National *Prunus africana* Management Plan Cameroon

Presentation of Plan to MinFoF and ANAFOR
11 June 2009
Introduction

• Cameroon largest exporter of Prunus africana worldwide (>50%)
• Traditional multiple-uses timber, fuel-wood and medicine.
• Local, low volume trade for medicinal use
• Raw material prostate drugs and health supplements.
• Major income source for forest based communities and enterprises
• Protected species IUCN and CITES
Approach

- Pragmatic national management plan for the sustainable exploitation of *Prunus africana* in short & long term
- Innovative for Cameroon and Africa
- Culmination of 2 year process:
  - Scientific evidence
  - Regulatory study
  - Negotiated policy
  - Indigenous knowledge
  - Stakeholder participation
- Plan has general consensus from majority of stakeholders.
Context

- Financed by EU, CIFOR and GTZ
- Close collaboration ANAFOR & MinFoF
- Consultations with CITES - Prunus Working Group, TRAFFIC, EU and scientific experts
- Prunus Management Plan

*Actors convinced of sustainability of plan incorporating a combination of measures; Shared knowledge, technical, scientific & regulatory*
Proposed Plan
Key elements 1

Replaces *annual, non-quota based, multiple permit holder, non-specific geographic areas system* with:

1. National quota for commercial, large scale = \( \sum \) PAU stock (Inventory + MP) + registered planted *Prunus africana*
2. Distinctions;
   - Commercial, large scale exploitation different from small-scale, traditional use
   - Planted different from wild
3. 6 major landscapes containing *Prunus* divided into *Prunus Allocation Units*
Key elements  -  2

4. Exploitable quantity Prunus in a PAU over 10 year period
   Determined by inventory
   Approved by Cameroon CITES authorities
   Commissioned and financed by the PAU holder

5. Inventories according to ‘Inventory Norm’*

6. Harvesting according to ‘Harvest Norm’*
   Planted different from wild

7. Trained and certified harvesters

8. Regeneration obligation in PAU

9. Controls, monitoring & traceability strengthened - role
   national and regional authorities
   Includes cross-border trade Nigeria

10. Coordination & roles Management and Scientific Authorities clarified
## Key elements - 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Forest</th>
<th>Non-Permanent Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protected areas excluded *Mt Cameroon NP</td>
<td>Council Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leased Concession Unit</td>
<td>CF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single exploiter (Enterprise or GIC)</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regeneration obligation</td>
<td>Regeneration obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open bidding</td>
<td>Respective Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory and Management Plan</td>
<td>Inventory and Management Plan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1 Monitoring Scheme

Schéma 2 : Visualisation du système Prunus de la région.

- Importers
- Monitoring Checklist
- MINFoF Mgt Authority
- MIN FoF RDs
- Monitoring Form D
- Exporters
- Monitoring Form C
- Transporters
- Monitoring Form B
- Harvesters
- Monitoring Form A
- Private owner
- PAU holder
- Registration prunus
- Annual DExploitation
- Monitoring Checklist
- Inter-Minsiterial Committee
- Monitoring Checklist
- CITES Secretariat
- ANAFOR Sci. Authority
- Scientific Committee
- Research institutes & NGOs
- Advice on PAU Mgt Plan
- Approved PAU Mgt Plan
- PAU Management Plan Approval
- PAU Annual report
- EC CITES Secretariat
- Annual report
- CITES species
- PAU permit holder
- PAU Management Plan Approval
- PAU Annual report
- Advice on PAU Mgt Plan
- Advice on Harvest & inventory norms
Addressing CITES and EU concerns
Short term (2009 to 2010)

1. CITES 2006 Lima meeting (this Management Plan)
2. Location 2007 stock traced
3. Current availability est. 1078 t. of wet weight bark annually*;
   • 735 t. current inventories of natural forests (adjusted for prior and unsustainable harvesting in Mt Cameroon, Kilum Ijum, Mt Manengouba and Adamaoua Tchabals)
   • 343 t. in private and community based plantations
4. Actual quantity only known with PAU inventories/Management Plans + when Prunus on private land is registered
5. No harvesting in protected areas = conservation of genetic resources & regeneration stock
6. Distinction between ‘wild’ and domesticated Prunus embedded in exploitation regime via Certificate of Origin
7. A new permit system devised and agreed by stakeholders as sustainable alternative to current system.
Addressing CITES and EU concerns
Short term (2009 to 2010)

8. Consensus on scientific & practical inventory method.
9. Conservative harvesting technique and certification agreed.
10. Revised monitoring & control government and communities agreed
11. Ongoing research needs consolidated & being addressed. ANAFOR coordination & dissemination......
12. Coordination mechanisms e.g. Prunus Platform......
13. Awareness raising & education on CITES & regulations started
14. Need to promote domestication and planting + regeneration program in wild.
Addressing concerns
Long term (2011+)

• Further exploitation continue to be quota based
• PAUs emerge in response to market demand and bidding
• Gradually inventories and PAU Management plans conducted for MinFoF approval
• Ongoing capacity building of CITES Scientific authority (ANAFOR) will bear fruit (ITTO Project)
• Results of ongoing projects on Prunus africana sector (Domestication, support to small enterprises, changes in the legal framework of NTFPs, domestication & ongoing research) become available and incorporated into national policy as appropriate.
### Table 9: Matrix of Prunus stakeholder responsibilities, roles, and actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory authorities</th>
<th>Pharmaceutical companies</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Projects / NGOs</th>
<th>Permit Holders</th>
<th>Owners of trees / Plantations</th>
<th>Communities / CBOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Adapt regional regulations</td>
<td>Needs to regulate trade through certification</td>
<td>Country implementation of CITES recommendations</td>
<td>Feedback on scientific information on CITES species</td>
<td>Create &amp; sustain awareness on CITES issues</td>
<td>Motivation for more planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharm companies</td>
<td>Support sustainable forest management</td>
<td>Agree to support &amp; champion sustainable management</td>
<td>Support policy development</td>
<td>Fund development projects</td>
<td>Buy only from responsible Permit holders (certification)</td>
<td>Long term link for direct supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Support participation in international fora</td>
<td>Provide framework for certification</td>
<td>Develop regional strategies</td>
<td>Feed back on relevant field data &amp; information in exchange for respecting Project recommendations</td>
<td>Issue permit after agreed inventory &amp; Prunus Management Plan Provide planting/regeneration incentives</td>
<td>Incentive for cultivation Provide planting/ regeneration incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Projects / NGOs</td>
<td>Promote Project achievements at national &amp; international levels</td>
<td>Continuous awareness raising</td>
<td>Set enabling environment for Projects to support Prunus sustainable management</td>
<td>Support Prunus related workshops &amp; networking</td>
<td>Collaborate for sustainable management</td>
<td>Establish a favourable policy &amp; provide technical support for sustainable management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits Holders</td>
<td>Raise awareness to respect CITES</td>
<td>Fair prices to fight poverty</td>
<td>Issue a single long term permit per permit allocation site</td>
<td>Organise &amp; train community based harvesters, Fund regeneration</td>
<td>Support sustainable Prunus management and regeneration</td>
<td>Fair price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of trees / plantations</td>
<td>Promote domestication Registration of trees</td>
<td>Promote large scale production</td>
<td>Set enabling environment for private planting</td>
<td>Capacity building for propagation</td>
<td>Offer fair prices to encourage large scale production</td>
<td>Networking, setting common price, exchange of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities / CBOs</td>
<td>Raise awareness to respect CITES</td>
<td>Support sustainable forest management</td>
<td>Issue permit to organised communities (e.g. MOCAP, FMIs)</td>
<td>Support capacity building &amp; sustainable Prunus management</td>
<td>Establish a fair price for equitable benefit sharing</td>
<td>Collaborate in regeneration and marketing of Prunus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advocacy for best practices (e.g. sustainable management, fair price, regeneration).
What next? A road map

1. Gaps - Nigeria transboundary trade, Reforestation plans
2. Revise and appropriate Management Plan
3. Send Plan to CITES and EU CITES
4. Include Harvest & Inventory Norms
5. Revise and adopt the Management Plan (Ministerial Decision?)
6. Translation
7. Diffusion Plan - (CIFOR print)
8. Training MinFoF and ANAFOR national & regional on control monitoring
9. Set up Scientific Committee
10. Implement e.g. Bids for PAUs, open registers for private prunus