

# PROBLEM ANALYSIS, ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND STATUS OF THE *Prunus africana* CHAIN

## WORKSHOP REPORT



BAMENDA, NOVEMBER 22-23, 2007



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***GCP/RAF/408/EC Mobilisation et renforcement des capacités des petites et moyennes entreprises impliquées dans les filières des produits forestiers non ligneux en Afrique Centrale***

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## **PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

### **Abbreviations**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ANAFOR    |  |
| CF        | Community Forest   |
| CIFOR     | Centre for International Forestry Research               |
| CITES     | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species  |
| FMI       | Forest Management Institutions                           |
| FAO       | Food and Agricultural organisation                       |
| FMO       | Forest Management Officer                                |
| IRAD      | Institute of Agricultural Research for Development       |
| ICRAF     | World Agroforestry Centre                                |
| MAP       | Market Access to the Poor                                |
| MINFoF    | Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife                        |
| MOCAP     | Mount Cameroon Prunus Management Common Initiative Group |
| NGO       | Non Governmental Organisation                            |
| NTFP      | Non Timber Forest Products                               |
| NW        | North West Province                                      |
| NWFP      | Non Wood Forest Products                                 |
| SME       | Small and Medium Size Enterprises                        |
| SNV       | Netherlands Development Organisation                     |
| SW        | South West Province                                      |
| WHINCONET | Western Highlands Nature Conservation Network            |

## **PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

### **I. Background**

Activity. 1.1.1 & 1.1.2; Business problem analysis and assessment of impacts status of the chain, management and commercialisation of *Prunus africana* SMEs in NW and SW

Needs analysis with Community Forests (CFs) as part of work with WHINCONET, included investigations and a Report on illegal *Prunus* harvesting in Kilum Ijim produced in December 2005. Work with the CF Associations, SNV and Whinconet continued, and a Sustainable Harvesting workshop by MOCAP and 3 rapid inventories in Kilum-Ijim were executed in April 07 by Whinconet & SNV. The *Prunus* Conflict Management Workshop in Oku in June 2007, plus interviews with enterprises by SNV and FAO in 2007, indicated that many problems remain for Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) and Community forests in the *prunus* sector. These include:

1. Little information exchange - on resource location, price, quantities, availability of *Prunus*, buyers - between enterprises in the sector
2. Regeneration, control and monitoring essential but not happening
3. Stakeholders and enforcement of Regulations.
4. Need for better understanding the marketing chain and better exploitation of the market for *Prunus*, honey etc.
5. Inventory forest & domesticated stands
6. Meet Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) requirements
7. Promote domestication & regeneration in wild
8. Revision quota/ permit and special products system
9. Enhance market chain; SMEs operations, Quality controls, Increase transformation & processing in Cameroon, increase end user awareness
10. Improve enforcement and decrease illegal activities by enhancing actor collaboration (councils, DO, MINFoF, CFs, harvesters) and use all legal measures available
11. Reinforce role of traditional rulers as forest custodians
12. Increase knowledge of resource (genetics, biodiversity value, alternative harvesting sources and extraction techniques)
13. Improved forest management (bushfires, patrols, grazing restrictions)
14. Capacity building of CF exploiters in benefit sharing, management, transparency/accountability and Simple Management Plans
15. Traceability and Certificates of Origin
16. System of licensed exploiters and permit system clarified for all stakeholders and training in sustainable harvesting sector
17. Lack of transformation and processing in Cameroon means majority of value adding is executed outside of Cameroon
18. Market competitiveness restricted by small number of buyers, high entry barriers and business costs
19. End users unaware of issues raised above

In the face of these problems and in accordance with project GCP/RAF/408/EC, the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) organised a two- day workshop at the Presbyterian Church Centre Bamenda on 22-23<sup>rd</sup> November 2007. This workshop was facilitated by Nzene Sylvester and Marcellus Che of the Western Highlands Nature Conservation Network (WHINCONET)

## **PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

### **II. Objectives of workshop**

- O1. Participatively analyse and verify problems in prunus market, assess major influences (regulatory, economic, institutional, technical, resource/environmental) and bottlenecks in the prunus chain with stakeholders - looking at strengths and weaknesses in chain and areas for strengthening
- O2. Prioritize problem areas/bottlenecks and jointly develop strategies for addressing bottlenecks
- O3. Share information in the sector; resource locations, quantities, prices, buyers, sellers harvesting etc

### **III. Results**

- R1. Joint understanding of issues affecting the market and specific actors in the sector
- R2. Strategies and actions jointly developed to address bottlenecks, for implementation by actors AND project partners
- R3. Provide inputs for Market study and research on capital

### **IV. Methodology/Approach**

The workshop proceeded with a participative approach that includes the following;

- ◆ Introduction to GCP/RAF/408/EC project & partners & Aim of workshop
- ◆ Brainstorming in "same" groups on where coordination/ organisation possibilities are and desired results
- ◆ Presentations
- ◆ Group Presentations in plenary
- ◆ "Mixed groups" develop mechanisms for organisation/coordination.

### **V. Workshop Rules**

1. phones on vibration or off
2. answer calls outside the hall
3. Obtain permission before speaking
4. no side meetings
5. time should be strictly followed
6. stick to subject matter
7. use of simple language and criticise constructively
8. respect others opinions
9. use bold marker judiciously (legibly and cap after use)

### VI. Workshop presentations

The workshop started on 22 November after the arrival of participants and officials from the Ministry of Forestry of Forestry and Wildlife. The *Provincial Delegate of Forestry and Wildlife North West represented by the Provincial Chief of Forestry* welcomed all participants to the workshop. He called on all to be committed so that the objectives set for the workshop could have been attained by the end.

Immediately afterward, the aims, expected results and methodology of the workshop was presented by one of the facilitators. The next item was the introduction, in which every participant presented their names, organisation, membership in organisation and one pertinent problem identified in the prunus sector. After this introduction participants adopted rules to be obeyed during the session.

The workshop proper started with the introduction of the *GCP/RAF/408/EC Mobilisation et renforcement des capacités des petites et moyennes entreprises impliquées dans les filières des produits forestiers non ligneux en Afrique Centrale* project by Mr. Armand Asseng Ze of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in Yaoundé. He highlighted the objectives and approach in which the project will be implemented. This is a three- years project due to end by December 2009 with the main objectives being to increase income of rural communities and to manage Non Wood Forest Products (NWFP) sustainable. The specific objectives are;

- Build the capacity of small and medium size enterprises
- Improve production and harvesting techniques
- Develop a value chain for NWFP
- Promote a Para legal and institutional framework

The role of various partners was cited vis-à-vis the specific objectives. Given that the project is going to be executed in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon, regional approach has been adopted for it implementation. In Cameroon there are four regions and some products have been targeted in the various region. That is why honey and prunus have been selected for the highlands region of Cameroon. He then presented beneficiaries of the project which include SMEs, farmers and local councils. From his presentation, participants wished to know the domain of support to improve production, the specificity of prunus as a species placed on CITES list and actions and the anarchy and illegal exploitation existing in the sector.

The second presentation was by the *Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), on their strategy from 2007 to 2015*. Mr. Bakia Bessong highlighted key areas where the organisation will focus in term of impact areas 1. Production, Income and Employment (PIE) and Access to basic services (BASE). In the PIE the following domains have been focused;

- Market access to the poor (MAP)
- Forest management (timber and non timber forest products)
- Dry land management (cotton and livestock)
- Sustainable tourism

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In the domain of BASE focused is placed on;

- Education
- Water & Sanitation
- Health
- Renewable Energy

Mr. Fon Julius presented SNV strategy on Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP). He started by defining NTFPs, stating their importance, the constraints and opportunities in marketing NTFP and stating the position of SNV in the chain. The role of the SNV is to;

1. Improve institutional framework and governance
  - a. Strengthen national legislations and policies.
  - b. Improve access to finance for NTFP operators.
  - c. Strengthen stakeholder organizations.
  - d. Facilitate SME's operation
2. Improve access to markets for NTFPS
  - a. Improved production systems.
  - b. Create value added to NTFPS.
  - c. Ameliorate commercialization, marketing and information systems.
  - d. Enhance actors' knowledge and entrepreneurship

The next session in the morning was consecrated to presentation of projects within the framework of cooperation between *Biodiversity International (BFW)*, *the Institute of Research for Agricultural Development (IRAD)* and *the University of Dschang (Cameroon)*. In all three projects were presented with the research proposal centred on in-situ conservation, ex-situ conservation and Socio-economic studies and livelihood improvement of *Prunus* dependents populations. In the first presentation, Dr. Marie Louise Avana of the University of Dschang presented the project entitled "*The impact of exploitation and domestication on the evolution of genetic diversity of Prunus africana in Cameroon.*" The findings of her study indicated that more of the community members are domesticating *Prunus* in the Kilum mountain area. The planting material coming from the wildings in the neighbouring forest, while only a negligible percentage is derived from community nurseries. Further she examined at the unsustainable nature of *prunus* exploitation. To her the population is informed of sustainable exploitation technique but is not practicing it both in the natural forest and in plantations. There is overexploitation in all the villages under study. There is no significance difference between the genetic diversity of *Prunus* planted and natural population.

The second project in series of her presentation was entitled "*Understanding the genetic diversity of Prunus africana, a very valuable over-exploited African tree species, for the establishment of gene conservation units and the selection of planting materials.*" This is a three-year project which has just started and has as main objective to support national and trans-boundary *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation strategies, by identifying areas for the establishment of gene reserves and generating guidelines for sustainable use of *P. africana* Forest Genetic Resources. It will cover the following sites in Cameroon; Mt Oku, Mt Cameroon, Kupe-Manenguba, Tchabal Mbabo, GambeTikar.

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Mr. Tenku Simon of IRAD presented the third, titled “*Participatory regeneration survey of Prunus africana in the Mount Cameroon region.*” This is a six months project to assess the impact of exploitation on the regeneration status of *P. africana* in the selected site. He presented his work on propagation so far undertaken and the approach he will employ in the present project. This includes propagation using mycorrhizal in the wild.

The next presenter was Mr. Abdon Awono of Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). He presented highlights of the baseline study that is been undertaken within the framework of the project. Starting from the production to the processing and marketing systems in Cameroon, the sector leaves much to be desired. He then identified major constraints that need redress in the sector. This included the poor harvesting techniques, absence of a harnessed integration between traditional authority and modernity in forest management, timid involvement of Divisional Delegates in determining exploitation quota, low processing techniques of the primary produce, absence of modern domestication techniques and the inexistence of a market information system. On the other hand, he identified some potentialities that could be exploited to boost production. These include initiatives by councils in setting up plantations, increase involvement by some traditional authorities in control of exploitation, harvesting techniques are increasingly disseminated and regeneration by community forest and individuals. He ended up presenting some overlaps in the application of the complex national policy.

Mr. Akagou of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife then presented on the current management and legal status of prunus in Cameroon. He started by introducing what the convention International on Trade in Endangered species (CITES) is all about? He then went on to identify sites where prunus is located in Cameroon and specified those where inventories have been made, with exploitation quotas established. He then identified crucial problems that are a concern to the sector, including threats to suspension from CITES. He ended with potentials that exist in the sector and measures undertaken by the ministry to re-launch it. He was followed by Mr. Mbarga Narcisse of ANAFOR, who made a detailed presentation of CITES functioning. In countries signatory to this convention, it necessitates a management organ and a scientific authority for every species place on the list. For prunus in Cameroon the management organ is the Ministry in charged of forestry and the scientific authority is a national organisation designated for that purpose which is ANAFOR. He went ahead explaining the annexes of the convention. Prunus is placed in annex II that consist of species which are not actually threatened to extinction, but are susceptible to threats if exploitation does not follow a rigorous and strict regulation. He warned that if measures are not adopted to comply with judicious exploitation of prunus from Cameroon, the species could be placed on annex I that consist of species threatened to extinction or are affected by trade. Here trade is more restricted and rigorous to avoid further pressures and threats to their survival. CITES manages species placed on the annexes through the issuing of permits and certificates for export, re-exportation, import and introduction of the species. Export of species placed on Annex I and II are based on the advice of the scientific authority confirming that trading in the species will not be risky to its survival.

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This presentation was followed with a passionate debate on the role of the government vis-à-vis meeting up with the terms of the Convention on International trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Participants were interested in events that led to the suspension of *Prunus* from Cameroon into countries of the European Union (EU). The suspension had been foreseen with the warning that was issued in 2005. The Ministry in charged of forestry resources had the obligation to carryout the inventory. The ministry could not meet with the terms of the letter given the lack of means and personnel to react within the time period. He attributed this to the general instability of personnel in the ministry. Mr. Mbarga Narcisse on his part supported the argument of lack of means within the government circles and went further to blame traders who could have come in to salvage the situation. To him the issue at stake was commercial and is the practised elsewhere that businessmen work hard to see that terms of the convention are met. At this participants wanted to know what is done with the numerous taxes they pay. To this the response is that the government's treasury is one central point where all income generated is kept before the government decides to pay out for prioritised project.

The last two presentations centred on the current situation in the North West Province. *The Divisional Delegate of Forestry and Wildlife for Bui presented the situation of the Kilum/Ijim forest during the Birdlife project and after the project.* The project ended after 15 years, although the local communities still do not have the capacity, knowledge, will or means to sustainably manage resources in their forests like *prunus* - indicating that sustainable forest management and livelihoods is a long term process. *Mr. Tah Kenneth of WHINCONET presented the result of a rapid inventory carried out in part of the forest in 2007.* From the findings all mature *prunus* have been harvested and the trees found can be harvested only in five years. Harvesting methods are unsustainable and natural regeneration is very slow, due largely to human activity in the forest and no human regeneration. The two presentations recommend for a drastic and forceful redress.



## VII. Problem Identification in Same Stakeholders Group

The later part of the first day was dedicated to elaboration of problems existing in the sector. All stakeholders were split into groups with affinity to look at the problems in detail with the underlying causes. These problems were later presented in plenary and debated upon.

### Support Group (donors, capacity builders, research organisations, NGOs)

| Major problems                    | Underlying causes  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Unfavourable policy            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ignorance of legislation</li> <li>▪ Unhealthy taxing mechanism</li> <li>▪ Non respect of regulation</li> <li>▪ Inappropriate check/control mechanism</li> </ul> |
| 2. Inadequate synergy of action   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of statistics/inventory</li> <li>▪ Distrust/Lack of confidence</li> <li>▪ Absence of clear vision</li> <li>▪ Actors not known</li> </ul>                |
| 3. Unfair trade                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimal income derived</li> <li>▪ Lack of market information</li> </ul>   |
| 4. Unsustainability of the sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Little sensitisation</li> <li>▪ Low incomes within communities</li> <li>▪ Insufficient regeneration techniques</li> </ul>                                       |
| 5. Lack of knowledge              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Little quality control</li> <li>▪ Little mastery of appropriate harvesting techniques</li> </ul>  |

This presentation portrayed the view of keen observers who have interest to promote the sector. Observations made were cross cutting and identified causes that when resolve will live all stakeholders in a harmonious position.

### Trader/Exporters Group

| Major problems                                      | Underlying causes  |
|---|--|
| 1. Les prix D'Exportation et Nationaux non attirant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modere sur le plan d'exportation</li> <li>▪ Moins chers sur le plan national</li> </ul>   |
| 2.1 la lourdeur de la reglementation                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ L'obtention de l'agreement</li> <li>▪ La delivrance annuel du permis</li> <li>▪ La non synchronisation du permis et patente</li> <li>▪ Autres documents extremement difficile                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permis special</li> <li>- Certificate d'origine</li> <li>- Certificate d'exportation</li> <li>- Bulletin de specification</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| 2.2 Fiscalité lourde                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Le paiement annuel de 150.000F pour le renouvellement du permis</li> <li>▪ Le paiement de la taxe de regeneration 10F/kg</li> <li>▪ Le paiement d'impôt sur le revenue des société</li> </ul>   |

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|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Le payement d'autre impôt liés à l'exportation</li> </ul>   |
| 3. Tracasseries des Eaux et Forêts et Policiers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Les versement aux different postes de contrôles, un taux selon qu'il s'abuse. Des Eaux et Forêts 15.000 à 30.000F; Policiers 5.000F; Gendarmes 10.000F; Routiers 15.000F</li> </ul> |
| 4. Le mauvais etat de routes                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Les routes mal entretenues</li> <li>▪ L'enclavement des site de recolte</li> <li>▪ L'inaccessibilité des site de recolte</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Manque de données d'exploitation             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inventaire quasi inexistent</li> <li>▪ Absence d'information sur l'exploitation</li> </ul>  |
| 6. Techniques de recolte inappropriées          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ L'insuffisance de formation des acteurs de la filière</li> <li>▪ Ignorance de la qualité</li> <li>▪ Exploitation anarchique</li> </ul>  |

There was much debate after the presentation by this group. They seriously accused the forces of law (Police and Gendarmes) and staff from the Ministry of Forestry for harassment on the highway. With such harassments they are obliged to pay them money to meet up with their contracts and this will in turn reduce their profit margins. This revelation and allegation was however refuted by other stakeholders. Some participants questioned why they had to make such offers, while others simply put it that they have to act that way because they work in illegality and do not respect the existing text. Other went ahead to question why most of them do their transactions at night if it is not illegality they are promoting. They responded with answers that were not satisfactory like the obligation of limited time in the use of hired vehicle for transportation of prunus.

Another issue raised by this presentation was the taxing policy in place. It was described as complex and exorbitant to traders, whereas they in turn receive nothing from the government. They wanted to know why government cannot use the taxes pay for inventory and for regeneration as there is a regeneration tax. The government's bench defended this position with the fact that what is obtained from the regeneration tax is very insignificant. Secondly the government's treasury is one central point where all income generated is kept before the government decides to pay out for prioritised project. However it was argued that through the PAFRA project, the government distributed a significant numbers of seedlings free of any cost to farmers.

### Regulator Group (Government, traditional authority & local councils)

| Major problems  | Underlying causes  |
|---|--|
| 1. Au niveau des permis                               |  |
| 1.1 Localisation précise des permis dans l'espace     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence des cartes de localisation des sites de forêts de prunus</li> </ul> |
| 1.2 Permis couvrant l'ensemble du territoire national | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence des cartes de localisation des sites de forêts de prunus</li> </ul> |
| 1.3 Distribution des copies du permis                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Defaillance du système de distribution du courrier central</li> </ul>       |
| 1.4 Presence de plusieurs                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non respect de la reglementation</li> </ul>                                 |

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| agents intermédiaires pour le même permis                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Affairisme dans le milieu des agréés à la profession forestière</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Au niveau de l'Exploitation  |  |
| 2.1 Non respect des techniques d'exploitation (exploitation anarchique) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ignorance des techniques d'exploitation</li> <li>▪ Maximisation des profit</li> <li>▪ Pauvreté des population</li> <li>▪ Absence des normes d'exploitation</li> </ul> |
| 2.2 Absence de suivi de l'exploitation                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pas de remontée de l'information</li> <li>▪ Rapports non exploités par la hiérarchie</li> </ul>   |
| 2.3 Attribution hasardeuse des quotas dans les permis                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absences des données d'inventaires</li> </ul>   |
| 3. Au niveau des contrôles forestiers                                   |  |
| 3.1 Manque de personnel   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personnel vieillissant</li> <li>▪ Moyens limités de l'Etat</li> </ul>   |
| 3.2 Manque de moyens matériels et financiers                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Moyens limités de l'Etat</li> </ul>   |
| 3.3 Inefficacité du système de traçabilité                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manque de documents appropriés pour le suivi (lettres de voiture, certificat d'origine, carnet de chantier, etc.)</li> </ul>  |
| 4. Au niveau de politique   |  |
| 4.1 Déficit de mise oeuvre de la convention CITES par rapport au prunus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Insuffisances de la vulgarisation de la convention</li> <li>▪ Déficit de l'information sur la convention CITES</li> </ul>   |

This presentation also attracted much discussion as some of the issues earlier raised during the presentation were brought back to focus. They all appeal here was for all stakeholders to put hands on deck to resolve the present malaise in the sector i.e. the uplifting of the ban by the European Commission and meeting the terms of CITES

### Producers Group (agroforestry organisations, community forests)

| Major problems                                  | Underlying causes  |
|---|--|
| 1. Grazing                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poverty, shortage/absence of grazing land, shortage of pasture</li> <li>▪ Non-respect of law/implementation of court decisions</li> </ul>   |
| 2. Forest encroachment                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of enough farmland/increased population</li> <li>▪ Poor management of existing farmland</li> <li>▪ Non-respect of laws and poor implementation of simple management plans (SMPs)</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Illegal/unsustainable exploitation of prunus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poverty and unemployment</li> <li>▪ Non-respect of law, poor implementation of forestry law</li> <li>▪ Influence from buyers and politicians</li> <li>▪ Unaccountability by FMIs</li> <li>▪ Weak/absence/less MINFOF staff and logistics</li> </ul> |
| 4. Infinite permits                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No clear law on the issuing of permits</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Poor access to prunus market                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of market information</li> <li>▪ Un-organisation on the part of producers</li> </ul>   |
| 6. Forest fires                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ignorance</li> </ul>  |

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grazing and negligence (bee hunters, smokers, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Non application of the law on defaulters</li> <li>▪ Lack of fire management techniques and equipment</li> </ul>                |
| 7. Poor collaboration between stakeholders      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Complicated forestry law</li> <li>▪ Lack of information/education</li> <li>▪ Personal interest</li> </ul>   |
| 8. Lack of enough finances                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Little or no external support</li> <li>▪ Poor access to market trends which lead to low prices</li> <li>▪ Non involvement of the prunus sector into the poverty reduction strategy</li> </ul> |
| 9. Poor regeneration                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of enough finances</li> <li>▪ Poor implementation of SMPs</li> </ul>   |
| 10. Non respect of buying contracts by buyers   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper contracts are not drawn</li> </ul>   |
| 11. Fear of extinction of prunus and its export | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unsustainable exploitation</li> <li>▪ Infinite permits</li> <li>▪ Absence of inventory (knowledge on its availability)</li> </ul>   |
| 12. Conflicts/conflict management               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Self- interest</li> <li>▪ Conflicting roles</li> <li>▪ Non-respect of law and poor collaboration</li> </ul>   |

This presentation was followed with keen interest on problems as perceived by producers. They were elaborate and required immediate a timely intervention to save the sector.

## VIII. Problem prioritisation

After presentation of problems and the underlying causes, the next exercise was to prioritise them and propose solutions to resolve with the responsibility of various stakeholders. Participants were randomly distributed into four groups to perform this exercise. These problems were summarised and grouped into six for prioritisation as follows;

| Enforcement of laws   | General Policy regulating the prunus sector  | Access to market and market information  | Collaboration amongst stakeholders  | Prunus regeneration   | Others  |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Illegal exploitation of prunus</li> <li>▪ Illegal exploitation of prunus in CF</li> <li>▪ Forest encroachment</li> <li>▪ Grazing in forest</li> <li>▪ Harassment from authorities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Permits</li> <li>▪ Inappropriate harvesting techniques</li> <li>▪ Lack of knowledge of harvesting techniques</li> <li>▪ No respect of policy</li> <li>▪ Lack of awareness of the CITES convention</li> <li>▪ Lack of inventory</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of finances</li> <li>▪ Low prices (unfair trade)</li> <li>▪ Poor access to market</li> <li>▪ Lack of market information</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflict</li> <li>▪ Poor collaboration</li> <li>▪ No synergy amongst actors</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regeneration</li> <li>▪ Fear of prunus extinction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor buying contracts</li> <li>▪ Forest fires</li> <li>▪ Poor roads</li> </ul> |

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Fiscality (High/inappropriate taxes)</li><li>▪ Control</li><li>▪ No knowledge on quality control</li></ul> |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|



## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

### IX. Prioritisation and Proposal of Solutions to Problems

After presentation of problems and the underlying causes, the next exercise was to prioritise them and propose solutions to resolve with the responsibility of various stakeholders. Participants were randomly distributed into four groups to perform this exercise.

#### Group 1

| Problem                                | Activity   | Responsible                   | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Policy                              |  |                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1. Inventory                           | Carry out prunus inventory   | MINFoF                        | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | Make available the results   | MINFoF                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
|  | Fix quotas for exploitation  | MINFoF                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■ | ■ |
| 2. Inappropriate harvesting techniques | Training and extension of technique                                | MINFoF/ support organisations | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | Follow up implementation   | MINFoF/ support organisations |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 3. Permits                             |  | MINFoF                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4. Fiscality                           | Simplify the taxation system                                       | MINFoF/ MINFI                 | ■ | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■ |
| 5. Control along the road              | Sensitise forces of law (gendarmes, police) & MINFoF and exporters | MINFoF                        | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 6. Lack of awareness                   | Sensitise stakeholders on forestry rules and CITES convention      | MINFoF/ support organisations | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| II. Enforcement                        |  |                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1. Illegal exploitation                | Intensify patrols and controls                                     | MINFoF/ local comm./ FMIs     | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
|  | Sensitise stakeholders   | MINFoF/ support orgs.         | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
|  | Implementation of SMPs   | MINFoF/ local comm.           | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 2. Grazing                             | Delimitation of grazing zones (partitioning)                       | MINFoF/ MINEPIA               | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |



## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

### Group 2

| Prioritised problems | solutions   | Responsible                                 |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Politique         |   |   |
| a) Inventaire        | Localisation des sites  | Administration/ partenaire de developpement |
|                      | Cartographie des sites  |   |
|                      | Obligation de presenter un inventaire avant obtention du permis |   |
| b) Permis            | Specification des permis par site                               | DP/DD/MINFoF                                |
|                      | Raccourssiment des proce pures d'obtention des permis           | DP/DD/MINFoF                                |
|                      | Decentralisation des octroi des permis                          | DP/DD/MINFoF                                |
|                      | Suspension  | DP/DD/MINFoF                                |
| 2. Fiscalite         | Groupe de travail   | AD/PART/OP                                  |
| 3. Controle/Suivi    | Presence du personnel   |   |
|                      | Recyclage du personnel  |   |
|                      | Equippement et implication de la communauté                     | AD (JFMA)                                   |
| 4. Para/fiscalité    | Sensibilisation (check Point)                                   | AD  |
|                      | Respect de la reglementation                                    | AD  |
| 5. CITES             | Etat des lieux  | AD  |
|                      | Renforcement des capacités                                      | AD  |
|                      | Sensibilisation des acteurs                                     | AD  |
| Collaboration        |   |   |
| Market               |   |   |

Group Members; Armand Asseng Zé (FAO, Yaoundé), Mbei Mngo Macarius (Oku Fon's Palace), Lialam Jane Frances (Local Buyer, Kumbo), Ndongo Léopold Aimé (ONEPCAM), Mbarga Narcisse (ANAFOR, Yaoundé), Siey Andji Serge (ETS Fongang et Fils), Epape Benjamin (ANAFOR, Bamenda)

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

### Group 3

| Prioritised Problems | Identified solution   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Policy            | Established criteria for granting of permits and allocation of quotas be defined and made known |
|                      | Areas to be exploited clearly defined in permits  |
|                      | Commission for the granting of permits should include major stakeholders                        |
|                      | Clear norms established, vulgarised and major stakeholders trained                              |
|                      | Put in place appropriate control mechanisms   |
|                      | Intensify sensitisation of stakeholders   |
|                      | Simplified inventories carried out before the granting of permits and allocation of quotas      |
|                      | Carry out studies on cost / benefit analysis for efficient taxing                               |
|                      | Reinforce capacities of major stakeholders  |
|                      | Studies on traceability be carried out  |
| 2. Market            | Re-organisation of producers  |
|                      | Creation of market information system   |
| 3. Regeneration      | Provision of high quality seedlings   |
|                      | Build capacities on vegetative propagation techniques   |
|                      | Encourage natural regeneration  |
|                      | Discourage bush fires and forest grazing  |
| 4. Enforcement       | Supervision carried out on field during harvesting  |
|                      | Implement the forestry law  |
|                      | Reinforce control mechanisms  |
|                      | Encouraged improved farming techniques  |
|                      | Encouraged alternate income generating activities   |
|                      | Provide quality planting materials  |
|                      | Improve pasture management and encourage night paddock  |
|                      | Encourage intensive livestock rearing   |
| 5. Collaboration     | Encourage networking amongst stakeholders   |
|                      | Put in place a platform with defined responsibilities for each actor                            |
|                      | Encourage the formation of stakeholders association   |
| 6. Others            | Put in place a fire fighting mechanism  |
|                      | Encourage the establishment of conventions between producers and exploiters                     |

Group Member; Sanih Thaddeus (ASSOKOFOMI, Fundong), Bangya Dieudonne (MINFoF DD, Nkambe), Njobuka Loveline (FAP, Ndop), Nganteh Ngoh Martin (ANAFOR, Bamenda), Abdon Awono (CIFOR, Yaoundé), Manyi Ako Irine (FAO)

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

### Group 4

| Prioritised Problems                    | Proposed Solutions  | Responsibility                    | Time frame |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Marketing                            |   |                                   |            |
| 1.1 Low prices                          | Create a platform for actors  | All                               | On-going   |
|   | Set up market information system                                      | All                               | ASAP       |
|   | Carryout market studies   | State & Research institutions     | ASAP       |
| 1.2 Unfair trade                        | Include prunus under fair trade rules                                 | Support organisations             | ASAP       |
| 1.3 Access to market                    | Create new markets  | Research institutions & marketers | On-going   |
|   | Set up market information   | All                               | ASAP       |
|   | Pay subsidies to prunus producers                                     | State                             | ASAP       |
| 1.4 Lack of finances                    | Develop fund raising mechanisms for permit holders and communities    | State/international Orgs (NGOs)   | ASAP       |
|   | Add value to permits and extend their duration                        | State                             | ASAP       |
|   | Synchronise permits duration with CITES meeting sessions              | State                             | ASAP       |
| 2. Collaboration                        |   |                                   |            |
| 2.1 Conflict                            | Create synergy amongst actors   | All                               | On-going   |
| 3. Policy                               |   |                                   |            |
| 3.1 Lack of awareness                   | Sensitisation of all stakeholders on prunus legislations and policies | State, NGOs & FMIs                | On-going   |
| 3.2 Lack of inventory                   | Carryout inventory of all available prunus and their potentials       | State & support organisations     | ASAP       |
| 3.3 Fiscality                           | Better use of regeneration tax  | state                             | ASAP       |
|   | Appropriate control mechanism put in place                            | State                             | ASAP       |
| 3.4 CITES policy                        | Reinforce the capacity of the scientific committee                    | State                             | ASAP       |
| 3.5 Inappropriate harvesting techniques | Provide appropriate training to producers and harvesters              | Support organisations & state     | On-going   |
| 4. Enforcement                          |   |                                   |            |
| 4.1 Illegal exploitation                | Sensitisation of all producers, harvesters and stakeholder            |                                   |            |
| 4.2 Forest encroachment                 | Sensitise and educate the population                                  |                                   |            |
|   | Put in place a control mechanism                                      |                                   |            |
| 4.3 Grazing in forest                   | Sensitisation and education   |                                   |            |
|   | Introduce fodders   |                                   |            |
| 4.4 Harassment                          | Sensitise foresters, forces of law,                                   | NGOs/ support                     |            |

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

| Prioritised Problems | Proposed Solutions  | Responsibility                         | Time frame |
|----------------------|---|--|------------|
|                      | marketers   | organisations                          |            |
| 5. Regeneration      |   |  |            |
| 5.1 Regeneration     | Fire tracing and education  | Communities                            | On-going   |
|                      | Provide nursery equipments and put in place a regeneration policy |  |            |
|                      | More research on quality selection                                | Support organisations/ research insts. |            |
|                      | Develop village nurseries   |  |            |
|                      | Train producers on nursery and planting techniques                |  |            |

Group Members; Tangem Elvis Paul (FAO), Yufenyuy Ibrahim (Kumbo council), Fulai Johnson (ASSOKKOFOMI, Fundong), Achuo Augustine (Tree Planter), Marie Louise Avana (University, Dschang), Elat Fotah Donard (MINFoF DD, Boyo), Ndayibou Hamadou (CEXPROM SARL, Douala), Emerencia Manka (WHINCONET, Bamenda), Samba Sunday Kanji (Mbibi FMI), Nsom Hyacinth (TIFU/MIFACIG)

After discussion in plenary, a general prioritisation of problems and bottlenecks in the sector was allocated as follows;

1. General Policy regulating the prunus sector
2. Access to market and market information
3. Prunus regeneration
4. collaboration amongst stakeholders
5. Enforcement of laws



## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

### X. Prunus Platform

At the end of the workshop, participants decided to create a prunus platform. It was an open platform, in which stakeholders freely decided to join it so that they can reflect and seek solutions to problem plaguing the sector. The mode of functioning and responsibilities of various actors were reserved for the first meeting of the platform. These are those who freely decided to join the platform;

| Organisation          | Status                          | Representatives                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ANAFOR                | Government structure            | Nganteh Martin, Mbarga Narcisse       |
| ASSOKOFOMI            | Producers                       | Sanih Thaddeus                        |
| University of Dschang | Research institution            | Avana Marie Louise                    |
| IRAD                  | Research institution            | Foaham Abraham, Tenku Simon           |
| MINFoF                | Government structure            | Evoe Philippe, Akagou Zendong         |
| ITFU/MIFACIG          | Producers                       | Kuh Emmanuel, Nsom hyacinth           |
| FAP                   | Producers                       | Jaff Francis, Njobuka Loveline        |
| ONEPCAM               | Service Providers               | SM Bruno Mvondo, Ndongo Léopold       |
| CEXPPO                | Exporter                        | Tankar, Oussmana                      |
| Kumbo Council         | Government structure /Producers | Yufenyuy Ibrahim, Lialam Jane Frances |
| WHINCONET             | Service provider                | Fon Nsoh, Nzene Sylvester             |
| ERIMON                | Exporter                        | Mokom, Mirabel                        |
| ASSOFOMI              | Producers                       | Yunkavi Samuel, Bah Mary              |
| Jakiri Council        | Government structure /Producers | Shang Lawrence, Lukong Majoda         |
| ASEC                  | Exporters                       | Asseh                                 |
| Mbibi FMI             | Producers                       | Samba, Tawe Joseph                    |
| SNV                   | Service providers               | Verina Ingram, Fon Julius             |
| CIFOR                 | Research Institution            | Abdon Awono                           |
| FAO                   |                                 | Ndoye Oussenou, Asseng Armand         |
| ETS Fongang et Fils   | Exporters                       | Sieyndji, Yamndje                     |

Other organisations were regarded as potential members of the platform but no representative of the organisation could affirm this. Participants requested the organisers of the workshop to approach them. These included MOCAP Buea, AGRODENREE, ICRAF, AFRIMED and the Elak Council.

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

Participants also thought it wise to invite the Divisional Officers, Gendarmes Commanders and the media to subsequent meetings of the platform. Consideration should also be given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the role in phytosanitary control, the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection in environmental care, the Ministry of Finance for taxation policy, the Ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Traditional Authorities and tradi-practioners who also involved in the prunus sector.

### XI. Actions

Discussions followed about follow up and actions resulting from this workshop, particularly in the light of the obligations of Cameroon to CITES. Three types of actions were distinguished:

| <i>Actions</i>   | <i>Responsibility</i>                                      |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Actors activities</i>; All actors who had identified actions were to “take home” these actions for confirmation, discussion and implementation within their organisations.<br/>Organisations not included in this workshop were to be contacted</p>   | <p>All<br/><br/>SNV/CIFOR</p>                              |
| <p>Possibilities for specific activities between actors proposed<br/>e.g. capacity building of Scientific authority in Cameroon<br/>ToR for Inventory</p>  | <p>ANAFOR &amp; SNV<br/><br/>ANAFOR &amp; CIFOR/MinFoF</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Project/support activities</i><br/>Activities to be taken in the framework of the project include the market study (by end December), an inventory (using information provided), providing platform for actors to meet, market information, alternative harvesting and sustainable harvesting, regeneration and domestication techniques training,</p>                | <p>FAO/SNV/CIFOR/ICRAF</p>                                 |
| <p>3. <i>Prunus Platform</i>; A platform was proposed where actors could voluntarily participate to exchange and work out concrete tasks and actions jointly. This multi-stakeholder platform consist of representatives form all groups of actors and nominated members. A meeting to be organised (possibly on local SW/NW and national level) probably in January 2008.</p> | <p>SNV/CIFOR</p>   |

## **XII. Closing Remarks**

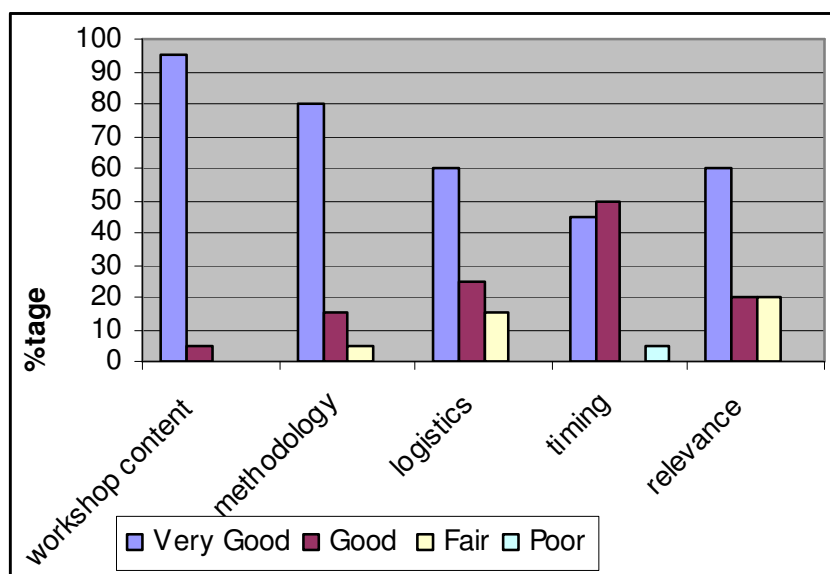
In the closing remarks after the putting in place of a platform, one of the organisers of the workshop, Mr. Abdon Awono (CIFOR) appealed to all for a change in the method of exportation. He suggested for the introduction of an Attestation of Harvesting and Terms of Reference (Carnet de charge) for easy traceability of the produce. He expressed hope that with the project, a management plan should exist by December 2008, despite the fact that inventory is still to be made. He also appealed to all stakeholders to adopt good attitudes and recommended that traditional authorities be associated monitoring the management plans.

Other comments came from the representative of the FAO who announced that the Circle of Partners of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (CCPM) would be holding on 31<sup>st</sup> November 2007 and the theme of discussion would be the stakes of Prunus. It was therefore important for its members to make a positive contribution in the light of suggestions from the workshop. The exporters also indicated that they will invite the syndicate of the Association of Exporters to the next meeting of the platform.

The final word of the workshop came from the provincial Delegation and Forestry NorthWest represent by the Provincial Chief of Forestry. He was full of praises to workshop participants for concrete actions taken and meeting the objectives of the workshop. To him this was the result of their total commitment and engagement to the task assigned to them. He then thanked the workshop organisers (SNV and CIFOR) and others in their efforts at saving prunus and wished that such actions could be multiply.

## **XIII. Evaluation**

At the end of the workshop, an evaluation of some key aspects was carried out. The result of the participants is presented in the graph below.



**XIV. Annexes**

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 1 Participants list**

| Attendance List<br>Prunus problem analysis & status<br>SNV/FAO NTFP SME Project |                        |   |             |                           |  | Attendance<br>Nov 22 | Attendance<br>Nov 23 |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| No  | Name                   | Organisation  | telephone   | email                     |  |                      |                      |
| 1   | PAUL NGATCHOU          | AGRODENREE  | 23390405    | agrodennreega@yahoo.com   |  |                      |                      |
| 2   | Naraisse Mbarga        | ANAFOR (Autorité Scientifique CITES flore Cameroun) | 94909147    | naraisse_mbarga@yahoo.com |  |                      |                      |
| 3   | EVDE Philippe          | PAFF/NW   | 99 82 8842  | Philippeevde@yahoo.fr     |  |                      |                      |
| 4   | MBIANGA BERLIN         | AGRODENREE PRODUCTION MANAGER                       | 96.15.9848  | mbianga_b@yahoo.com       |  |                      |                      |
| 5   | Ndonga Képold Aine     | ONEPCA  | 99 36 00 27 | leopoldaindonga@yahoo.fr  |  |                      |                      |
| 6   | BANGYA Dieudonné       | MINFOR Div Delegate Danga-Hg                        | 77 78 07 73 | bangyadiedonne@yahoo.fr   |  |                      |                      |
| 7   | NTAM Fidelis           | IRAD Bambo Socio-Econ. Programme                    | 77807357    | fidelntam@yahoo.com       |  |                      |                      |
| 8   | Marie Louise ANAT.     | University of Bichanga                              | 77653225    | awanati@yahoo.fr          |  |                      |                      |
| 9   | NJEUDENG TENKU Simon   | IRAD/Jarandi  | 96 50 27 76 | ntenku@yahoo.com          |  |                      |                      |
| 10  | Lailam Joane-Françoise | Local Buyer   | 77334481    | ljoanefrancoise@yahoo.com |  |                      |                      |
| 11  | Yufenyuy Ibrahim       | Kumbo Council                                       | 77641969    | yufenyuyibrah@yahoo.com   |  |                      |                      |
| 12  | Achuro Agnès Felme     | O.F.P. Wum Mbibi Fom.                               | -           | -                         |  |                      |                      |
| 13  | Samba Siméon Kanga     | F.M.O. Danga Mintang                                | 75528637    | -                         |  |                      |                      |

| Attendance List<br>Prunus problem analysis & status<br>SNV/FAO NTFP SME Project |                             |                            |                            |                         |              | Attendance<br>Nov 22 | Attendance<br>Nov 23 |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| No  | Name                        | Organisation               | telephone                  | email                   |              |                      |                      |
| 14  | AKAGOU ZEDONG Henri Charles | MINFOR Div Forests Jarandi | 99 55 07 76                | hchakagou@yahoo.fr      |              |                      |                      |
| 15  | MBEI MNGO MARCUS DEMISE     | OKU Fon's Place            | 99 39 50 63                | okufonsplace@yahoo.com  |              |                      |                      |
| 16  | Mbuh Samuel                 | ASSOFOMI                   | 96 9 33 45 2               | MbuhSamuel@yahoo.com    |              |                      |                      |
| 17  | Yunkavi Nje Simon           | ASSOFOMI                   | 77232571                   | -                       |              |                      |                      |
| 18  | <del>YONICA HETU</del>      | <del>KWAZE WOMEN</del>     | <del>79735698</del>        | <del>-</del>            | <del>-</del> | <del>-</del>         |                      |
| 19  | SIEYHANSI SERGE             | ETS FONCANG                | 77 22 74 51                | SIENSERGE@yahoo.fr      |              |                      |                      |
| 20  | NDAYIBOU HAHABO             | CEXPRO SARL                | 96 88 31 42                | Ndayibou@yahoo.fr       |              |                      |                      |
| 21  | Ousmanou YAYAROU            | Cepro sarl                 | 99 42 14 04                | ousmanouyayaro@yahoo.fr |              |                      |                      |
| 22  | Armand Assouzi              | FAO                        | 77-18-66-93<br>91-33-75-47 | armandassouzi@yahoo.fr  |              |                      |                      |
| 23  | Njobuka Loveline            | FAP                        | 75 24 76 83                | forestagrapor@yahoo.com |              |                      |                      |
| 24  | Nsom Hyacinthe D            | ITFU/MIFACIG               | 77816731                   | mfacig@yahoo.com        |              |                      |                      |
| 25  | ASSET FRANCIS               | ETS ASSOCIATE EC           | 7457246                    | assetfrancis@yahoo.com  |              |                      |                      |
| 26  | MOKOM ERIC                  | ETS ERIMON                 | 77744816                   | PERSONAL                |              |                      |                      |
| 27  | Bakia BESONG                | SNV                        | 33363842                   | bbakia@snvworld.org     |              |                      |                      |

# PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana*

Attendance List  
Prunus problem analysis & status  
SNV/FAO NTFP SME Project

|    |                      |                    |                        |                             |                    |                                |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 28 | Irene M. AKO         | FAO-SW             | 7718 9166<br>9660 9443 | irineako@yahoo.com          | <i>[Signature]</i> |                                |
| 29 | VERINA INGRAM        | <del>FAO</del> SNV | 9947 7397              | vingram@snvworld.org        | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 30 | Fusi Maurine         | SNV                | 775 96665              | maurinefusi@yahoo.co.uk     |                    |                                |
| 31 | ANKUDH RICHARD       | FON OF KONS REP    | 7411 9019              | ankudh.richard@bham.ac.uk   | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 32 | FON Juhis            | SNV                | 763 0615               | juhis@snvworld.org          | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 33 | EPAPE BENJAMIN SERGE | ANAFOR-MEZAM       | 9553 4382              | -                           | <i>[Signature]</i> | 23/11/07<br><i>[Signature]</i> |
| 34 | ELAT FOTAH           | ADMINFO            | 77-60 2357             |                             | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 35 | Lukong Majeda Fon    | BIHKOU             | 96900548               | majeda.fon@yahoo.com        | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 36 | NKengla Jeremiah     | DB MINTAF BUN      | 746 77361              |                             | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |
| 37 | Abdon Awono          | CIFOR              | 9613 5566              | a.abdon@cgiar.org           | <i>[Signature]</i> |                                |
| 38 | TANGEM Elvis Paul    | FAO-NW             | 94707011               | tangemelvispaul@yahoo.co.uk | <i>[Signature]</i> |                                |
| 39 | AWONDO Martin        | WHINCONET (Sirdap) | 77501456               | Sirdapo2@yahoo.com          | <i>[Signature]</i> |                                |
| 40 | Marcellus Che        | SHF (WHINCONET)    | 7747 1526              | marcellus@york.ac.uk        | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>             |

Attendance List  
Prunus problem analysis & status  
SNV/FAO NTFP SME Project

|    |                          |                       |             |                          |                    |                    |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41 | NZENE Sylvester ENONGENE | DPPF-DANGEM WHINCONET | 77777216    | ppf.ngo@yahoo.com        | <i>[Signature]</i> |                    |
| 42 | Emerencia Manku          | SIRDEP (WHINCONET)    | 77470782    | Sirdapo2@yahoo.com       | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 43 | Keneth Tech              | ANCO (WHINCONET)      | 77261297    | techkeny@yahoo.com       | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 44 | Sanik Shaddelus          | ASSOKOFOMI            | 77910326    | sanikshaddelus@yahoo.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |                    |
| 45 | Fulai Johnson Loh        | ASSOKOFOMI            | 77990313    | " "                      | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 46 | LEMEGANG-Louis           | CIFOR                 | 77-76-35-79 |                          | <i>[Signature]</i> |                    |
| 47 | Ngwa So Manase           | ETS Ekimom            | 77196331    |                          | <i>[Signature]</i> |                    |
| 48 | Achilles Anguiano        |                       |             |                          |                    |                    |
| 50 | Abdon Awono              | CIFOR                 | 96135566    | a.abdon@cgiar.org        | <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 51 |                          |                       |             |                          |                    |                    |
| 52 |                          |                       |             |                          |                    |                    |

## **Annex 2 Opening and Closing Speech from MINFoF**

**Allocution d'ouverture du Délégué Provincial des Forêts et de la Faune du Nord Ouest présenté par Evoe Philippe, Chef Service Provincial des Forêts, au séminaire sur « Problem analysis and status of prunus africana chain in the North West and South West Cameroon 22 au 23 Novembre 2007 à Presbyterian Church Centre –Bamenda**

Messieurs et dames les invités, Chers participants,

C'est pour moi un réel plaisir et un honneur de prendre la parole au milieu de vous, au nom du Délégué Provincial des Forêts et de la faune du Nord Ouest, pour vous souhaiter la bienvenue dans notre belle ville de Bamenda.

Permettez-moi d'abord chers invités d'apprécier à sa juste valeur cette initiative prise par la SNV de concert avec le CIFOR et les autres partenaires au développement réunir autour d'une même table tous les acteurs concernés par le pygeum pour discuter des problèmes liés à son exploitation, sa commercialisation et son exportation.

Ce séminaire sur le thème « problem analysis and status of prunus africana chain in the North West and South West Cameroon » dont les objectifs sont ;

- L'analyse participative des problèmes liés au marché, les influences majeures, les goulots d'étranglement dans la chaîne du pygeum avec les acteurs ;
- La priorisation des problèmes là où ils sont ou goulots d'étranglement et l'élaboration des stratégies de leurs solutions
- Le partage de l'information dans le secteur, la location de la ressource, les quantités, le prix, acheteurs, producteur etc ..... revêt un caractère très important car à l'instar du bois dans la zone de forêts, le prunus est le principal produit forestier dans notre zone.

A cet effet, les mesures prises par l'administration des forêts doivent être appliquées par tous pour une gestion rationnelle et durable. Mais force nous est donnée de constater que l'exploitation de cette ressource est non rationnelle et pire encore de plus en plus frauduleuse, d'où la menace de suspension qui pèse sur le produit à l'échelle internationale. Ces travaux sont à mon avis le moyen le plus efficace pour déterminer tous les problèmes liés à la chaîne du pygeum et de trouver leurs solutions dans l'intérêt de tous que ce soit l'administration forestière, les ONG, les acheteurs, les exportateurs, les communautés etc.....

Je ne doute pas un seul instant de votre capacité à permettre l'atteinte des résultats attendus de ce séminaire car vous avez été choisis compte tenu de votre expérience en la matière ou du rôle que vous jouez dans le processus. Je souhaite donc une participation active de tous les participants lors des travaux. Messieurs et dames, l'occasion nous est donnée de marquer d'une pierre blanche cette coopération entre tous les acteurs du pygeum.

A la fin de ces travaux, tous les mécanismes seront réglés, je l'espère vivement, afin de permettre à chacun de nous d'exercer en toute quiétude son activité. Quant à l'administration forestière, elle ne ménagera aucun effort pour accomplir ses tâches régaliennes.

C'est sur cette note d'espoir que je déclare ouverts les travaux de ce séminaire.

Vive le Cameroun

Vive la coopération internationale

## **PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

### **Allocution d'closure du Délégué Provincial des Forêts et de la Faune du Nord Ouest présenté par Evoe Philippe, Chef Service Provincial des Forêts**

Monsieur et Dames,  
Chers participants,

Nous voici au terme de deux jours de réflexion sur le thème « problem analysis and status of prunus africana chain in the North West and South West Cameroon » au cours desquels les problèmes liées a la filière pygeum ont été identifiées et les solutions proposées. Les actions concrètes ont été entreprises pour contenue les réflexions entreprises. Ainsi les objectifs assignés a ce séminaire, a mon avis ont été globalement atteints. C'est pour cela que je voudrais au nom du Délégué Provincial des foret et de la faune du Nord ouest vous féliciter pour l'engouement que vous avez porté pour avoir ces résultats.

Je voudrais une fois de plus remercier sincèrement les organisateurs de ce séminaire la SNV et CIFOR et les autres partenaire au développement pour cette initiative comment combien louable pour sauver le pygeum de danger qui le guette. C'est moi qui dit merci et demande encore. Mon souhait serait donc que de telle initiative se répètent.

Mes remerciement vont également vers vous qui avez disposé de votre temps et avez contribué activement pour la réussite de ce séminaire

Tout en vous souhaitant un bon retour , chacun chez lui, je déclare clos les travaux de ce séminaire.

Vive le Cameroun  
Vive la coopération internationale

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 3 Presentation FAO**

**See separate file**

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 4 Presentation SNV**

See separate file

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 5 Presentation IRAD**

**See separate file**

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 6 Presentations MINFoF & ANAFOR**

**See separate file**

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 7 Presentation WHINCONET**

**See separate file**

**PROBLEM ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON *Prunus africana***

**Annex 7 Presentation MinFoF Bui**