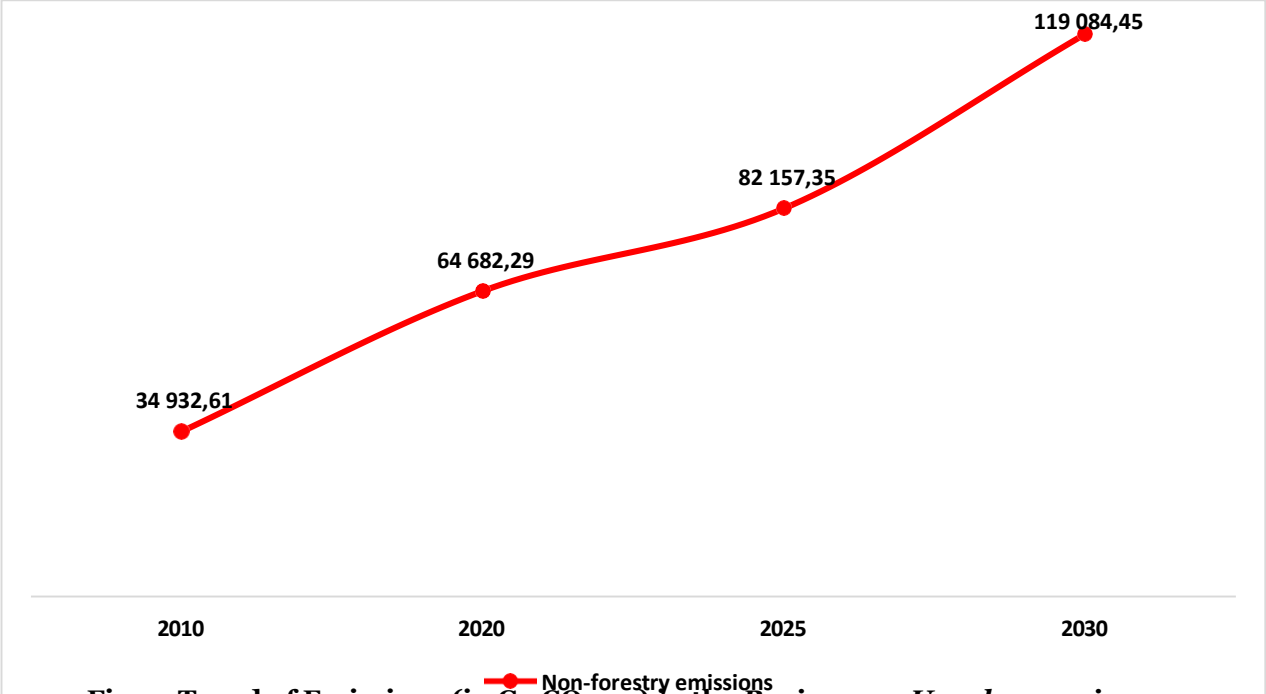

Fig. 3: Trend of Emissions (in Gg CO2 eq) in the *Business as Usual scenario*

4.3 Scope and coverage of mitigation actions

In the CDN scenario with measurements taken into account, the increase in emissions is contained to 104,187 Gg CO2 eq in 2030, an increase of 66% compared to 2010 (34,933 Gg CO2 eq) and a reduction of 12% compared to the BAU scenario.

In the same scenario, but this time with additional measures, the increase in emissions is contained to 76,826 Gg CO2 eq in 2030, i.e. an increase of 55% compared to 2010 and a reduction of 35% compared to the BAU scenario, which represents an absolute reduction of 42,259 Gg CO2 eq (Fig.4).

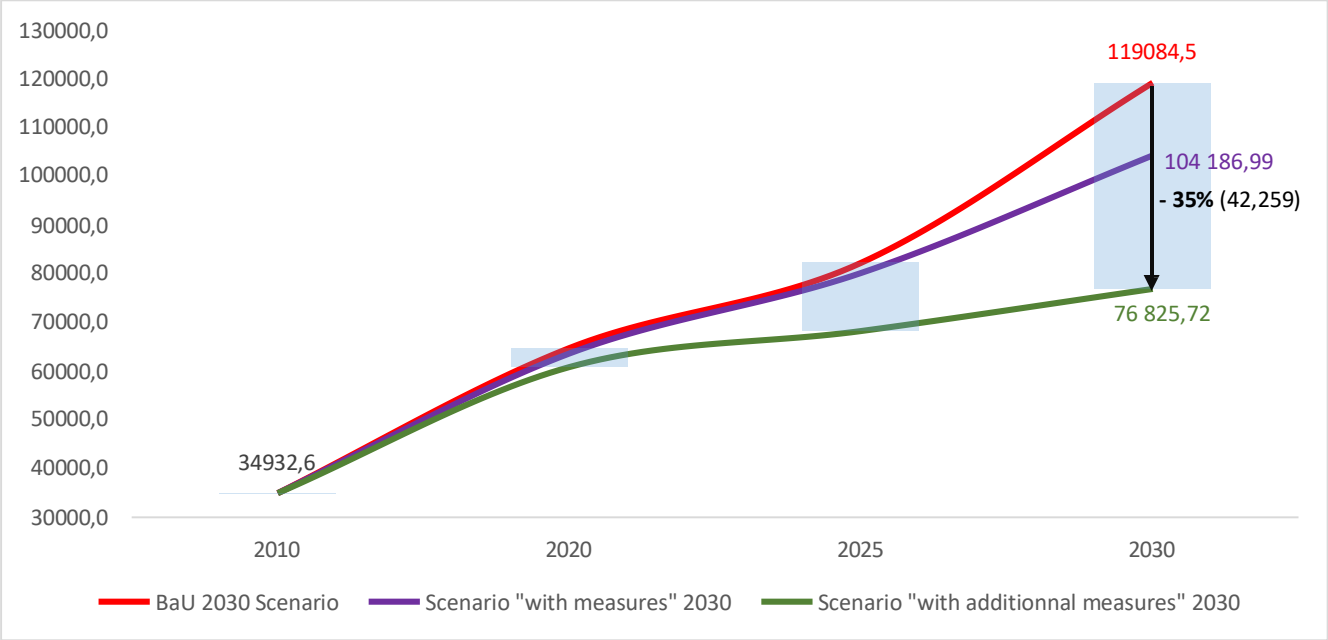

Fig.4: Evolution of emissions (Gg Eq. CO2) of GHGs in Cameroon according to different scenarios

The shares of reduction for each sector in 2030 are presented in the table below:

Table 1: Share of reduction by sector in 2030

Share of Reduction by sector in 2030					
Sectors	**Agriculture**	**CONCEITED**	**Energy**	**Rubbish**	**Total**
Quantity reduction (Gg Eq CO2)	6808.48	19378.63	13369.85	2701.78	**42258.73**
Each sector's share of the Total reduction (%.)	16.1%	45.9%	31.6%	6.4%	**100.0%**
Share of each sector in relation to to the percentage reduction (%.)	5.7%	16.3%	11.2%	2.3%	**35.5%**

In terms of reduction potential, the forestry sector leads the way, followed by Energy

4.4 Mitigation actions

Cameroon intends to implement the mitigation actions below, based on the guidelines and reduction options in line with the pillars of its National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30) and the SDGs.

Agriculture/Fisheries/Livestock/Forestry

- **Major challenges in the agriculture/livestock/fisheries sector** : (i) The search for self-sufficiency, food security, the development of agro-industry and (ii) the improvement of productivity and competitiveness.
- **Major challenges in the forestry sector** : (i) Sustainable management of forests through the exploitation and development of productive forests within the framework of management plans, (ii) Contribution to economic growth and the fight against poverty through the return of part of tax revenues to local authorities, job creation, the creation of communal forests in the Permanent Forest Domain (DFP) and community forests in the Non-Permanent Forest Domain (DFnP) (iii) Conservation of biodiversity through the strengthening of the national network of protected areas, (iv) Coherence of the land tenure system through zoning plans.
- **KEY MESSAGE** : ***"Agriculture has been and remains the pillar of the country's ambition to emerge, but it is possible and even necessary to limit its carbon impact. Sustainable forest management will increase the carbon sink. This low-carbon growth will bring significant co-benefits (economic and social development, job creation, improvement of the environment and health, etc.).***

Guidance on NDS 30	Mitigation actions selected	Reduction options selected
1) Consistency of planning and Rural land use planning to develop agriculture while limiting deforestation/degradation	- Sustainable development of rural and urban areas; - Strengthening the sustainable management and enhancement of forests and biodiversity, in particular through spatial monitoring of land; -Rehabilitation of degraded land and reforestation of anthropogenic savannahs, and	- Reforestation ; - Sustainable management and assisted forest regeneration

	Strengthening carbon sinks in degraded forests.	
2) Intensification of environmentally friendly agricultural, livestock and fisheries production a nd to limit deforestation / degradation	- Sustainable improvement of agricultural productivity and sustainable management of livestock and fisheries production; - Adaptation of crop calendars and production techniques; - Limitation of methane emissions from rice cultivation by reducing submersion as much as possible; -Strengthening partnerships and collaborations to improve soil productivity, the implementation of agricultural innovations; Developing sustainable, conservatory or sustainable agriculture	Reduction of CH_4 in rice crops
3) Promotion of practices to improve agricultural production capacities and develop the resources of the environment		- Use of nitrification inhibitors; - Fat supplementation in ruminant feed (% DM fat added)

Energy/Waste

- **Major energy challenges**: (i) Improve access to electricity for populations and industries by quadrupling production capacity by 2035 to 6 GW; (ii) increase the use of renewable energy in electricity generation, especially in areas that are difficult to connect to the electricity grid, and (iii) make energy efficiency a national priority.
- **Major waste issues** : Improving urban health, in particular by making waste a resource for energy production
- **KEY MESSAGE** : ***"Increase the share of renewable energies excluding large hydro in the electricity mix to 25% by 2035"***

Guidance on NDS 30	Mitigation actions selected	Reduction options selected
4) Control of the energy consumption of systems through a policy of energy efficiency	- Promotion of energy efficiency; - Implementation of energy efficiency (EE) regulations; - Creation and operationalization of the promotion and from rationalization energy use (APRUE); - Development some economic incentives to promote and remove barriers to investment in EE; - Promoting the purchase of low-emission vehicles and disposing of vehicles	- Efficient lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs; - Efficient lighting with LED; - Efficient lighting with LEDs replacing compact fluorescent lights ; - Energy efficiency in industry; - Efficient office lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs: - Efficient office lighting with LED; - Efficient street lighting; - Service energy efficiency; - Efficient power grids; - Mini off-grid hydropower;

	more polluting through standards, incentives or obligations; - Promotion of low-level modes of transport carbon emissions.	- Express Bus Services
5) Efficient use of resources to move towards a circular economy	- Sustainable and efficient waste management, - Strengthening waste management policies (by 2035, all major cities should have landfills with at least 70% methane capture); - Promoting the development of an economy circular ; - Recovery/use of agricultural and forestry waste; composting; - Recovery/treatment of other waste (sewage treatment plant, faecal sludge.	- Biogas in rural farms substituting non-renewable fuelwood; - Biogas on large farms; - Biogas from industrial wastewater; - Recycling of plastics; - Fuels from municipal solid waste; - Biogas from municipal solid waste; - Composting of municipal solid waste.

6) Development of energy production from from Renewable sources	- Promotion of renewable energies - Adoption of a renewable energy development plan bringing to 25 % the share of renewable energies in the electricity mix; - Establishment of an incentive framework for the development of renewable energies	- Large-grid solar PV; - 100% solar PV isolated small grid; - Solar street lights.

4.4 Information on mitigation efforts

a) Unconditional measures

The unconditional mitigation scenario includes reduction options to which Cameroon commits as part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) taking into account its national context and internal capacities. The unconditional target translates into absolute emissions for 2030 of 104 187 Gg Eq. CO2. The package of unconditional measures, at a cost of approximately USD 25,784.66 million, will reduce projected emissions for the year 2030 by 14,898 Gg Eq. CO2, i.e. 12% of emissions in the BAU 2030 scenario.

b) Overall Objective (unconditional and conditional measures)

Cameroon's revised NDC presents an overall mitigation target of 35% with 32 reduction options in the target sectors (unconditional and conditional measures) by 2030 compared to the baseline scenario (BAU 2030). This new reduction target indicates the country's willingness to revise upwards its mitigation ambition compared to the first version of the NDC (target of 32
% discount). It translates, in absolute terms for 2030, into reduced emissions of 14,898 Gg CO2 eq (unconditional) and a reduction surplus of 27,361 Gg CO2 eq (conditioned) if Cameroon receives the necessary support for the implementation of the proposed additional measures.

5. Information needed for clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC

1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, where applicable, a base year	
Type of contribution	Emissions reduction target backed by action mitigation and adaptation
Long-term national goal on GHG emissions	GHG emissions reduced by 35% compared to a baseline scenario for the target year 2030 and 12% unconditional and 23% conditional on the support of the international community in the form of financing, capacity-building actions and technology transfer.
Target year	2030
Base year	2010

Objective National Development Strategy 2020-2030	Economic growth and structural transformation (increase the annual growth rate from 4.5% to 8.1% on average over the period 202-2030; reduce the trade balance deficit from 8.8% of GDP in 2018 to 3% in 2030); reduction of poverty and underemployment (reducing the poverty rate from 37.5% in 2014 to less than 25% in 2030); environmental preservation and control of climate risks (strengthening actions in the sustainable management of natural resources, strengthening measures to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental management to ensure economic growth and sustainable and inclusive development); strengthening of governance (strengthening the performance of public action with a view to achieving the objectives of the development).
Main sectoral objectives	NDC scenario: (i) greening (intensification, sedentarization) of agricultural policy; (ii) sustainable forest management, (iii) increasing energy supply and improving energy efficiency; (iv) 25% renewable energy in the electricity mix at by 2035.
Ambition of the Contribution	Cameroon's emission reduction target represents a significant effort for a country whose emissions remain insignificant at the international level and whose GDP per capita ranks 99th in the world and 16th in Africa (2020, World Bank).
Fairness of Contribution	The increase in emission reduction ambitions of 35% by 2030 is of the same order or higher than that proposed by comparable countries or the sub-region. This level of commitment takes into account the efforts made or underway to reduce emissions/increase carbon sinks (reforestation, management of sustainable forests).
Quantifiable information on the benchmarks, their values in the base year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) and, where applicable, in the target year.	The benchmark is quantified on the basis of total national emissions greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions For the 2010 base year, the base year emission level is of 34933Gg CO2 eq.
For strategies, plans and actions referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, where policies and measures as elements of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are subject to the	A net reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions of 12% in 2030 compared to the Bisness as Usual (BaU) scenario, with domestic financing from the country. With substantial international support, Cameroon could achieve a 35% reduction in emissions compared to the Business as Usual (BaU) scenario.

paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, the Parties shall provide other relevant information.	
Target relative to the benchmark, expressed numerically, e.g. as a percentage or quantity reduction.	N/A
Information on the data sources used to quantify the reference point(s).	The quantification of the reference indicators was made from data from the national GHG emissions inventory developed following the methodologies and guidelines of the 2006 IPCC as part of the Third National Communication on Climate Change (NCC). It is useful to note that information on the benchmarks may be updated and recalculated due to continuous methodological improvements or the availability of relevant information not previously available. Information on updates will be reported in the UNFCCC reports, including in the biennial transparency reports, starting in 2024,
2. Deadlines and/or implementation deadline	
has. Timeline and/or implementation period, including start and end dates, in accordance with any other relevant decision adopted by the CMA.	2020-2030
b. Whether it's an annual or multi-year goal, as the case may be	2030
3. Scope and coverage	
has. Description General of the mitigation objective	Unconditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 12% (14898 Gg CO2 eq) in 2030 compared to the BAU scenario with the international support levels in force in 2020 increased to 35% (42259Gg CO2 eq) with greater international support.
b. Sectors, gases, categories and basins covered by the Nationally Determined Contribution, including, where appropriate, in accordance with IPCC guidelines.	Cameroon's NDC concerns the entire economy. It reflects all the Anthropogenic emissions and removals as reported in the Third national communication and the first biennial report as defined

	by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Energy, Industrial Processes and Use Products (PIUP) and Waste. The main gases concerned are the greenhouse gases included in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, including CO2, CH4, N2O.
c. How the country Party has taken into account paragraphs 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21.	• Cameroon's NDC, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines, included all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals estimated in greenhouse gas inventories. No source, sink, or activity that was included in the previous version of the NDC has been excluded. The NDC Cameroon focuses its intervention on sectors with high mitigation potential.
d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from the Parties' adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans, including the description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans of the Parties.	NA
4. **Planning Process**	
has. Information on the planning processes that the country Party has undertaken to prepare its NDC and, where applicable, the country Party's implementation plans, including, as applicable:	
i. National institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive way.	The institutional mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of the NDC presents an organizational chart including the roles and qualities of the members from the Prime Minister's services to civil society and vulnerable groups, including sectoral ministries and NGOs. The same is true of the working groups and the monitoring and reporting mechanism, not to mention the national GHG inventory system. This mechanism will ensure the operationalization of the NDC in Cameroon. Each working group will need to benefit from a capacity-building component that will allow for a better flow of information within ministries, between departments and other stakeholders.

II (a). National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.	Geographical position: Thanks to its wide latitudinal (2-13°N over more than 1500km) and meridian (9-16°E over more than 800km) extension over an area of 475,000 km2, Cameroon is bordered to the northwest by Nigeria (over 1,720 km), to the north by Chad (1,122 km), to the east by the Central African Republic (822 km), to the south by Congo (520 km), Gabon (298 km) and Equatorial Guinea (183 km). It has an opening of 364 km of coastline to the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Climate: The contrasting climate of Cameroon is subdivided into two main climatic domains: the equatorial and sub-equatorial domain, in the south, and the tropical domains in the north, both of which have nuances related to the relief (highlands) or the sea. National economy: In Cameroon, agriculture is and remains the predominant sector of the national economy, both in terms of its contribution to GDP and in terms of the knock-on effects on other sectors of activity. The main cash crops are cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and bananas and pepper. Despite proven agricultural potential, Cameroon remains faced with the challenge of adequately feeding a rapidly growing population. Agriculture, which is extremely important for the Cameroonian economy, is naturally sensitive to climatic conditions. However, it is estimated that 72% of the production units (PUs) are multi-purpose (concerned with plant and animal production, and, in the southern part of the country, with forests, 25% specialising in crop production, and 3% specialising in livestock). Cameroon aims to increase the annual growth rate from 4.5% to 8.1% on average over the period 2020-2030; To bring the growth of the secondary sector (excluding oil) to more than 8% on average; Reduce the trade deficit from 8.8% of GDP in 2018 to 3% in 2030

	Sustainable development: Cameroon plans to strengthen actions in the sustainable management of natural resources; Strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and environmental management to ensure economic growth and sustainable and inclusive development (SDGs 13, 14, 15) Poverty reduction: The Government of Cameroon, in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Statement (DSPL) adopted in 1998, commits to effectively pursuing the fight against poverty in Cameroon in order to significantly and sustainably reduce the proportion of the population living below the poverty line through strong and sustainable economic growth. improved efficiency of spending, appropriately targeted poverty reduction policies and strengthened governance. Reducing the poverty rate from 37.5% in 2014 to less than 25% in 2030; Reducing underemployment from 77% in 2014 to less than 50% in 2030; Raise the Human Capital Index from 0.39 in 2018 to 0.55 and the Human Development Index from 0.39 in 2018 to 0.55 0.52 in 2016 to 0.70 in 2030.
iii (b). Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC.	Cameroon's NDC is developed within an easily verifiable transparency framework. 43 Sectoral reduction options (26 unconditional and 17 conditional) with quantifiable individual reduction targets were identified with their implementation costs. Cameroon has set up a NDC technical group made up of sectoral focal points dedicated to monitoring the implementation of NDC actions. These sectoral focal points have been involved and trained to monitor the implementation of their actions.
iv (c). Other Aspirations and Priorities contextual information recognized when joining the Paris Agreement.	NA
b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the the Paris Agreement, including the	NA

Parties that have agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with paragraphs 16 to 18 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	
c. How was the country Party preparing its NDC informed by the results of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9? of the Paris Agreement.	NA
d. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits in accordance with Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:	
i. How have the economic and social consequences of response measures been taken into account in the development of the NDC	NA

ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also produce mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transportation and the communications c onstruction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fishing.	NA
5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including emissions greenhouse gas emissions and, where appropriate, removals of	
has. Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the national determined contribution of the country party in accordance with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21 and the guidance Accounting adopted by the CMA.	The methodological approach adopted to account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals in Cameroon's NDC is identical to that used in the GHG inventory and is in line with the guidance of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used to report on the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the Determined Contribution to the national level.	The same assumptions and approaches are used to report on the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the NDC.
c. Where appropriate, information on how the country Party will take into account existing methodologies and guidance under the Convention for accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris, if applicable.	Cameroon's current national GHG inventory, developed as part of its third communication, was made in accordance with Decision 24/CP.19 and used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
d. Methodologies and parameters used to estimate anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals.	Methodologies: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Metrics: Global warming potential (GWP) as directed by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). The Global GWP warming potential values used are: CO_2 = 1 (by convention) CH_4 = 25; N_2O = 298; HFCs = 1.5 - 14,800.
e. Sector, category or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches, in accordance with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as appropriate:	
i. Approach to Address Emissions and Subsequent Removals nat ural disturbances on managed land.	All estimates of emissions and removals from Cameroon's national GHG inventory, included in the NDC, were made without a specific approach to exclude emissions from natural disturbances.
ii. Approach used to account for product emissions and removals woody crops harvested.	Informal harvested wood products were estimated
iii. Approach used to address the effects of age group structure in Forests.	The effects of the age class structure in forests have not been taken into account. Consideration.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the Nationally Determined Contribution and, where appropriate, estimate the corresponding emissions and removals, including:	

i. How baselines, baselines and/or baselines, including, where applicable, where applicable, the levels of	The 2010 national GHG emissions inventory and the Business As Usual scenarios were carried out according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines as well as on the basis of information and data received from sectors based on

sector, category or activity specific references, are constructed, including, for example, keys the assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used.	the country's national development strategy for 2030. The mitigation scenarios were developed from data from National Statistics, data on sectoral activities and the use of the *Greenhouse-gases Abatement Costs Model* (GACMO) of GHG emissions by 2030, version of 01 January 2021.
ii. For Parties whose nationally determined contributions contain elements other than greenhouse gases, information on the assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to these elements, the if applicable.	NA
iii. For climate forcers included in Nationally Determined Contributions not covered by the IPCC guidelines, information on how forcers climatic conditions are estimated.	NA
iv. Additional technical information, if need be.	NA
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Cameroon is in favour of participation in the financial and cooperation mechanisms provided for in article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Cameroon also plans to strengthen its capacity for effective participation in Article 6 mechanisms.
6. How the country party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in light of its national situation	

has. How the country Party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances.	Cameroon's revised NDC revises upwards its reduction ambitions compared to the first version of its NDC, indicating a 35% reduction target by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario. This reduction target is divided into an unconditional target of 12% and conditions (23%) on the support of the international community. This new commitment reflects Cameroon's strong desire to significantly increase its mitigation ambition when we know that its previous NDC showed a desire to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035.

b. Equity considerations, including fairness thinking.	**Equity** With less than 0.1% of total global GHG emissions in 2010, Cameroon's per capita emissions are very disproportionately low compared to the global average. In addition, the emissions report shows that Cameroon remains a carbon sink with a sequestration capacity twice as high as its emissions. Historically speaking, Cameroon has always had a very low emission rate and an extremely low accumulation of historical emissions compared to those of industrialized countries. This proves Cameroon's very low responsibility for the anthropogenic causes of climate change. The country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change not only because of its exposure, but also because of its overall low adaptive capacity. Nevertheless, by recognizing the common, but differentiated, responsibilities formulated under the UNFCCC and reconfirmed in the Paris Agreement, Cameroon aims to assume a GHG mitigation contribution that is more significant than that which would be consistent with it according to its historical responsibility. This is based on designing an idea of global equity as well and on the observation of the planetary emergency in which humanity as a whole is engaged.
c. How the country Party has dealt with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement.	Cameroon submits an update of its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement for the period 2020-2030, in accordance with Articles 4.2, 4.9 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement, paragraphs 23 and 24 of decision 1/CP.21 and other relevant provisions of the Agreement. The updated NDC represents an improvement over the previous NDC, and shows an increased level of emission reduction ambition compared to the previous NDC.
d. How the country Party has dealt with Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.	In accordance with Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement, Cameroon's updated NDC presents an absolute objective for reducing GHG emissions at the national economic level.
e. How the country Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	NA
7. How the NDC contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	

has. How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.	Cameroon is confident that its updated NDC is in line with the UNFCCC objective and with the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement, as outlined in points 6a and 6b above. Cameroon's NDC represents Cameroon's contribution to the objectives of Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including: stabilizing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous and anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Sections 4 and 6 detail Cameroon's mitigation ambition that will contribute to the achievement of Article 2 of the UNFCCC.
b. How the NDC contributes to the achievement of Article 2(1)(a) and Article 4(1) of the UN Agreement Paris.	Sections 4 and 6 explain Cameroon's ambition to reduce GHG emissions, which will therefore contribute in its own way to the achievement of Article 2 of the UNFCCC.

6. Adaptation Component

Cameroon remains highly vulnerable to climate change due to its exposure, sensitivity and low adaptive capacity. Indeed, global warming is strongly felt and recent climate projection scenarios indicate an increase in temperatures in all five of the country's agro-ecological zones. The Sudano-Sahelian ZAEs in the north will experience a temperature increase of +0.7°C by 2025; +1.2°C in 2035; +2.5°C in 2055; +3.6°C in 2075 and +4.8°C in 2100.
In the remaining four ZAEs, temperature increases will increase from +0.6°C in 2025 to +3.6°C in 2100.

Regarding precipitation, the scenarios forecast a drier and less rainy climate in the Sudano-Sahelian ZAE, with an increase of 0 to +2% and a concentration of rainfall in space and time. On the other hand, despite a warmer and more humid climate, it shows a decrease in rainfall of around -1 to -5% in the High Savannah (Adamawa) and Highlands (highlands) EEZs, then from -2 to 0% in bimodal forest ZAEs, and finally an increase of 0 to +2% in coastal or coastal EEZs between 2021 and 2040 (Vulnerability study, 2021). However, a high variability in future rainfall is expected throughout Cameroon with values of -12 to +20 mm of rain per month (-8 to +17%) in the 2100s.

In addition, in some regions, global warming will lead to reduced crop yields, livestock productivity and water shortages. Extreme weather and climate events such as droughts and floods are expected to be more frequent, with negative impacts on health and human life. However, the Sudano-Sahelian AEZ (exposed to drought, desertification and extreme flooding) and the coastal zone (hard hit by flooding and sea level rise) are the most vulnerable.

Also, climate projections in Cameroon show an increase in the frequency and amplitude of the following extreme events:

- **Droughts** : in the Sudano-Sahelian ZAE. Given the aridity of the climate, droughts will intensify. An average of five droughts per decade will have to be expected for a toll of at least 500 deaths per event in the Sudano-Sahelian ZAEs (Vulnerability Study, 2021).
- **Flooding** : it will increase in number and intensity in the Sudano-Sahelian, coastal and forest ZAEs with bimodal rainfall. Indeed, projections show at least five to ten floods per year depending on the intensity of rainfall (MINEPDED, 2015a, Tchindjang, 2013, Vulnerability Study, 2021);

The significant increase in population (27 million inhabitants) raises many challenges in terms of economic and social well-being, which is largely dependent on the viability of the main development sectors. In addition, the population exposed annually to climatic hazards has increased from 320,000 (MINEPDED 2015) to about 3,000,000 souls (Vulnerability Study, 2021).
The trends observed above augur a number of growing challenges, particularly of an economic and financial, scientific or technological nature. Indeed, the consequences of climate change could reduce Cameroon's efforts aimed at the development of a strong, diversified and competitive economy, as well as the strengthening of national unity, the consolidation of the democratic process; and consequently limit the achievement of the emergence of the "2035 vision".

Based on these findings, it is clear that adaptation to climate change is very important. It is defined as a process that allows societies to adjust in response to changes in their environment, in order to limit the negative impacts of climate change, or even to benefit from positive consequences. Adaptation strategies aim to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of environments, organizations, communities and individuals to the known or anticipated effects of climate change. The implementation of such actions benefits from being combined with measures to combat climate change, which aim in particular to reduce greenhouse gas emissions3.

[3] LIVE IN TOWN (2013). "Adaptation the climate change", *Collectivitesviables.org*, Live in Town December 2013 http://collectivitesviables.org/articles/adaptation-aux-changements-climatiques.aspx

Cameroon's goal and vision for adaptation is that by 2035, *"climate change in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones is fully integrated into the country's sustainable development, thereby reducing its vulnerability, and even turning the problem of climate change into a solution/opportunity for development. Thus, Cameroonians, particularly women, children and vulnerable people and the country's economic sectors, will acquire greater resilience and a greater capacity to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.*

6.1 Adaptation and resilience priorities in Cameroon

Table 2: Adaptation priorities by sector and corresponding SDGs

Sector	Priorities	Corresponding SDGs
Agriculture	- Promote climate-smart agriculture to build resilience and improve investments in adaptation and build community resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change through improved access and connectivity, and food storage - Strengthening the value chain in agriculture	SDG 12
Energy	- Ensuring sustainable energy supply and certifying the climate resilience of energy infrastructure - Ensuring energy security	SDG 7
Infrastructure	- Build climate-resilient infrastructure, including rail systems, airports, and seaports, through the integration of adaptation and resilience measures to improve sustainability. - Supporting Regional Infrastructure and Improving Trade and Building the Resilience of Regional Transportation Corridors - Ensuring the resilience of urban and rural transport systems	SDG 9

Resilience of populations	- Building community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change through improved access and connectivity, and food storage - Developing human skills sensitive to the challenges of climate change - Strengthening social solidarity - Establish a climate change adaptation monitoring mechanism specific to local vulnerabilities - Helping to eradicate extreme poverty	SDG 13 SDG 1
Economy and development	- Reinforce The environment some business for increase investments aimed at the transition to resilient development - Reinforce the mobilization some resources Necessary for Adaptation finance - Support the promotion of circular economy initiatives and Supporting job creation in the waste recycling sector	SDG 8 & SDG 9

6.2- Adaptation projects

All the projects presented correspond to the strategic axes defined by the National Development Strategy 2020-2030, the PNACC as well as the expectations of the revised NDC.

Project 1: Establishment of an observation, information management and warning system on climate risks in Cameroon;

Project 2: Update of the national contingency plan in Cameroon and operationalization of the emergency fund;

Project 3: Development of Climate-Sensitive Land Use Plan;

Project 4: Raising awareness among the population, professionals, administrations and decision-makers on the effects of climate change and on the measures to be taken;

Project 5: Resilience of coastal infrastructure and development systems to the effects of climate change.

6.3 Adaptation-sensitive sectoral projects

This NDC takes into account the priorities of the DTCs and the pillars of the NDS30. It includes 12 adaptation projects developed for a total cost of 15.928 billion CFA francs.

As part of the updated NDC, the 15 sectoral projects have been reviewed, 12 titles have been reformulated and a classification of project sheets by sector has been made for the sake of coherence, and of the priorities of the DTCs by pillars of the SND30 (in annex). For the sake of consistency, three (projects 11, 12 and 20) out of the fifteen projects had a high mitigation potential, so it was decided not to keep them in this portfolio of adaptation projects. The budget projections for the 12 adaptation projects selected. The budget projections of the said sheets amount to 15.928 billion CFA francs for the implementation of 27 adaptation measures that reflect the prioritization of adaptation

Table 3: Distribution of the 15 NCCP Actions (Programs) by Implementation Sector of the Updated NDC

Sector	NCCP Priority Programs/Projects	Number of projects
Industries a nd Services	Project 15: Taking climate change into account in the development of tourism and handicraft activities	1
Infrastructure	Project 7: Adaptation of technical standards for infrastructure construction to the effects of climate change	2
	Project 8: Reducing the vulnerability of urban populations to the effects of climate change	
Rural	Project 16: Development of integrated and climate-resilient agriculture	4
	Project 17: Reducing the vulnerability of livestock to the effects of climate change (REVEECC)	
	Project 18: Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change on the Fisheries Sector	
	Project 19: Reducing the vulnerability of forests to climate change in Cameroon	
Education	Project 6: Climate Change Education, Skills Training and Capacity Building	1
Health	Project 14: Strengthening the Capacity of the National Health System to Adapt to Climate Change	1
Social	Project 13: Strengthening and securing access to water resources and services in a context of climate change.	1
Governance	Project 9: Improving Local Land Governance in Response to Climate Change	2
	Project 10: Adaptation of the national gender policy and reduction of their vulnerability to change climatic	

6.4 Adaptation programs including projections related to adaptation costs.

NDC PROJECTS	Areas of intervention by agro zone (ZAE)	COSTS (CFA billion)	COSTS (US$ billion)
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING		**904,6**	**1,8092**
Project 1: Promotion and development of smart agriculture and resilient to the effects of CCs taking into account the agricultural value chain	All ZAEs	537,1	1,0742
Project 2: Reducing the vulnerability of livestock to the effects of Climate Change	Sahelian ZAE, high Savannahs and highlands	225	0,45
Project 3: Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change on the fishing sector (Coastal, North and Far North)	All ZAEs	142,5	0,285
ENERGY/INDUSTRY AND WASTE		**2567.5**	**5,135**
Project 4: Diversification of the energy supply and strengthening of the Energy efficiency in the context of climate change	All ZAEs	2152,5	4,305
Project 5: Integrated waste management and recovery then Promoting circular economy initiatives	All ZAEs	150	0,3
Project 6: Promotion of low-carbon technologies in industrial processes and tourist and craft activities.	All ZAEs	265	0,53
INFRASTRUCTURE & SANITATION		**3487,7**	6,9754
Project 7: Build climate-resilient infrastructure and strengthen the resilience of national and regional transport systems and corridors.	All ZAEs	3187,7	6,3754
Project 8: Integrated Water Resources Management and Development of Climate-Resilient Sanitation Systems	All ZAEs	300	0,6
DRILLS		525	1,05
Project 9: Reducing damage to forests	forest, coastal and High Savannahs	110	0,22
Project 10: Promoting reforestation and restoration of Degraded forest landscapes	All ZAEs	415	0,83

LAND USE PLANNING / RISK MANAGEMENT		774	1,548
Project 11: Upgrading of national waste collection systems data hydro Weather analysis, from forecasting, information, early warning, and capacity building	All ZAEs	300	0,6
Project 12: Development of ORSEC plans in all regions and operationalization of emergency disaster funds.	All ZAEs	172	0,344
Project 13: Integration of Climate Change and Risk in education and training programmes	All ZAEs	52	0,104
Project 14: Development of land use plans and improvement from the governance Land in answer the Climate Change	All ZAEs	250	0,5
HEALTH & GENDER		**4911,6**	**9,8232**
Project 15: Adaptation of the National Gender and Gender Policy vulnerable and reduced vulnerability to CC	All ZAEs	40,4	0,0808
Project 16: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of the System national health care in the CC	All ZAEs	4871,2	9,97424
CAPACITY BUILDING / COMMUNICATION		**200**	**0,4**
Project 17: Education, Training and Capacity Building all actors in climate change	All ZAEs	200	0,40
SPECIFIC PROJECTS DEDICATED TO THE ZAEs		**2557,6**	**5,1152**
Project 18: Protection and development of the coastline from the effects of climate change	Coastal ZEZ	510,1	1,0202
Project 19: Reducing the vulnerability of urban populations the effects of CC	All ZAEs	1411,2	2,8224
Project 20: Promotion of fodder production and reduction of Agro-pastoral faunal conflicts in the northern zone.	Sudano-Sahelian ZEZ	424,2	0,8484
Project 21: Promotion of agro-ecology and the fight against erosion and erosion land degradation in the highlands.	ZAE, high savannahs & high trays	212,1	0,4242
Total		**15 928**	**31,856**

7. Implementation and Monitoring Framework (MRV)

Cameroon will take the following measures to implement, monitor and, if necessary, update this NDC.

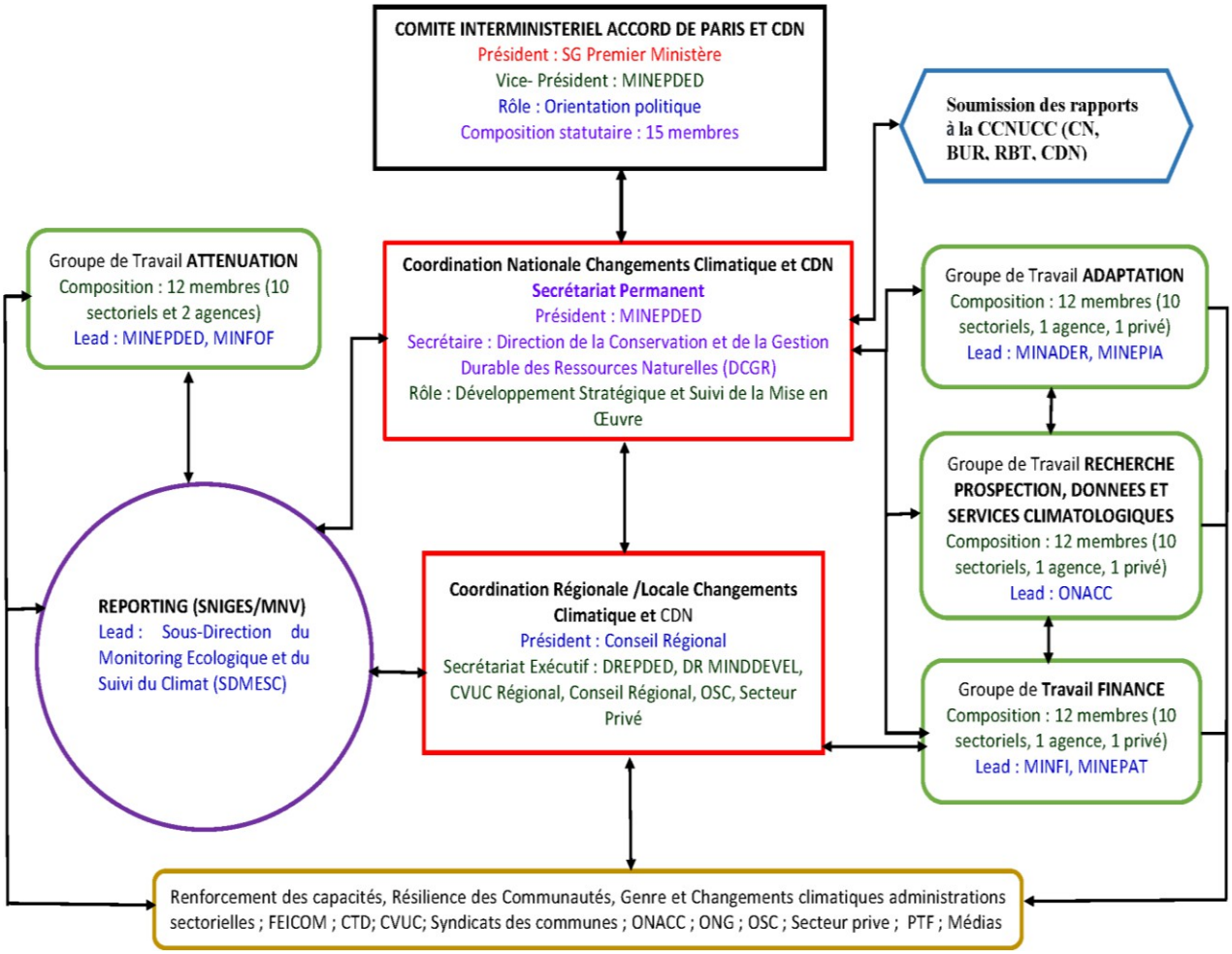

Fig.6: Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the NDC

The institutional mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of the NDC presents an organizational chart including the roles and qualities of the members from the Prime Minister's services to civil society and vulnerable groups, including sectoral ministries and NGOs. The same is true of the working groups and the monitoring and reporting mechanism, not to mention the national GHG inventory system. This mechanism will ensure the operationalization of the NDC in Cameroon. Each working group should benefit from a capacity-building component that will allow for a better flow of information within ministries, between different ministries and other stakeholders.

According to Article 2 of Decree No. 079/CAB/PM of September 5, 2017, the

mission of the interministerial committee is "to coordinate and monitor due diligence

on the implementation of the recommendations of the Paris Agreement on global warming". Decree No. 2020/0998/CAB/PM of 13 March 2020 in its article 3, defines the Interministerial Committee as a
"a multisectoral think tank set up to address a specific and complex issue of a cross-cutting nature involving several administrations and/or other actors in the sectors concerned..." ». According to Decree No. 2020/0998/CAB/PM of March 13, 2020, an interministerial working group is a "multisectoral reflection body established in order to address a specific and complex issue of a transversal nature and involving several administrations and/or other actors in the sectors concerned.

Article 1 of the Decree of 3 October 2012 on the organisation of MINEPDED specifies that MINEPDED is "responsible for the development and implementation of the Government's policy on the environment and nature protection, with a view to sustainable development". As such, it is entirely justified that MINEPDED ensure the coordination of NDCs. It plays a leading role in the follow-up of the NDC while ensuring the proper functioning of the working groups without forgetting international reporting with the UNFCCC.

This proposal integrates for each group, its leader, its composition, partners from parapublic agencies, private agencies, civil society, the transversal composition (representatives of decentralization and communities), ministries representing gender, vulnerable groups and capacity building. The aim is to give the different groups all the necessary scope and also a global vision of the partners they can consult on one issue or another in addition to its statutory members.

Table 4: Roles and responsibilities of different actors in the implementation of the NDC

Actors	Roles	Responsibilities
Committee Interministerial Paris Agreement	Political Guidance and Arbitration Body different stakeholders	Political support for the NDC
MINEPDED and National coordination of the NDC and climate change	Sovereign role: - Development and monitoring of government climate action - Facilitating the implementation of the NDC by other actors - Strategic development and monitoring of actors in the implementation of the NDC - Government Representative to the UNCAC – Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the NDC - Support sector ministries and other stakeholders in the process of integrating CC into NDC strategies and implementation -Lead thematic groups at the national level and report on the progress of the implementation of the NDC at the national and international levels. Contribute to the search for funding related to the implementation of the UNFCCC at the national and international levels - Preparing Cameroon's participation in conferences and other meetings related to climate change - Organize the restitution of conference results /Meetings and other activities	- Serves as the permanent secretariat, which is primarily responsible for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the NDC, although it is the responsibility of all actors. - Technical lead for the implementation of the NDC - Technical body of MINEPDED in charge of monitoring the implementation of the NDC and which may mobilize other technical and/or institutional services to conduct studies, analyses and modelling

	- Promote national capacity building in terms of CC	
Sector Ministries and Groups	- Development and integration of the CC into sectoral policies and strategies Participate effectively in working groups	Translate the strategic priorities of the NDC into their operational planning frameworks
Thematic Working Groups	- Analyze the available information needed related to their thematic area related to the CC - To provide the CNSC with information and advice on all matters relating to their thematic area - Promote capacity building in their thematic area - Support and participate in the search for funding - Monitor the implementation of the NDC in their area and report to the reporting, monitoring and evaluation sub-group - Conducting studies, analysing and modelling, building capacity - Ensure the operationalization of the results of the studies.	Questions related to their thematic area: ▪ Mitigation Working Group ▪ Adaptation Working Group ▪ Climate Finance Working Group ▪ Working group on research and prospections, data, climatological systems coordinated by ONACC
Civil society organizations/other vulnerable groups/gender	- Relay the actions contained in the NDC to the levels of municipalities, chiefdoms and populations - Monitoring and alerting on shortcomings or bad practices observed in the implementation of the NDC - Collaborate with the CNSC to monitor the implementation of the UNCAC	- Contribute to the operationalization of the NDC and the participation of all categories of actors in climate action

Private sector, research centres and universities,	- Integration of the CC and contribution to the translation into action of the commitments in the NDC concerning their sector - Capacity building of staff and adaptation of occupational profiles to new compatible technologies and production methods with the NDC	- Ownership of the NDC and integration of the CC into business planning and investments - They play a complementary role in the analysis and production of data, particularly from a technological innovation?
SNIGES, Monitoring and Evaluation (MRV)	- Tool for calculating and reporting annual global and sectoral GHG emissions - Carbon intensity of GDP and major sectors in 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030 - Annual installed renewable energy capacity - Characterization of adaptation and vulnerability indicators - Monitoring agricultural land use - Coding and tracking of climate change spending and financing	- Monitoring actions and indicators of NDC implementation - Monitoring of climate revenues and spending in the national budget - Tracking overall national climate-related resources, revenues, and expenditures
Communication a nd updating the NDC	- Regular communication campaigns on the NDC from the end of 2021, aimed at DTCs, NGOs, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, the private sector and other key actors - Establishment of a dedicated website on the national climate change policy / CDN, where the above indicators will be published	- Horizontal, vertical and cross-communication - The periodicity of the NDC is 5 years, unless otherwise specified by the COPs

7.1 Technology needs

The assessment of technology needs for the implementation of the NDC is dependent on national priorities in terms of economic and social development. These needs are closely linked to priority sectors and technologies in the fight against climate change.

The table below identifies the clean technologies considered relevant (maximize GHG emission reductions while maximizing the efficiency of the activity), taking into account the country's stage of technological development, with a view to ensuring that the selected technologies are possible with medium-intensity (and therefore at a "reasonable" cost) national "technology" capacity-building.

Sectors	Technology
Agriculture	Practice of intermittent irrigation of rice fields (CH_4 reduction of rice)
	Use of nitrification inhibitors
	Fat supplementation in ruminant feed
	Anti-erosion cultivation practices
	Organic farming
	Biofertilizer
	Pyrolysis of agricultural residues (Biochar, biogas, biofuel)
	Manure anaerobic digestion
CONCEITED	Reforestation
	Assisted forest regeneration
	Agroforestry practices
Energy	Biomass Direct combustion for electricity generation
	Onshore wind power for power generation
	Solar Photovoltaic for Power Generation
	Solar thermal
	Small hydropower
	Mini Hydropower
	Energy efficiency in buildings "Low Energy Lamps (LBC)"
	Energy efficiency in industry
	Rapid transit buses
Rubbish	Waste Management (Waste Hierarchy)
	Production of electrical or thermal energy by combustion of waste
	Biogas extraction in slaughterhouses
	Thermal gasification of waste for cogeneration
	Methane collection from landfills for electricity and energy production heat
	Anaerobic composting of solid waste
	Anaerobic biological treatment (liquid waste)
	Capture and torcharge of biogas in landfills

7.2 Financing: need for financial support for the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation components

7.2.1 Financial needs for mitigation

The investments needed for mitigation actions to achieve the 2030 target are estimated at **USD 25,784.66 million, or 12,785 billion CFA francs.** Table 4 provides more details on the financial needs for mitigation

Table 4: Mitigation Investment Costs (USD million)

Sectors	Measurements	Description	Needs in 2026-2030
Sustainable agriculture	Reduction of CH4 emissions from rice crops	Servicing and sustainable use of at least 15% of the potential of developable land and irrigable.	962,4638
		Practice of intermittent irrigation cultivation some Rice fields some Maga and Lagdo production basins	1570
	Supplementation in Fat in Diet so me Ruminants (% of fat DM added)	Introduction 12 % from supplementation in Materials Fat in Diet some Ruminants	400
		Stake in place some Conditions of access to livestock feed cattle	395,5
		Development of 12500 ha fodder plantations in the Sudano-Sahelian zone and high Savannahs	597,4
	Use of nitrification inhibitors	5% of farmers use nitrification indicators a t 2030	1501
	Management durable some Agricultural soils	Intensification and sedentarization of integrated and integrated agricultural systems Low carbon	876
	Production of bio-fertilizers and use of nitrification inhibitors	Stake in place some Units composting from capacity fm production of 50 to 100 tons/day in the ten regions of Cameroon	1183

Total Agriculture			**7485,30**
Sustainable forest management	Reforestation/Rehabilitation Degraded ecosystems	Planting of 650000 ha of land Degraded	1203
	Regeneration Assisted some Forests	Prohibition of 3,299,000 ha of forest throughout the territory national	1759

	Securing a nd management of protected areas	Setting up control barriers, training and installation of eco-guards, in order to carry out permanent patrols in the all protected areas.	12,843
Total Forestry			**2974,81**
Energy	Implantation some Mini off-grid hydropower	Stake in place some 600 MW hydroelectric power plants power	2100
	Production from Solar energy	Installation of 400 MW solar power plants	1250
	Solar street light	Installation of 50,000 solar streetlights in communities with limited or inaccessible access to the grid electrical	800
	Express Bus Services	Entry into circulation in the cities of Douala and Yaoundé of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	3198,565
	Promotion some Electric cars	Replacement of 5% of fossil fuel vehicles by cars electric vehicles by 2030	1500
	Efficient lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs	Efficient lighting installation 20 million compact fluorescent bulbs	195
	Efficient lighting with LEDs	Efficient lighting installation of 20 million LED bulbs	193
	Efficiency Energy industry	Reduction from the consumption energy sector by 15%	1145
	Efficiency energetic service: Lighting of the offices	Efficient lighting installation of 2 million compact fluorescent and LED bulbs	21
	Efficient street lighting	Energy efficiency: efficient street lighting installation of 1,000,000 thousand low light points consumption	390
	Alternative energies to firewood	Substitution of 10% of the quantity of wood by biogas in large farms, rural farms and households	160
	Low-carbon city	Promote the creation of low-energy districts and self-consumption efficient buildings in the metropolises of Yaoundé and Duala	3100
	Production and Extension of Improved Cookstoves and Natural gas (methane)	Distribution 500 000 improved stoves in the Sudano-Sahelian	50

	Efficient power grids	Implementation of a driving system relia ble and efficient power grid	200

Total Energy			**14322,56**
Rubbish	Creation some Landfills	Stake in place some inter-municipal centres for the management of waste in the ten regions of Cameroon	86
	Biogas in the Farms Rural	Installation of biodigesters in 10% rural farms	49
	Biogas in the large farms	Installation of biodigesters in 5% of large farms	125
	Plastics Recycling	Setting up plastic waste collection and recycling units	157
	Fuel from municipal solid waste	Fuel collection and recovery in waste treatment plants Municipal Solids	212
	Biogas from some rubbish Municipal Solids	Collection and recovery of biogas in waste some rubbish Municipal Solids	80,99
	Biogas from industrial wastewater	Biogas collection and recovery in industrial wastewater waste treatment plants	100
	Biogas from some rubbish Municipal fluids	Collection and recovery of biogas in waste some rubbish Municipal fluids	50
	Composting some rubbish Municipal Solids	Valorization some Organic waste for agricultural purposes	122
	Establishment of a circular economy in Cameroon.	Operationalization of the waste market and implementation of alternative solutions in order to create A resource-saving and environmentally friendly economy	20
Total Waste			**1001,99**
Total			**25784,66**

By 2030, the share of investment for mitigation is estimated at **USD 25,784.66 million**. This amount is distributed according to the country's priority actions in terms of climate change and development. The Energy sector has the largest amount with 14322.56 million USD. The Agriculture sector totals USD 7485.3 million, the rest is distributed to the tune of USD 2974.84 for the Forestry sector and USD 1001.99 for the Waste sector.

7.2.2 Financial needs for adaptation

The necessary investments to be devoted to adaptation actions are estimated at **USD 31,856 million, or 15,928 billion CFA francs**. Table 5 provides more details on this subject.

Table 5: Adaptation Investment Costs (USD million)

Sectors	Interventions/Investments 2021-2030 (USD billion)
Agriculture, livestock, fishing	1,8092
Energy/Industry and Waste	5,135
Infrastructure & sanitation	6,9754
Drills	1,05
Land Use Planning / Risk Management	1,548
Health & Gender	9,8232
Capacity Building / Communication	0,4
Specific projects dedicated to ZAEs	5,1152
TOTAL	31,856

7.2.3 Resource mobilization

The total cost of the investments to be made to achieve the objectives expected under this NDC in 2030 amounts to **USD 57,640 million, or FCA 28,713 billion**. Cameroon intends to mobilize public and private resources (finance, technology, human resources, etc.), both domestically and internationally, for the implementation of the actions of this NDC.

In terms of domestic public sources, during the period 2015-2020, Cameroon mobilized about USD 162.35 million for activities planned or related to the implementation of commitments made under the Paris Agreement. This effort certainly represents 70.84% of the total national and international funding devoted to these activities during this period, but it is largely insufficient in relation to the needs of unconditional activities.

For this reason and in accordance with the option taken in the previous version of the NDC, the country intends to increase its budgetary financing for climate actions, either through direct budgetary expenditure or through specific funds provided in particular by the State budget. In this regard, Cameroon intends to gradually strengthen the consideration of

financing of mitigation and adaptation actions in its general and sectoral reference, framing and planning documents and instruments in order to achieve a better integration of climate change issues in the financing of its development actions.

In parallel with this effort, the country will explore the possibilities of generating new revenues that can contribute to the financing of the activities of this NDC, for example by using appropriate fiscal instruments (taxes, duties, obligations, levies, environmental taxation, etc.). The possibility of using other fiscal tools (grants, tax breaks, guarantees, etc.) to encourage private investment compatible with the objectives of the NDC could also be considered.

So far, the involvement of the private sector in mobilizing resources for mitigation and adaptation actions in Cameroon has been timid. In view of this observation, the participation of the private sector is one of the main challenges in the implementation of this NDC.

Cameroon will therefore, more than in the past, have to mobilize the contribution of international and domestic private actors (private companies, private donors) in the planning and implementation of climate change interventions. To this end, Cameroon will strive to create a favourable environment to attract private resources, in particular by creating or improving the attractiveness of the country's general business environment as well as that of the investment environment specific to the actions of the NDC.

These will include improving trade regulations and procedures, improving infrastructure, providing non-financial incentives (capacity building, technical assistance, demonstration or pilot projects, studies, data, etc.), the use of tax incentive tools, etc. It will also be a question of using public funds to catalyze private financial flows, in particular through public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the context of low-carbon and climate-resilient development. Finally, some private investments could contribute to generating carbon assets whose sale at the international level could finance certain actions of this NDC.

During the period 2015-2020, resources mobilized at the international level for activities planned or related to the implementation of the

commitments made under the Paris Agreement have been valued at only about USD 51.41 million. This amount is largely insignificant compared to the support that was expected from the international community in the context of the conditional activities of the NDC.

In light of this observation, Cameroon intends to make more efforts to mobilize resources from bilateral financing, multilateral climate funds and multilateral non-climate funds. In this regard, Cameroon would like to give itself the means to work not only with the major or most prominent resource providers (Green Climate Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, GEF, IFAD, FCPF, Clean Technology Fund, etc.), but also with the other funds from which it is eligible (about thirty active).

In order to ensure effective implementation, these measures are the subject of an action plan accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation mechanism as part of a resource mobilization strategy for the implementation of the NDC.

7.3 Capacity building

Achieving this goal, as well as achieving the ambitions expressed above with respect to domestic public finance and private resources, will require a combination of policy, legal, regulatory, institutional and technical measures that have been approved by the stakeholders of the NDC process as part of a resource mobilization plan. These include:

- The strengthening, reform and/or implementation of policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks that are adequate to the requirements of mobilization and optimal management of resources. Reference is made here, for example, to the regulations on environmental taxation and other innovative financing; the accreditation of national entities to the main international funds and the creation, for example, of a national climate fund whose missions would be, among other things, to coordinate the mobilization of resources for the fight against climate change or to devolve this responsibility to accredited national entities. In this context, the accreditation process

of the MINFI and FEICOM in progress and the establishment of the Internal Coordination Committee for Projects related to Climate Finance within MINEPDED are progress. In addition to these two institutions involved in financing the NDC, one at the national level and the other at the regional level, it is envisaged to encourage and facilitate the accreditation of another structure specialized in the financing of adaptation micro-projects.

- Strengthening governance and improving the business climate. These are, on the one hand, measures of various kinds related to participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in the management of funds and, on the other hand, all actions likely to improve Cameroon's rank in the "Doing Business" ranking;
- Capacity building (a) in areas relating to climate change in general (b) in terms of the setting-up, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes eligible for the various funds, and
  (c) research and resource mobilization in accordance with the requirements of the main funds. Capacity-building should lead, inter alia, to the establishment of a bank of projects and programmes that can be the subject of proposals to resource providers;
- Improving communication and developing cooperation and partnerships. The main actions of this chapter are: (a) the development and implementation of an information, communication and lobbying strategy (b), the organisation of high-level lobbying campaigns and round tables of resource providers and in particular the awareness of banks to restructure their portfolios, which should give priority to projects dedicated to the greening of the economy, (c) strengthening regional collaboration for the mobilization of funding within the framework of e.g. organizations such as COMIFAC, LCBC, the Sahel Climate Commission and (d) strengthening collaboration with international organizations, accredited regional and multilateral entities and the implementing entities of the various funds. In this regard, the ongoing collaboration between IUCN and the Government to mobilize a

thirty million USD from the GCF is an example that could spread like wildfire.

- In terms of continuing education, it is envisaged to encourage, in conjunction with the Ministry of Higher Education, the implementation of new curricula capable of addressing the capacity needs arising from the climate finance sector and the greening of the economy.

8. Annexes

Annex 1: List of Adaptation Projects

- Program 01: Upgrade national systems for hydrometeorological data collection, analysis, forecasting, information, early warning, and capacity building;
- Program 02: Update of national, regional and departmental contingency plans, increase and operationalization of the emergency fund;
- Program 03: Development of Climate Risks and Land Use Plan Programs;
- Program 04: Raising awareness among the population, professionals, administrations and decision-makers on the effects of CC and on the measures to be taken;
- Program 05: Protection and development of the coastline against the effects of climate change;
- Program 06: CC Education, Vocational Training and Capacity Building;
- Program 07: Adaptation of technical standards for the construction of infrastructure to the effects of CCs;
- Program 08: Reducing the vulnerability of urban populations to the effects of CC;
- Program 09: Improving Local Land Governance in Response to Climate Change
- Program 10: Adaptation of the national gender policy and reduction of their vulnerability to CC;
- Program 11: CC and integrated management of household waste, collection and recovery
- Program 12: Diversification of energy supply in a context of climate change;
- Program 13: Strengthening and securing access to water resources and sanitation services in a context of climate change
- Program 14: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of the National Health System to Cope with CC;
- Program 15: Consideration of CCs in the development of tourism and craft activities

- Program 16: Development of an integrated and resilient agriculture in the face of the effects of CC;
- Program 17: Reducing the vulnerability of livestock to the effects of climate change;
- Program 18: Reducing the Effects of Climate Change on the Fisheries Sector;
- Program 19: Reducing the vulnerability of forests to climate change in Cameroon;
- Program 20: Consideration of CC in the development of industries in Cameroon;

Appendix 2: Investment cost by sector for 2025 and 2030

Sector	Costs without adaptation in 2020 in millions fr om CFA franc	Investment cost in 2025 in million Francs CFA	Adaptation costs in 2025 in millions fr om CFA franc	Investment cost in 2030 in million Francs CFA	Adaptation costs in 2030 in millions fr om CFA franc
Agriculture	72 652	108 978	36 326	138 038,8	65 386,8
Breeding	29 146	43 719	14 573	55 377,4	26 231,4
Forest and wildlife	14 407	21 610,5	7 203,3	27 373,3	12 966,3
Water and Energy	222 845	334 267,5	111 422,5	423 405,5	200 560,5
Mining and Industries	8 237	12 355,5	4 118,5	15 650,3	7 413,3
Development urban	112 018	168 027	56 009	212 834,2	100 816,2
Human Health	188 815	283 222,5	94 407,5	358 748,5	169 933,5
Infrastructure and transport	408 465	612 697,5	204 232,5	776 083,5	367 618,5
Tourism and leisure	9 079	13 613,5	4 539,5	17 250,1	8 171,1
MINEPDED	6 055	9 082,5	3 027,5	11 504,5	5 449,5
MINFI	51 549	77 323,5	25 774,5	97 943,5	46 394,1
MINDDEVEL	42 535	63 802,5	21 267,5	80 652,7	38 117,7
MINEPAT	51 176	76 764	25 588	97 234,4	46 058,4
MINFI	51 549	77 323,5	25 774,5	97 943,1	46 394,1
MINEREX	27 923	41 884,5	13 961,5	53 053,7	25 130,7
Ministry from the justice	57 489	86 233,5	28 744,5	109 229,1	51 740,1
MINMAP	14 270	21 405	7 135	27 113	12 843
MINDEF	226 333	339 499,5	113 116,5	426 432,6	200 099,7
MINAT	26 697	40 045,5	13 348,5	50 724,3	24 027,3
MINCAF	14 546	21 819	7 273	27 637,4	13 091,
MINAC	3 895	5 842,5	1 947,5	7 400,5	3 505,5
MINEDUB	226 015	339 022,5	113 007,5	425 828,5	199 813,5
MINSEP	62 061	93 091,5	31 030,5	117 915,9	55 854,5
MINPOSTEL	3 189	4 783,5	1 594,5	6 059,1	2 870,1
MINESUP	57 136	85 704	28 568	108 558,4	51 422,4
MINRESI	7 600	11 400	3 800	18 240	6 840
MINCOMMERCE	6 786	10 179	3 393	12 893,4	6 107,4
MINESEC	392 366	588 549	196 183	745 495,4	353 129,4
MINJEC	22 750	34 125	11 375	43 225	20 475
MINMIDT	8 237	12 355,5	4 118,5	15 650,3	7 413,3
MINEFOP	19 007	28 510,5	9 503,5	36 113,3	17 106,3
MINHDU	112 018	168 027	56 009	212 834,2	100 816,2
MINPMEESA	8 819	13 228,5	4 409,5	16 756,1	7 937,1
MINTSS	5 085	7 627,5	2 542,5	9 661,5	4 576,5
MINAS	9 798	14 697	4 899	18 616,2	8 818,2
MINPROFF	7 349	11 023,5	3 674,5	13 963,1	6 614,1
MINFOPRA	9 332	13 998	4 666	17 730,8	8 398,8

Annex 3: Budget Planning for Mitigation Actions ($ millions)

	Agriculture	Forestry	Energy	Rubbish	Total
	2021-2025				
	3131,41	1 355,96	4 872,97	400,99	9 360,34
	2026-2030				
	4353,89	1 618,85	9 449,59	601	16 023,33
Total	7 485,30	2 974,81	14 322,56	1 001,99	25 784,66

Appendix 4: List of Mitigation Measures

- Biogas in rural farms substituting non-renewable fuelwood;
- Biogas from industrial wastewater;
- Biogas from municipal solid waste;
- Fuels from municipal solid waste;
- Municipal Solid Waste Composting
- Efficient office lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs:
- Efficient office lighting with LEDs;
- Efficient lighting with LED;
- Efficient lighting with LEDs replacing compact fluorescent lights;
- Efficient lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs;
- Efficient street lighting;
- Energy efficiency in industry;
- Service energy efficiency;
- Sustainable management and assisted regeneration of forests;
- Solar street lights.
- Biogas on large farms;
- Mini off-grid hydropower;
- Large-grid solar PV;
- 100% solar PV isolated small grid;
- Reforestation;
- Recycling of plastics;
- Reduction of CH_4 in rice crops;
- Efficient power grids;
- Express Bus Services
- Fat supplementation in ruminant feed (% DM fat added)