

Bottom-up climate legislation in Cameroon



**Suggestions for a general approach to develop
legislative interventions on climate change
through public consultations**

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Suggestions for a general approach to develop legislative interventions on climate change through public consultations

By Augustine Njamnshi, Christoph Schwarte, Eugene Nforngwa and
Mithika Mwenda with the assistance of Afanyu Yembe Njamnshi and Berenice Ekoli.

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LRI
c/o Simmons & Simmons
CityPoint, One Ropemaker Street
London EC2Y 9SS
www.legalresponse.org

A PDF version is available at: legalresponseinitiative.org

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I. Summary

To implement the Paris climate change agreement at the national level, countries will have to review existing governance frameworks and develop new rules and regulations. This may result in “top-down” legislation that does not reflect the concerns of particularly climate vulnerable groups and communities. Under the umbrella of the African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI), The Cameroon Climate Change Working Group (CCCWG), therefore, organised several stakeholder consultation meetings in Cameroon with a view to developing a demand oriented law review and development approach that values the perspectives of affected people and could potentially be applied in different jurisdictions.

This report summarises the consultation process, outcomes and possible next steps. It does not offer generally applicable findings for Cameroon but presents a general approach that - with the necessary resources and time - could be employed to organise a societal dialogue on a larger representative scale. The meetings had a standardized metric and format (including focus group discussions and a survey) to elicit the views of participants on, first, priority areas for legislative initiatives on climate change in Cameroon, and second, specific features of such interventions.

The participants generally agreed that the negative effects of climate change were increasingly tangible in Cameroon and considered land use and farming the most important sectors for climate related regulatory interventions. Stakeholder participation and the mainstreaming of climate change responses across all national policies are other relevant areas. The main challenges to successful legislative initiatives included corruption, the abuse of power, limited public participation and the subsequent weak implementation of the law.

Based on the consultations, further technical legal work has been carried out. This includes a legal opinion on an issue repeatedly raised by participants - changing rainfall patterns. It addresses the question of how data collected

by the national meteorological service can be made proactively available to farmers and other landholders. The opinion outlines several options and suggests a particular revision of existing rules (Article 101 of Decree No. 2005/118) on the organization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the monitoring of crop related information and early warnings. As the next step in the work under this project CCCWG will organise an in-country round-table dialogue between government, lawyers and civil society stakeholders to discuss this and other legislative proposals.

II. Background and introduction

Climate change has a complex cross-cutting impact on society and many areas of the law. To implement the new agreement on climate change adopted in Paris (the Paris Agreement) and their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), countries will have to review existing law and policy frameworks and develop new rules and regulations. To a large extent, this is a new area for lawmakers all over the world and there are no “one size fits all” solutions. A tailored approach, reflecting the specific needs and circumstances of a jurisdiction is therefore important.

Consequently, there is a growing infrastructure of technical support to help governments in developing country jurisdictions to develop adequate legislative responses to climate change. This includes for example:

- The Climate change Laws of the World database of the Grantham Research Institute and the Sabin Center available at <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/climate-change-laws-of-the-world>
- The NDC Partnership which aims to enhance countries’ access to technical

knowledge and financial support in general, see <http://ndcpartnership.org/>

- The Climate Law and Governance Initiative (CLGI) - a knowledge hub that focuses on legal and institutional responses to climate change: <http://www.climatelawgovernance.org/>
- LRI provides free legal assistance to poor and climate vulnerable developing countries and, in collaboration with UN Environment, is currently building a web-based service platform
- A Law and Climate Change Toolkit to review national laws and undertake reform that is being developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and UN Environment

While technical legal assistance can help governments to develop adequate legislative responses to climate change, it is also important to ensure that new laws and policies for the

implementation of the Paris Agreement reflect society's interests at large. The parties to the Paris Agreement (in Article 7.5) explicitly acknowledge that "adaptation action should follow a country driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems".

In many developing countries, people still rely heavily on the immediate environment for their livelihoods and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Their meaningful integration in decision-making processes on legislative priorities and projects would help to generate fair and equitable outcomes. A demand oriented and community driven law and policy process which values the perspectives of affected groups and communities would strengthen a country's response to climate change, in particular its adaptation efforts. It is more likely that new rules relate to the situation on the ground and are subsequently utilized in practice.

Under the umbrella of the African Climate



Participants during the 4th consultation meeting in Douala

Legislation Initiative (ACLI) – a wider initiative by African parliamentarians and civil society organisations – the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and Legal Response International (LRI) are therefore testing a “bottom-up” law review and development approach on climate change in different African jurisdictions. The project combines “action research” and awareness raising with peer learning and capacity building. It comprises the following three main components:

- Defining legislative priorities for climate adaptation through interviews, surveys, focus group discussions and community consultations, including particularly climate vulnerable groups and communities
- Technical legal advice and assistance to review existing legal frameworks, apply legislative approaches and techniques, and draft rules and regulations
- In-country (round-table) dialogue between government, lawyers and civil society stakeholders to identify concrete legislative initiatives for climate change adaptation

Led by the national chapter of PACJA, the Cameroon Climate Change Working Group (CCCWG), a pilot program has started in Cameroon. Between July 2017 and February 2018 four consultation events were organized to examine the views of different stakeholder groups on the priorities for legislative interventions around climate change. The consultations were made possible through the generous financial support of The Funding Network (TFN) based in the UK and the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN).

This report summarises the project activities and findings to date. It focuses on the initial stage of defining priorities “bottom up” and illustrates how the results can be translated

into specific legal reform initiatives.

III. Stakeholder consultations on climate legislation in Cameroon

Under the theme “Stakeholder consultations on climate change legislation in Cameroon” CCCWG organised four meetings in different cities of Cameroon between July 2017 and February 2018. The meetings took place in Cameroon’s inland capital Yaoundé, its commercial centre Douala, the beach resort and seaport Kribi as well as in Idenau (or Idenao) - a small town at the foot of Mount Cameroon in the South West of the country. The overall goal was to gauge the views of different stakeholders on priorities for domestic climate change legislation in Cameroon, appropriate approaches and also potential barriers.

The findings outlined in this report only provide a snapshot analysis and do not claim to represent public opinion in Cameroon. They are based on very limited stakeholder consultations which do not represent the wider societal dialogue required to determine priorities in a transparent and democratic manner. However, the general approach may provide a blue print to undertake such consultations on a larger – properly resourced – nationwide scale.

I. About Cameroon

Cameroon is a lower-middle-income country (according to the Worldbank classification system) with a population of around 23.3 million people. Its economy is characterised by dependency on natural resources (e.g. timber, aluminium, agriculture, mining). Oil is Cameroon’s main export commodity. The country is often referred to as “Africa

in miniature” for its geological and cultural diversity. Political power is largely in the hands of President Paul Biya (since 1982).

French and English are the official languages of Cameroon. Two regions are anglophone (the North West and South West regions bordering Nigeria), the rest is francophone. While the country has generally enjoyed stability there has recently been a resurgence of calls by former British Southern Cameroonians to secede from French-dominant Cameroon. This has led to violent clashes between separatists and security forces and the imposition of a curfew in the two anglophone regions. Changes in the security situation have also affected and delayed the organisation of meetings under this project.

Climate change is expected to affect Cameroon’s development in two principal ways: first, by disrupting or scaling back economic progress; and second, by amplifying the factors that keep millions in the poverty trap. Cameroon has been a party to the UNFCCC since 1995 and ratified the Paris Agreement in July 2016. (The Agreement entered into force on 4 Nov 2016.) Its NDC estimates that around 320,000 Cameroonians per year are already affected by climate disasters. The most climate vulnerable sectors are indicated as agriculture, and water sanitation and health.¹

There is a wide range of laws, regulations and policies governing different sectors that either contribute to greenhouse gas emissions

or suffer the impacts of climate change. But at present there is neither a specific climate change framework act nor a comprehensive set of rules that would govern conduct in a warming world. Significant government efforts in this context include the establishment of the National Observatory on Climate Change, the recognition of climate change as one of the main challenges to the national economy in “Cameroon Vision 2035” (which sets out the country’s overall policy direction in pursuit of development), and the adoption of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2015.

The Cameroonian NAP formulates the vision that by 2035 climate change becomes fully integrated with the sustainable development of country, reducing vulnerabilities and even transforming the problem into an opportunity. So that all Cameroonians - especially women, children and vulnerable people – as well as the economy gain greater resilience and the capacity to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.²

2. The methodology

In order to generate a better understanding of how people perceive legislative opportunities and priorities in the climate change context CCCWG employed a mix of techniques: focus group discussions and a survey amongst participants of the discussions. All meetings followed the same format: to clarify terminology

¹ République du Cameroun, *Contribution prévue déterminée au plan national (CPDN), Intended nationally determined contribution (INDC), page 10.* All NDCs can be accessed via the interim NDC registry at <http://www4.unfccc.int/Indcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

² République du Cameroun, *Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun, 24 June 2015, page 58.* NAPs from developing countries are available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>

and expectations, sessions opened with a short introduction to the subject areas climate change and legislation. This led to some questions and answers as well as short discussions depending on the knowledge of participants on, for example, the manifestations and causes of climate change.

A facilitator then led a more structured discussion along a set of pre-determined possible questions. Their purpose was to elicit the views of participants on, first, priority areas for legislative initiatives on climate change in Cameroon, and second, the quality of legislative interventions – e.g. the adequate approach, processes or potential barriers. The questions are reproduced in annex I. Some of them vary slightly depending on the audience (i.e. climate affected communities or professional climate “experts” from non-governmental organisations). Focus group discussions are widely recognised

Participants of the 2nd consultation event in Idenau outside the meeting venue



as a method of fact finding in social research. They promote self-disclosure among participants and avoid pre-conceived ideas of the interviewer taking the lead. The facilitator asked open-ended questions, adjusted to the flow of the discussion and the audience, and followed up on selected statements to encourage debate. The language of discussions was non-technical and tailored to the local context. If and when necessary, local language interpreters helped explain concepts and issues under discussion. With the agreement of participants, additional project staff took notes and used mobile phone recordings for backup.

In addition, meeting participants were asked to complete a two-page survey questionnaire to gauge individual opinions. This took about 15 minutes and CCCWG staff helped participants, in particular less-literate ones, in completing it. The questionnaire template has been attached as annex 2. Not all participants, however, were able to return a completed questionnaire that could subsequently be used for the purpose of the survey.

3. The consultation events

A first meeting took place in Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon, on 7 July 2017. It brought together around 21 representatives from different civil society organisations that command particular expertise and experience in national climate change policy, environmental governance and natural resources management. They often operate as “gatekeepers” for local communities. This included several PACJA member organisations.

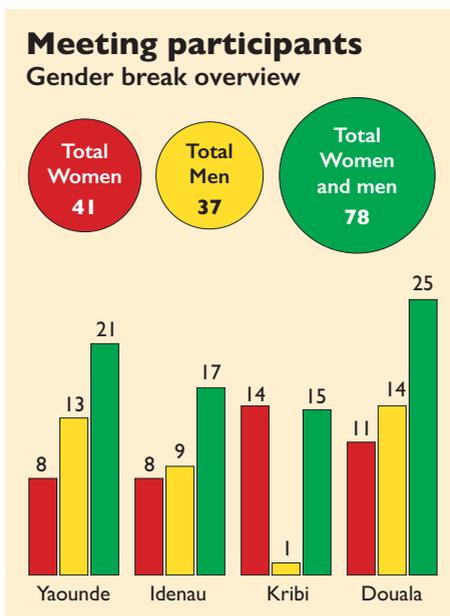
At the beginning of the meeting, CCCWG gave an introduction to the project and the purpose of the consultation. Participants – with an average of more than 10 years’ experience in the field – had a good understanding of the main issues around climate change legislation and governance. As a result, the

vibrant discussion was at times fairly technical and often considered climate change law and policy issues from a good governance point of view. The meeting took half a day.

The second half-day meeting took place in Idenau on 15 July. It was attended by 17 farmers, fisher folk, fish smokers and municipal councillors. Many of them already had a relationship with CCCWG as they participated in previous climate change related projects about, for example, autonomous and facilitated adaptation strategies such as the use of fuel-efficient fish smoking barns. The overall structure and programme of the meeting was the same as in Yaounde but the discussion deliberately focused more on the participants' perceptions and experience of climate change impacts in the region.

Participants at the third meeting in Kribi on 4 August 2017 were mostly women. They were subsistence farmers and micro-business owners. Many of them were affected by different land, infrastructure and property development projects. In addition, the local chief and a member of the traditional council attended the event. Because of participants' low literacy levels CCCWG did - to a large extent - avoid the use of written presentations or materials during that meeting.

Among Cameroon's more than 23 million inhabitants, some communities self-identify as indigenous. This includes "forest peoples", Kirdi mountain communities and the Mbororo



pastoralists which altogether make up around 13% of the population. The last consultation meeting took place in Douala on 24 February 2018 and involved mainly members of indigenous communities drawn from different organisations in and around the city. Their contributions to the discussion reflected observations and experiences related to their ancestral land as well as life in Cameroon's commercial and economic capital.

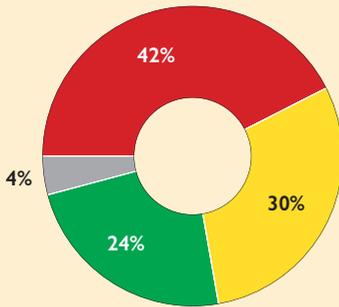
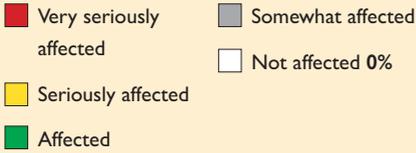
IV. Summary of findings

The following section broadly summarises the dominant views and main trends that emerged during the focus groups discussions and the survey. In line with the order of discussion points it first addresses the main climate change issues where participants saw a need for government intervention, then the possible how of such interventions. The individual survey results are based on a total of 65 completed questionnaires.

I. Priority areas for legislation

During the four consultation meetings the participants, with very few exceptions, generally agreed that climate change was a major

Affected by climate change



problem in Cameroon and its negative effects increasingly tangible across many sectors. This was confirmed by the survey; over two thirds of participants felt that it was a major problem and that they were already seriously affected by its adverse impacts. Sea level rise, unpredictable rains and warmer conditions were described as the main local manifestations of climate change.

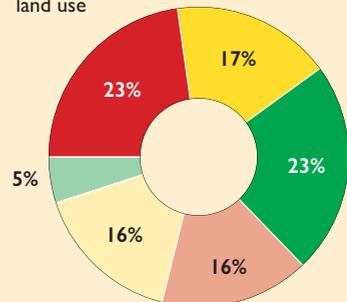
The participants identified floods and coastal erosion, displacement, destruction of fish breeding grounds as well as increased disease prevalence (mainly malaria and typhoid) as significant adverse effects. Overall, however, agriculture – the backbone of Cameroon’s economy employing around 70 per cent of its workforce – and land use were considered the most important sectors for regulatory interventions. They are already affected by a multitude of stressors with the potential to disrupt food and livelihood systems for rural and urban citizens. In Kribi, for example, swathes of farmlands are being taken over by

property development and industrial activities, pushing subsistence farmers and other land users to the margins.

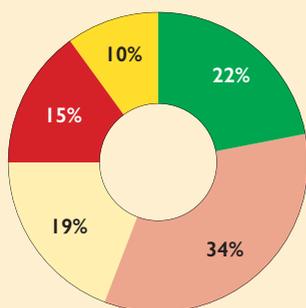
Overall, irregular rainfall that deviates from familiar patterns was most commonly mentioned as a climate change related problem. This has led to a disruption of planting seasons and crop cycles and, consequently, low yields in both the quantity and quality of crops. The majority of Cameroonian farmers are small holders who obtain low yields from small plots of land using traditional methods. They are particularly vulnerable to climate change related changes in precipitation. The availability of easily accessible information on, for example, the duration of expected rainfalls would help them to manage their land; and adapt.

In addition, participants felt that government action was also needed to address climate change in the energy, fisheries, urban development, infrastructure and resource extraction, particularly timber, sectors. New initiatives should address governance

What should be the priority area for climate legislation?



Concern if the Government took legislative action



issues and ensure stakeholder participation through access to information in the policy and law development process as well as subsequent implementation. In their view, such participation provides – at least to some extent – safeguards that citizens’ concerns are reflected and their rights protected.

During the discussions, participants also stressed the need for improved coordination on climate change across government departments. In Cameroon, the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development oversees climate change policy which is often perceived as a predominately environmental issue. However, framing climate change as a general, crosscutting development challenge – possibly supported by legislation – would make it easier to mainstream response measures and engage all relevant authorities (e.g. ministries for infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, tourism, finance etc.).

2. Features of legislative interventions

Participants generally agreed that legislation would be vital in addressing climate change impacts as it can influence and control behaviour, and assign and safeguard rights to citizens. However, citing examples in other areas, they were also concerned that legislative interventions may protect vested interests, lead to an abuse of power, widen the gap between rich and poor or suppress rights and undermine traditional ways of life. Some of them saw climate legislation as an opportunity to address wider issues of governance and justice.

The survey indicates that participants were equally split on the question whether further legislation would overall be a positive or negative development. A total of 41% considered new legislation or the review of existing laws in the light of climate change as, on balance, an enhancement of the legal landscape. 42% felt that new legislative interventions were likely to “make things even worse” for them; 17% did not have a preference.

In the absence of adequate, participatory processes, focus group participants were worried that the government would be unable to address climate change in a way that is inclusive, and considers the “real problems” and the concerns of the most affected people. They argued that adequate legislation is only possible if it is the product of broad consultations. Interventions must not only be effective but equally equitable and legitimate.

Participants in both, the discussions and survey, felt that the current legislative framework in Cameroon was inadequate to address climate change related problems. In the discussions, the view that weak implementation of the law on the books was a significant barrier to effective climate change related rules and regulations

featured prominently. Other issues raised during the consultations, that could undermine future action on climate change included in particular corruption, the infringement of civil and economic rights as well as a lack of public participation.

V. Conclusions and next steps

Cameroon's legal framework addresses many climate change issues implicitly but not in a comprehensive and structured manner. While the lack of adequate legislation may hinder immediate and effective responses to the adverse effects of climate change, it can also be considered as an opportunity for new and "better" laws.

In this context, a meaningful public consultation process is an important tool to fill existing gaps and can also help to address people's concerns regarding further regulatory interventions.

In this respect, the outcomes of the four consultation meetings in Cameroon confirm the premise of this study; that a "bottom up" process is key for equitable outcomes.

The focus group discussion outcomes and survey results were largely congruent. The priority areas for climate action identified during the consultations (agriculture, coastal protection, health) also broadly confirm the vulnerability assessment in the Cameroonian NDC (agriculture, and water sanitation and health). In the public perception, mitigation issues (such as emission controls or renewable

energy) appear to play only a minor role while the use and access to land is clearly the priority area for adequate climate change legislation. Legal reform efforts could cover a wide range of issues such as land reform, food security or subventions for the sector.

One specific issue repeatedly raised by participants concerned the effects of changing and increasingly unpredictable rainfalls. While the national meteorological service collects data on changing weather patterns the relevant information is not shared (in an accessible format) with farmers.

A technical question for law and policy makers in this connection, therefore, is how to integrate an obligation to proactively inform citizens about the quality and scope of expected rainfalls into the existing regulatory landscape. Two LRI legal experts (one an international lawyer and one local practitioner) have addressed the question and provided a legal opinion free of charge.

The advice outlines several options for possible legal interventions.³ It, in particular, refers to Decree No. 2005/118 of 15 April 2005 on the organization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the decree's section 3 on information and rapid alerts. In their view, Article 101 on monitoring crop related information and early warnings could be easily revised to include an obligation to disseminate meteorological data to farmers.

As the next step in the work under this project CCCWG will organise an in-country round-table dialogue between government, lawyers



³ The full advice paper in French is available through the LRI database at: <http://legalresponseinitiative.org/legal-assistance/>

and civil society stakeholders to shape concrete legislative initiatives. The proposed revision (to better inform farmers about the expected rainfall) will be one of the technical proposals. Other concerns which featured prominently in the consultations and could potentially also be addressed through legislation are the protection of food production vis-à-vis other land uses, or the mainstreaming of climate change into wider economic development law and policy.

Land ownership or land reform legislation could, for example, introduce the preferential treatment of smallholders and subsistence farmers or limitations on how much land individuals and institutions can own. An alternative approach would be to enshrine agricultural subsidies in legislation, thus making financial support predictable and consequently enhancing climate change resilience.

Finally, many participants involved in wider societal policy discussions felt that the national discourse in Cameroon framed climate change as a predominately environmental problem. Recognising it as a wider issue - as envisaged in the 2015 National Adaptation Plan - that affects all sectors of society would make it easier to see climate change as a general threat to development but also as an opportunity for development and poverty eradication.

For the purpose of “mainstreaming” climate change into government policy, several countries have established new bodies and institutions (by law). Another approach would be to map the existing governance structure (that already includes the National Observatory on Climate Change), extend existing mandates and focus on improving the exchange and collation of information.



Annex I - Questions

Important

1. Ask open questions – that cannot be answered by “yes” or “no”.
 2. Use the questions to encourage a general discussion but not as a “tick-box”. E.g. feel free to rephrase and there is no need to repeat a question if it has already been discussed.
 3. All participants should join the discussion. So, try to encourage the quiet participants.
1. Posez des questions ouvertes - qui ne peuvent être répondues par “oui” ou “non”.
 2. Utilisez les questions pour encourager une discussion générale, plutôt que comme une “case à cocher”. Par exemple, n’hésitez pas à reformuler les questions, et il n’est pas nécessaire de répéter une question si elle a déjà été discutée.
 3. Tous les participants doivent se joindre à la discussion. Donc essayez d’encourager une participation générale.

Icebreaker questions	Questions brise-glace	Gate-keepers	Community
1 What do you know about climate change?	<i>Que savez-vous des changements climatiques?</i>		●
What else would you like to know about climate change?	<i>Qu’aimeriez-vous savoir sur le changement climatique?</i>		●
Do you work on climate change issues and how?	<i>Travaillez-vous sur les problèmes de changement climatique et à quel niveau?</i>	●	
What is the difference between adaptation and mitigation?	<i>Quelle est la différence entre l’adaptation et l’atténuation?</i>	●	
Priority areas for legislative initiatives on climate change	<i>Domaines prioritaires pour les initiatives législatives sur le changement climatique</i>		
2 How does climate change affect people in Cameroon?	<i>Comment le changement climatique affecte-t-il les gens au Cameroun?</i>	●	●

Questions cont.	Questions cont.	Gate-keepers	Community
How is your life affected by climate change?	<i>Comment votre vie est-elle affectée par le changement climatique?</i>		●
3 What is the biggest climate change problem in Cameroon?	<i>Quel est le plus grand problème lié au changement climatique au Cameroun?</i>	●	●
4 What do you want government to do about climate change in Cameroon?	<i>Qu'attendez-vous du gouvernement pour résoudre les problèmes liés au changement climatique au Cameroun?</i>	●	●
If you were in government what would you do about climate change in Cameroon?	<i>Si vous étiez au gouvernement, quelles mesures mettriez-vous en place pour faire face au changement climatique?</i>	●	●
5 What do you think the government will actually do about climate change?	<i>Quelles mesures le gouvernement va-t-il prendre pour lutter contre le changement climatique?</i>	●	●
6 With limited resources to respond to climate change – what should be the priority?	<i>Avec des ressources limitées pour répondre aux changements climatiques- quelle devrait être la priorité?</i>	●	●
7 How would you address the main climate change problems?	<i>Comment aborderiez-vous les principaux problèmes liés au changement climatique?</i>	●	●

Questions cont.	Questions cont.	Gate-keepers	Community
Quality of legislative responses to climate change	Qualité des réponses législatives aux changements climatiques		
8 If government took action on climate change – what would you be concerned or worried about and why?	<i>Si le gouvernement prenait des mesures pour lutter contre le changement climatique, qu'est-ce que vous craindriez - et pourquoi?</i>	●	●
9 How can the law help to address climate change?	<i>Comment la loi peut-elle aider à lutter contre le changement climatique?</i>	●	●
10 How can the law make things even worse for people and the environment?	<i>Comment la loi peut-elle encore empirer les choses pour les gens et l'environnement?</i>	●	●
11 What areas of the law would you address as a priority and how?	<i>Quels domaines/thématiques de la loi aborderiez-vous en priorité et comment?</i>	●	
If nobody responds promptly could be: How about the law on farming, health, water?	<i>Si personne ne répond, les questions pourraient être: que dire de l'agriculture, de la santé, de l'eau?</i>		
12 Are there examples of laws or government activities that have helped protect human rights and livelihoods?	<i>Y a-t-il des exemples de lois ou activités gouvernementales qui ont contribué à protéger les droits de l'homme et les moyens de subsistance?</i>	●	●
13 How would you balance different interests?	<i>Comment équilibreriez-vous les intérêts différents?</i>	●	●

Questions cont.	Questions cont.	Gate-keepers	Community
If, for example, a dam could generate a lot of electricity without carbon emissions but flood farm land.	<i>Si, par exemple, un barrage peut générer beaucoup d'électricité sans émissions de carbone mais en même temps inonder des terres agricoles.</i>	●	●
How should government decide?	<i>Comment le gouvernement devrait-il décider?</i>		
Conclusion	Conclusion		
14 These discussions feed into deliberations of law and policy makers in Cameroon. Do you have anything to say to them?	<i>Ces discussions alimentent les délibérations des législateurs et des décideurs au Cameroun. Avez-vous des conseils à leur donner?</i>	●	●
15 Is there anything else that should be mentioned?	<i>Y a-t-il d'autres choses à mentionner?</i>	●	●



A member of CCCWG introducing the project to participants of the 3rd meeting in Kribi

Annex 2 - Questionnaire

Stakeholder dialogue on climate change legislation in Cameroon

Survey

The following survey is designed to help us understand climate change concerns and priorities among stakeholders as part of our stakeholder dialogue on climate change legislation in Cameroon. Thank you for invaluable participation in this process.

Your inputs will be treated anonymously but would be reflected in reports that may be shared with our partners and the public. To help us stay in contact, kindly provide the following before beginning the survey. It will take only 10 minutes of your time.

Name

Email Phone

Region of residence Date/time of participation

I How would you describe yourself?

We need a little personal information about you. This information will be used solely for the purpose of analysis and would be kept anonymous throughout the process.

Kindly provide accurate answers to the questions below.

1 How old are you? 18-25 26-35 36-45 Over 45

Please select the appropriate age bracket from the options on the right.

2 What is your gender? Female Male

3 What is your occupational status? Unemployed
 Employed
 Self-employed
 Please specify if other

4 What sector do you work in? Agriculture
 Livestock and fisheries
 Small business
 Research
 Community Service
 Policy and legislation
 Other

Select the option that best describes your major sector of activity

2 Priority areas for legislative initiatives on climate change

1 How big a problem do you consider climate change in Cameroon? 1 2 3 4 5

Rate your opinion on a scale of **1** to **5**, where **1** represents "not a problem" and **5** represent "a very big problem".

2 To what extent are you affected by climate change? Very seriously affected

Seriously affected

Affected

Somewhat affected

Not affected

Select one that applies from the list on the right.

3 If you were in government what would you do about climate change in Cameroon?

Mainstream climate change in development process

Pass and implement climate legislation

Cooperate with other countries

Develop a coherent climate change policy

Other

4 What do you think the government will actually do about climate change?

Mainstream climate change in development process

Pass and implement climate legislation

Cooperate with other countries

Develop a coherent climate change policy

Other

3 Quality of legislative responses to climate change

1 If government took action on climate change – what would you be concerned or worried about and why?

Select as many as apply.

Poor implementation

Low public participation

Violation of rights

Corruption

Other

2 To what extent can the law help to address climate change?

Please select one from the list.

A very great extent

Some extent

Not at all

3 Can the law make things even worse for people and the environment?

Yes No Not sure

4 If you answered yes in 3.3, how concerned are you about the likelihood of the law making things even worse for people and the environment?

Very concerned

Concerned

Somewhat concerned

Not concerned

“ The consultations in Cameroon are an important first step to illustrate how legislation that works for people and the environment could be developed bottom up. The approach should provide guidance and inspiration for law and policy makers in different jurisdictions all over Africa. ”

Awudu Cyprian Mbaya

Executive President

Pan African Parliamentarian Network on Climate Change

