

**Fostering Reducing Carbon Emissions from
Deforestation and forest Degradation
(REDD), using Convention on Biological
Diversity (CBD) mechanisms: Nigerian-
Cameroonian Trans-boundary
Conservation Areas (TBCAs) in focus**

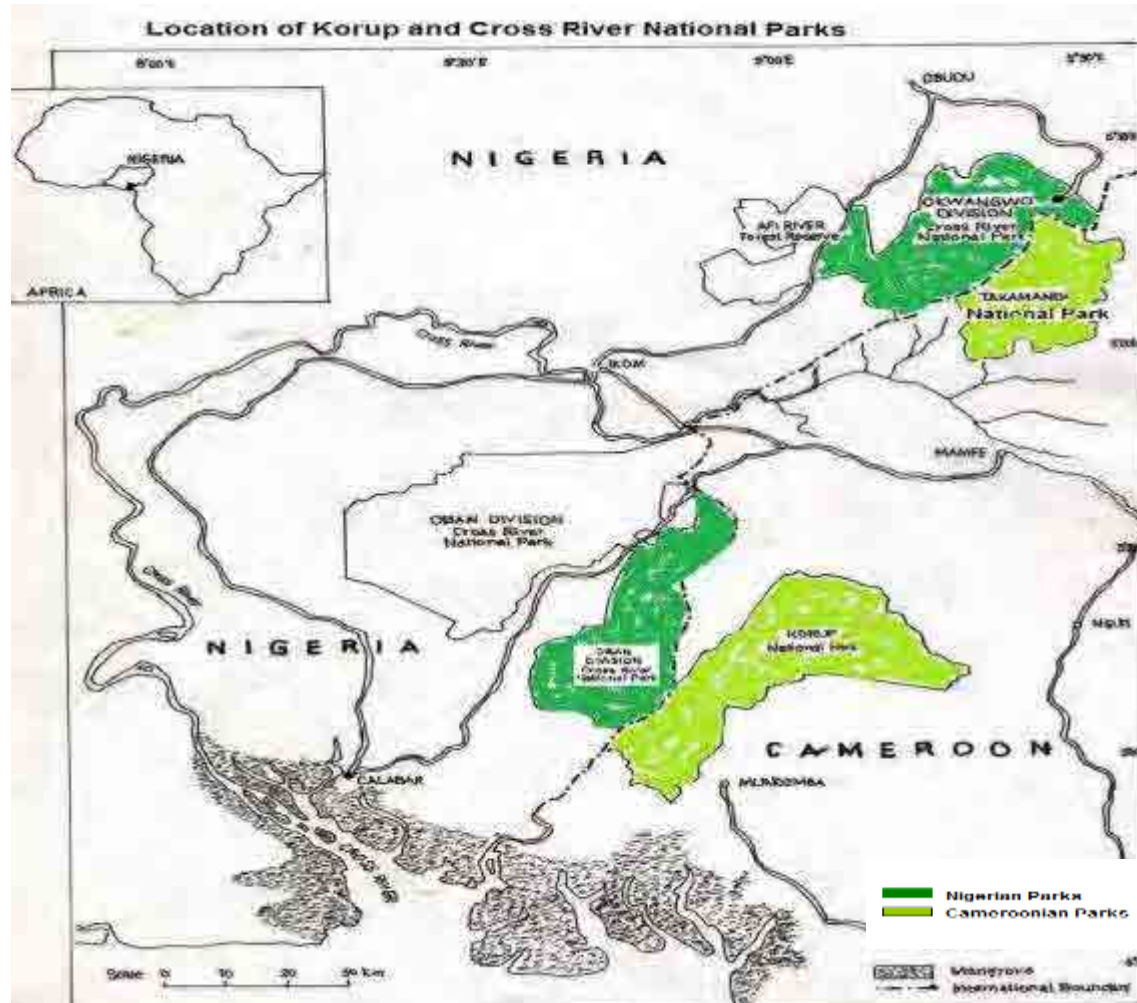
***Edem A. ENIANG¹, O. OLAJIDE¹, Edwin C. EGWALI²
and Clement O. EBIN³**

Introduction

- **Korup National Park (KNP), Southwestern Cameroon and Cross River National Park (CRNP), Southeastern Nigeria are partially contiguous Tropical Rainforest Biodiversity Conservation Areas (TBCAs) of international repute**



Location of KNP, Cameroon and CRNP, Nigeria



Globally threatened biodiversity abound in the area including *Hemidactylus enianqii*



Many species



Purpose of Presentation

- to explore the need to respond to Climate change concerns in West African region
- to find ways to influence Climate change policies in the region as professionals
- to provide a forum to discuss Climate change issues both academic and not
- to lay down the basis for the funding of a west Africa Climate change think tank



Many CBD protocols demand changes in national environmental policies and legislations

- **Article 7:** Identification & Monitoring
- **Article 8:** *In-situ* Conservation
- **Article 9:** *Ex-situ* Conservation
- **Article 12:** Research & Training
- **Article 13:** Public education & Awareness
- **Article 14:** Impact Assessment & Minimizing Adverse impacts
- **Article 15:** Access to genetic resources
- **Article 16:** Access to and transfer of Technology
- **Article 17:** Exchange of information
- **Article 18:** Technical & Scientific cooperation
- **Article 19:** Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its benefits
- **Article 20:** Financial resources

Results

Results of several Quasi-experiments revealed four (4) greatest threats to the PAs namely; uncontrolled subsistence agriculture and occupancy 48%, illegal logging 32%, unsustainable hunting with Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) extraction 15% and unauthorized shifting of PA boundaries 5% .

Challenges of adopting CBD mechanisms for trans-boundary biodiversity conservation



Tropical Moist Forest in the continuous Guinean Forest Zone

- **The CBD mechanisms as applicable and adopted by both PAs having been identified, analyzed and documented has potentials of checking impending threats of climate change and factors promoting forest resilience in favour of Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD). Aside analyzing and modeling datasets from both PAs using Generalized Linear Models for various climatic surfaces of current conditions. The projections to determine the PAs sustainability into future climatic scenario and adoptable REDD mechanisms underscores the need for trans-boundary cooperation**
- **Thus, MINEF Cameroon and Fed. Min. of Environment, Nigeria have to Use adopted CBD mechanisms to foster the establishment of a KNP/ CRNP Trans-boundary NP.**

Recommendations

Formulation of trans-boundary PAs co-financing and cooperation between both nations, creation of new and fortification of existing PA buffers, combined with enforcement of existing environmental policies, are crucial and urgently desired for the region.



CONCLUSION

Bearing in mind the rapidly growing human populations in enclave communities followed by an expanding illegal cross border trade in forest products. Enforcement of national environmental policies and international regulations as provided in extant CBD mechanisms will remain a panacea in this region that is globally acknowledged as biodiversity hotspot.

Thank you for Listening



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