



ENSURING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AFRICAN CITES LISTED TREE SPECIES IS CONSISTENT WITH SUSTAINABILITY

2nd ITTO / CITES Regional Workshop.

Seme Beach Hotel, Limbe, Cameroon, from 29 September to 02 October 2010

FINAL REPORT.

By : ACHANCHO Valantine
(socio-économiste / consultant, facilitator)
Email : achancho_va@yahoo.fr

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I - Introduction

From September 29 to October 02, 2010, was held at Seme Beach hotel, Limbe in Cameroon, the 2nd ITTO / CITES Regional workshop whose goal is to ensure that the international trade in African CITES listed tree species is compatible with their sustainable management. Two species were particularly concerned by this workshop. *Pericopsis elata*, which is a timber specie of the Fabaceae family, known under its commercial appellation of afrormosia or assamela and, *Prunus africana*, of which barks are used as medicine and that belongs to the family of Rosaceae and commonly called Pygeum.

This workshop was placed under the high patronage of the Cameroon Minister of Forestry and wildlife who personally travelled to Limbe to preside on the opening ceremony.

About forty participants were present at this workshop. They were representatives of Government administrations (scientific authorities and forestry administrations) of producer countries of the Congo basin (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo), Representatives of pharmaceutical industry exploiting *Prunus africana* barks (SOLVAY from France, IDENA from Italy, Euromed from Spain, AFRIMED, PHARMAFRIC, CEXPRO, etc.), economic operators or logging companies involved in the importation of wood (SIFCO from Congoi, timber companies associations from Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo), representatives of importing countries (European Union), the trade union / syndicate of special product, representatives of international organizations (CITES, ITTO, GTZ, FAO, CIFOR), coordinators of national and sub regional projects involved in the management of species found in appendix II of CITES.

The list of participants is found in appendix 1.

The objective of the workshop is to enable the participants (executing agencies, beneficiary countries, importing countries and donors) to share the results and experiences acquired from the activities under the ITTO-CITES programme.

More specifically, it was expected that exchanges between the participants will permit:

(i) A better understanding of the results of the regional programme (activities, results and lessons learned);

(ii) An update of the action plan developed for 2010 - 2012 for the species concerned (*P. elata* and *P. africana*).

(iii) The Examination and proposals on the status and regulations of the regional working group on *P. elata*;

The terms of references of the workshop are found in appendix 2.

The opening ceremony of this workshop was punctuated by four interventions:

1. The welcome speech addressed to the participants by the Mayor of Idenau council, who thanked the promoters for having chosen his locality to organize such a meeting. To this effect, he reassured the participants of the hospitality of his council and his availability to help them discover the touristy marvels of his territorial circumscription.

2. The second speech was pronounced by Mrs. Milena Sosa Schmidt, representative of the CITES Secretariat who recalled the fact that one hundred and seventy-five countries are today part of the CITES Convention and make of it one of the most adopted treaties on environment. She then specified that the present technical workshop has been organized in order to guarantee the efficient application of the dispositions linked to appendix II; it should therefore define the priorities of conservation and the measures to be taken to assure sustainable trade of *Afrormosia* and *Pygeum*. She concluded by specifying that this workshop would come out with practical recommendations to reinforce sufficiently the capacities in Africa to apply efficiency the dispositions of CITES and implicate more and more African population in the conservation and sustainable trade of *Afrormosia* and of *Pygeum* in particular, and of trees species in general.

3. The third intervention was made by Dr. STEVE Johnson of the ITTO who insisted on the importance of the present regional programme that should allow producer countries to improve on their capacity for sustainable management of these endangered species thanks to the mastery of resource and to be capable to present and to defend their non detriment findings report;

4. The opening of the workshop, was done by Prof. Elvis Ngolle Ngolle, the Cameroon Minister of Forestry and wildlife, who was accompanied by the Governor of the South west region, the senior divisional officer for Fako, the Government's Delegate for the Limbe urban council and a good number of other administrative authorities of the region. After having wished the participants welcome, the Minister

called their attention to the efforts developed since 2005 by the International Tropical Timber organization (ITTO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade of endangered species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) that work in synergy in a vast Program of capacities building of countries on sustainable trade of three species classified in appendix II of the aforementioned convention. He insisted in particular with regard to Cameroon, on the continuation of scientific review on potential, silviculture and traceability in order to have a system of management that guarantee the conservation of species. He concluded while exhorting the partners and fund donors present to pursue the fruitful partnership established and then declared opened the activities of this regional workshop.

The appendices 3 to 6 present the entirety of these speeches

The workshop programme was scheduled on four days of which the first three were dedicated to *Pericopsis elata* and the last to *Prunus africana*.

The detailed programme for the workshop is given in appendix 7.

II - Main results of the programme concerning *Pericopsis elata*, exchanges and recommendations from discussions.

2.1 - Introductory exposes

This phase of the workshop activities was punctuated by a series of seven presentations carrying respectively on:

- *P. elata* and relevant CITES regulations (Milena Sosa SCHMIDT)
- Presentation of the ITTO /CITES programme (Dr Steve JOHNSON)
- Presentation of the ITTO/CITES programme on *Pericopsis elata*: Activities, results following the action plan of 2008 (Dr Jean Lagarde BETTI)
- Activities developed in range state countries implicated in ITTO/CITES programme (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo);
- Management of *P. elata* in forest concessions and forest plantations in Cameroon (NGONO Hortense, AKAGOU ZEDON Charles) and non detriment findings report on *P. elata* in Cameroon (MBARGA Narcisse).
- Sustainable management of *P. elata* in a production forest in the Republic of

Congo (BANZOUZI Jean Claude) and non detriment findings report on *P. elata* in the Republic of Congo (Dr Kami Emile).

- Training workshops on CITES tools and use of the “CITES WOOD ID” (Landu Guy, MAWALA MAWALA Augustin), Dissemination workshop on the texts of CITES convention in the Democratic Republic of Congo(ZOLA)

From the different interventions one could retain the following:

1. *P. elata* and relevant CITES regulations (Milena Sosa SCHMIDT)

The speaker specified that *Pericopsis elata* was registered in the CoP8 (Kyoto, March 1992). This proposition was submitted by Denmark and United Kingdom and the listing came into force in June 11, 1992. Considering the efforts put in place by range states to manage resource and control trade, it was agreed that Appendix II listings would permit valuable follow-up and help ensure that use was sustainable.

With regard to the significant trade review process, it was made known that the Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) resolution gives orientations on the stages to follow, notably with regard to the selection of the species to be reviewed, the consultation with range States concerning the application of article IV, the compilation of information and the preliminary categorisation, the review of information and confirming categorisation by animal and plant Committee, the formulation of recommendations and their transmission to range States, measures to be taken concerning the implementation of recommendations, support to range States, monitoring, reporting and reintroduction of species into the review process.

According to the speaker, the result of the Significant Trade Review process generally removes the need for importing countries to apply unilateral stricter domestic measures (such as import bans or externally-imposed export quotas for range States)

The joint programme ITTO/CITES built in order to provide support to range States implementing CITES for tree species is a good example of cooperation. Actually parties and organizations interested in the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife are urged to provide financial or technical support to range States to ensure non-detrimental trade in CITES species

This presentation ended with the presentation of a historic retrospective on the listings of *P.elata* in appendix II of CITES whose first initiatives date from the 12th

session of the Plant Committee (Leiden, May, 2010).

2. Presentation of ITTO/CITES Programme (Dr Steve JOHNSON)

From this intervention we learned that this programme has as goal to insure that international trade of tropical wood species listed in CITES is consistent with their sustainable management and their conservation. The main activities developed in this programme are :

- Development of national/regional plans and projects;
- Design of resource inventories;
- Development/implementation of improved management plans
- Case studies on and the development of guidelines for making NDFs;
- Development of cost-effective regulatory systems for endangered/threatened timber species (tracking, etc.);
- CITES training workshops;
- Other relevant activities developed with range states

The Programme received a 2.4 million euro grant from European Commission, and activities commenced in 2007. Remaining and additional funds pledged at ITTO Council Sessions will be given by other donors: USA, Switzerland, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, BPF, Germany and private sector.

Focus of assistance is mainly oriented towards main exporters of main tropical tradable timber species (*Pericopsis elata* – afrormosia; *Gonystylus spp.* – ramin; *Swietenia macrophylla* – mahogany). The programme is now extending to non-timber species (*Prunus africana*).

3- Presentation of ITTO/CITES programme / on *Pericopsis elata*: activities, results in relation to the action plan of 2008 (Dr. Jean Lagarde BETTI).

After having recalled that the general objective of the regional program is to ensure that international trade in *P. elata* products is consistent with its conservation in the Congo basin, the speaker underlined that the program should assist the national authorities of countries concerned (Cameroon, Congo, and Democratic Republic of Congo), to meet their scientific, administrative and legal requirements for managing and regulating trade in *Pericopsis elata*

The speaker continued with a summary presentation of the level of advancement of the activities of the program by country and made it clear that in spite the delays in starting in the two Congo, the planned activities were executed. One notes however that the rate of advancement and the nature of topics vary from one country to another. While Cameroon and the Republic of Congo emphasised on activities in the domain of ecology, sylviculture, management and the setting up of policies, the Democratic Republic of Congo is interested more in the use of CITES documents (texts) and tools.

Future orientations would be on the following:

- ✓ **For the DRC** (i) develop research activities to improve knowledge on the biology, ecology and wood quality of *P. elata*; (ii) develop a fair system of traceability for monitoring logging, processing, transport and trade on Assamela products; (iii) the management of *P. elata* in forest concessions (see experience of Cameroon and Republic of Congo); (iv) the development of a non detriment findings report (see experience of Cameroon);
- ✓ **For the Republic of Congo**, it will be about (i) assisting more closely local authorities in finalising the NDF on Afrormosia in the Tala Tala forest management unit, based on Cameroon's experience; (ii) train and sensitize forest and custom officers at different levels on CITES rules through CITES training workshops based on the DRC experience;
- ✓ **For Cameroon**, orientations will be on (i) Implementation of specific activities recommended in the Non Detriment Findings report document; (ii) implementation of the management measures prescribed in the document of the simple management plan of the Bidou plantation; (iii) provide adequate materials and logistics to forest officers for data collection and analysis; (iv) sensitize and train forest and custom officers at different levels on CITES rules through CITES training workshops based on the DRC experience;
- ✓ **At the regional level**, Orientations will be on the following (i) Develop a new work plan for 2011 – 2013; (ii) Assist range countries in listing plant species in CITES; (iii) Extend the program on other plant species and other countries; (iv) Plan the third regional workshop in another range country for 2013.

4. Sustainable management of *Pericopsis elata* in a production forest in the Republic of Congo (BANZOUZI Jean Claude)

The work done consisted of (i) coming out with present conditions of species management, its availability, use, the possible pressures and negative impacts it

undergoes during harvest (ii) Execution of inventory operations of Afrormosia; (iii) Development and implementation of concerted and sustainable management plans of Afrormosia.

The realization of this work has put into evidence the bad management and incoherence in the organization and the management of archives at certain levels in the administration as well as forest enterprises; the absence of an adequate mechanism for the collection of information (specific technical forms for example).

The study has permitted the proposal of an action plan articulated on: the improvement on the knowledge of species; improvement in the collection and treatment of statistical data; the harmonization of the legal framework for the management of *Pericopsis elata*; the promotion of concerted management of *Pericopsis elata* and the preservation of the populations

5. Non Detriment Findings on *Pericopsis elata* in the Republic of Congo (Dr. KAMI Emile).

Dr Kami Emile insisted on the procedures followed in elaborating the non detriment trade findings (NDF) that takes into account : the real distribution of *Pericopsis elata*, the exact density, the minimum diameter for exploitation (DME), the national possibilities, the transformation rate of the species, the quota of each country, the difficulties in the implementation of CITES rules, the commercial requirements in the European commission sphere in every country, review of information on exploitation, processing, marketing, control and the upkeep of national statistics.

Four (4) thematic axes have been brought out for the action plan: (i) elements of research and ecology of Afrormosia, (ii) platform of collaboration between the actors of the exploitation chain, processing, marketing and the management of species; (iii) management of legality and dispositions of CITES Convention; (iv) capacity building of actors.

Considering the non availability of informations, the government of the Republic of Congo submitted a project for ITTO funding titled: " Inventory of Afrormosia in a production forest in Congo for sustainable management. The main objective being to elaborate annually a non detriment findings report on *Pericopsis elata* (Afrormosia) in Congo. Secondly to put a device for research and to conduct research on biology and ecology of *P. elata* in Congo in order to define for this species a minimum

diameter for exploitation and management models for populations in the North Congo forest.

6. Management of *P. elata* in forest concessions and forest plantations in Cameroon (NGONO Hortense, AKAGOU ZEDON Charles) and a reports on non detriment findings on *P. elata* in Cameroon (MBARGA Narcissus).

Mrs. NGONO Hortense presented the activities that will help the national authorities of Cameroon, fill the scientific, administrative and legal gaps, which are necessary to plan and regulate trade of *Pericopsis elata*. Her experiences were developed on:

- ✓ The Rehabilitation of forest plantations of *Pericopsis elata*. As a way to promote sylviculture of this species (establishment of the conditions of reserves and forest plantations; development and implementation of plantation management plans.
- ✓ Sustainable management of *Pericopsis elata* in forest concessions in order to have useful scientific and technical informations (elaboration of the conditions of forest concessions in Cameroon; assessment of potentials in forest concessions; research on the minimum exploitable Diameter; description of the management conditions of *Pericopsis elata* in forest concessions.

Mr. Mbarga Narcisse shared its experience on 2010 non detriment findings report on Assamela in Cameroon. The adopted methodological approach articulates around the following points:

- A national technical committee (CTN) of the project has been put in place by MINFOF;
- A working group for the formulation of ToR and correction of reviews before the adoption of these by the CTN of the project;
- A small group made of scientists (academic and researchers) was instituted by decision of GM/ANAFOR
- 05 working sessions to analyze the reports of reviews for information that permit us fill the check-list of IUCN in accordance with the above mentioned principles;
- writing of the NDF report in accordance with the guidelines from the CANCUN (MEXICO) workshop;
- transfer of NDF report to management organ;

The results of this formulation work of the NDF on Assamela permit us draw the following conclusions: (i) the area of distribution is larger and its real potential is

higher; (ii) the management and inventories made in concessions are appropriate; (iii) the transposition of the norms mentioned in the legal listings is to be completed by the actualised annexes of CITES species and the conditions of issuance of quotas; (iv) Ecological studies and complementary managements are necessary for sustainable management of Assamela; (v) studies on silviculture and the transformation rate of Assamela deserve to be confirmed; (vi) a strong implication of the private sector in the formulation of NDF report on assamela is necessary; (vii) national awareness on the necessity to have special management for the CITES species has been made.

7. Training workshop on CITES tools and certificates (LANDU GUY), workshop on the dissemination of CITES texts and conventions in Democratic Republic of Congo (ZOLA)

One retains from this intervention that the implication of the different stakeholders on international trade of the species cited above need the introduction of more ideas and knowledge, reason for the organization of these workshops on capacity building.

The objectives being: (i) to train auxiliary agents of CITES on the use of CITES tool " CITES Wood - ID ", the verification of the conformity of CITES permit; (ii) the acquisition of more knowledge on the texts and its application in the field; (iii) Capacity building of agents of the management organ of CITES /DRC and CITES auxiliaries; improve yield during control of CITES products from place of acquisition to place of expedition.

To attain these objectives, the project leaned on the following strategies:

- ✓ Capacity building of CITES actors giving priority to service providers around the borders;
- ✓ Resources mobilization from development partners;
- ✓ Organization of workshops on training and dissemination of the CITES convention;

The following activities have been carried out:

- ✓ Holding of technical meetings to create a platform of dialogue for intervening parties;
- ✓ Elaboration of programme of activities;
- ✓ Putting pedagogic supports at the level of participants;
- ✓ Organization of workshops for CITES training and dissemination.

2.2 – Progress made and action plan by country

2.2.1 – Action plan on *Pericopsis elata* in the Democratic Republic of Congo

ACTION / or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE (Executing body)	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
A – The resource is known in the provinces: Equator and Oriental areas of DRC.	A1. Inventory review - Precision on the area and distribution of species ; - dendrological and dendrometrical studies ; - Phenological, ecological and genetical studies. A2. Cartography on area of distribution.	Department of Inventories forestry Management (DIAF)	- Concessionnaires ; - WRI ; - WWF ; - OSFAC ; - OIBT/CITES ; - GTZ ; - local communities.	2011-2013	- Lack of funding - Political Instability.
B – Management of <i>P. elata</i> is mastered at the national level in concessions and plantations.	B1. Capacity building of stakeholders. B2. in concessions - Putting into place management plans. - Sylviculture activities certification ; - Traceability.	- Department of Forestry management (DGF) ;	- Concessionnaires ; - WWF ; - GTZ ; -Local Communities ; - National and International NGO	2011-2013	- Lack of funding - Political Instability

ACTION / or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE (Executing body)	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
	B3. In the plantations - put in place a simple management plan ; - sylviculture activities- B4. Creation of data base.				
C - CITES texts are known by all stakeholders in the national territory.	C1. Extension of training on the species and the dissemination of texts to auxiliary structures.. C2. Capacity building of scientific authorities.	Department for the conservation of nature (DCN)	- Staff of management organ ; - Personnel of scientific authority; - Auxiliary structures (DGDA, OCC, DGM, National Police) ; - National and International NGO.	2011 - 2013	- Lack of funding - Political Instability
D - Control and follow up of harvesting is mastered in the DRC.	D1. put in place a system of control in the borders and inside the country ; D2. Put in place a national system for traceability for the follow up of species.	Department of Control and Verification (DCV)	Department for the Conservation of Nature ; - Personnel of scientific authorities; - Auxiliary structures. (DGDA, OCC, DGM, National Police) ;	2011 - 2013	-lack of funding ; - political instability

ACTION / or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE (Executing body)	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
E – legal arsenal for the management of P. elata is clarified	E1. Revision of law 011/2002 on forest code and in particular decree 056 (management of wild species) and 035 (forest exploitation)	Department for the conservation of nature (DCN)	Department for the conservation of Nature ; - Personnel of scientific authorities. ; - Auxiliary structures . (DGDA, OCC, DGM, National Police) ; - Department of Control and Verification (DCV)	2011 - 2013	- Lack of funding -Political Instability

2.2.2 – Action plan on *Pericopsis elata* in the Republic of Congo

ACTIONS / LIVRABLES or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
A – The simple management plan document is elaborated and implemented	<p>A1-Realisation of inventories</p> <p>A2-Determination of quota</p> <p>A3- Monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>CNIAF</p> <p>SIFCO</p> <p>DGEF</p>	<p>OIBT</p> <p>CITES</p> <p>UE</p> <p>ONGs...</p>	2011-2013	<p>-Lack of political willingness</p> <p>-Lack of finance</p>
B – The populations of <i>P. elata</i> is restored	<p>B1-Mastery and application of appropriate technics of specie restauration.</p> <p>B2-Identification cartography of planting and harvesting of grains</p> <p>B3-Production of plants</p> <p>B4-planting and management of plantations</p> <p>B5-monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>-DGEF (UPARA)</p> <p>- SNR</p>	<p>CRPPI</p> <p>UNIVERSITES</p> <p>CERVE</p> <p>CRFO</p> <p>OIBT</p> <p>CITES</p> <p>UE</p> <p>ONGs</p>	2011-2013	<p>-Lack of political willingness</p> <p>-Lack of finance</p> <p>Loss of specie</p>
C – Knowlege on CITES convention is assured and subsequents texts elaborated	<p>C1- Training and dissemination of the convention</p> <p>C2- Enforcement of regulatory framework (Implementation of CITES convention / application texts,</p>	<p>Management organe</p> <p>SCPFE</p> <p>Administrations</p> <p>customs, polices,</p>	<p>scientific authorities</p> <p>Economic Operators</p> <p>Fund donors</p>	2011-2012	<p>-Lack of political willingness</p> <p>-Lack of finance</p>

ACTIONS / LIVRABLES or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
	institutional positioning of organs, Dissemination of texts, identification of norms and control tools etc.) C3- Applying the texts	gendarmes,)	NGOs....		Persistence of the <i>no opinion</i>
D – Knowledge on the Biology and ecology of species is acquired	D1- Research on the biology and ecology of species continues D2- Creation of data base	Scientific authority	CRPPI UNIVERSITES CERVE CRFO Consultant offices Fund donors NGOs	2011-2013	-Lack of political willingness -Lack of finance
E – An adequate framework for the collect and treatment of statistical production is elaborated	E1- Elaboration of a system for the collect of data E2- human and logistic capacity building E3- Treatment and validation E4- Diffusion of data and information	Management organ Administrations (SCPFE, customs, taxes)	CNSE Economiques operators Administrations NGOs Fund donors	2011	- Lack of political willingness - Lack of finance - Loss of revenue from taxes Investments mortgages
F - Concerted management of P. elata effective and promising	F1- Putting into place a concertation platform F2- Holding of concertation meetings	Management organ ; CITES	Economic operators, Councils,	2011-2013	-Lack of political willingness -Lack of finance

ACTIONS / LIVRABLES or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
	and diffusion of conclusions		Local / indigenous Population, Tribal groups Fund donors		Loss of specie
G – Higher and more developed processing of P. Elata	G1- Accompany the strict application of texts on processing G2- monitoring and evaluation of processing rate	Forest Administration CITES management organ	Economic operators Fund donors	2011-2013	-Lack of political willingness -Lack of finance Wastage of resources and loss of revenue from taxes

2.2.3 – Action plan on *Pericopsis elata* in Cameroon.

ACTION / OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
A. The national Juridico-normatif arsenal is in coherence with CITES	A. 1. Create and animate concertation plateformes A2. Make proposals for the elaboration of new texts and the revision of existing ones ;	Management organ	Scientific authorities, Parliamentarians (network of parliamentarians), Wood affiliate, NGOs, ITTO/CITES, COMIFAC	2010-2011	The reject of proposals by partners ;
B. The monitoring and control of the management of Assamela is well assured in harmony with APV/FLEGT and CITES	B1. Evaluate the gap and difference between the text governing CITES and APV/FLEGT procedures B2. Put in place a system of traceability for the exploitation of Assamela	Management organ	Scientific authority, wood affiliate, independent observers, administrations fiscal et and customs administrations	2011-2013	Risk of appropriation of project

C. research on P. Elata has increased	C1. Base line study /Present situation C2. Ecology/biology C3. Sylviculture	Scientific authority	Management organe, wood sector, International Organisations, fund donors	2011-2013	
D. Implementation of CITES convention is reinforced	D1. Training D2. Sensitization D3. Dissemination	Management organ and scientific authority	International Organisations, Fund donors, NGOs, etc.	2011-2013	
E. Management plan of Bidou is implemented	E1. Cfr management Plan elaborated	Cfr management Plan elaborated	Cfr management Plan elaborated	Cfr management Plan elaborated	Cfr management Plan elaborated
F. The promotion of sylviculture in Assamela is assured	E1. training of actors; E2. Encourage artificial and natural regeneration	Scientific authority and management organ,	Concessionnaires, Councils Communities	2011-2013	Adhesion of partners

2.2.4 – Action Plan on *Pericopsis elata* at Regional Level.

ACTION / or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
A - Implication of COMIFAC in CITES	Meet COMIFAC and present the programme of the project	Project	COMIFAC	Throughout programme period	
B - Programme support to COMIFAC in the elaboration of projects	Provide technical and logistic support.	Project	COMIFAC	Permanent	
C - Funding by states in the process of elaboration of projects /country	Budgeting	CI Range countries of <i>P. elata</i>	Programme	permanent	
D - The representative of Regional CITES (Plant committee) work in synergy with member states.	Present a candidature from range countries to the Secretariat	Programme	Range countries	permanent	

ACTION / or OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	STRUCTURE IN CHARGE	PARTNERS	EXECUTION PERIOD	RISKS
E – Put in place a regional data bank	-Harmonise protocols for data collection -Create a regional database and national data bases for the countries -Capacity building in the Management of national data bases	Programmes and Projects /country	Range countries, NGOs and fund donors	permanent	
F - Capitalisation of attainment in relation to the conservation of CITES species at the sub regional level (opportunity)	Be inspired from the activities of existing structures (COMIFAC, RAPAC, CEFDHAC...)	Range countries.	Programme and projects/country	Permanent	
G - Elaboration of a regional action plan	Combine the different National action plans to a regional action plan	Regional working Group	Range countries,OIBT, CITES plants, UE	starting	
H – Creation of a regional working group	Organise implementation	Programme and range countries	Projects/country	Starting	

III - Main results of the programme on *Prunus africana*, exchanges and recommendations from discussions.

3.1 - Introductory Presentations

A – *Prunus africana* and CITES regulations - current state of trade embargo on International trade (Milena Sosa SCHMIDT)

We retain from this intervention that on its 16th session (Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee classified *Prunus africana* in Burundi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo and United Republic of Tanzania as species " That need urgent attention ". To that respect, an intersession working group was put in place to facilitate the study and review of this species. This group was created for the first time to provide range countries concerned orientations on the application of the recommendations resulting from important trade review. In 2006, the Committee for plants formulated recommendations that were communicated to Range States.

In the notebook of the working group, the Secretariat asked TRAFFIC and UICN to organize a workshop (financed by Germany, Spain and Italy) in Naivasha, Kenya, from the 8th to the 11th of September, 2008 to:

- improve on the capacities of CITES management organs and scientific authorities of some seven important countries. The main topics of the workshop consisted of the realisation of non detriment findings report, the collection of reference data, the formulation of quotas and the development of management techniques; and
- help towards the establishment of communication channels and mechanisms of collaboration between the authorities charged with the application of CITES in priority range countries, Import countries, the Committee for CITES plants and CITES Secretariat.

Following this workshop, six proposals of projects (Burundi, Cameroon, Madagascar, democratic Republic of Congo and United Republic of Tanzania) were submitted for funding. Thanks to the generous contributions of two enterprises (Pharma Solvay, France and Indena, Italy), the project proposals submitted by Cameroon was financed.

In its 57th session (Geneva, July 2008), the permanent Committee decided that if the

recommendations of the Plants Committee were not fully applied to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and the President before December 31, 2008, it would recommend to all parties to suspend trade on *Prunus africana* with Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania. In response, Cameroon fixed a zero export quota for this species in 2009 and this decision has been taken into account in the list of national quotas of export published on CITES web site.

However, the available information convinced neither the Secretariat nor the President of the Committee for plants that equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo and the united Republic of Tanzania had applied the recommendations; the Committee transmitted therefore to the Parties (notification to the Parties n° 2009/003 of February 3, 2009), a recommendation for the suspension of the trade on *P. africana* with these States.

The present situation is as follows:

- Burundi, Cameroon, Kenya and Madagascar had for 2009 a zero export quota that remains in force until the recommendations of the important trade review are fully applied.
- The countries currently applying a voluntary moratorium are: Burundi (communicated in November 2006), Kenya (since 2002) and Madagascar (communicated in August 2006).
- The countries being the object of a recommendation for suspension of trade currently (Notif. no 2010/012 since February 3, 2009) are the Equatorial Guinea, the democratic Republic of Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In perspective, the main recommendations of the Committee for plants to be applied by all Range states are as follows:

- carry out a preliminary inventory of the stock on the tree, establish estimations of sustainable harvesting while taking into account the necessity to preserve multiplication trees, and to establish a scientific follow-up system for all populations of *Prunus africana*;
- Establish a prudent and reviewed export quota following inventory of stock on tree foot and the evaluations for sustainable harvesting.
- Provide a calendar for the realization of ecological studies with critical collegiate and appropriate modelling tests suitable for the populations of *Prunus africana* in order to establish a long term

management plan for the sustainable use of these species.

Apart from the Cameroon project, funding have not been found for the other project proposals that are being reviewed by the range countries concerned in order to improve on their strategic plan.

B - Brief presentation of ITTO/CITES Activities on *Prunus africana* in Cameroon (Dr Jean Lagarde BETTI)

In Cameroon, *Prunus Africana* is used in traditional medicine and in making various articles. The bark is used to extract substances used in the treatment of hyperplastic prostatic, illness that affects generally, old men in the western countries.

P. africana is a vulnerable species (IUCN) registered in appendix II of CITES and its exploitation for export needs imperatively, the elaboration of a non detriment findings report based on data from scientific studies realised by competent authorities of the countries concerned.

The establishment of this non detriment finding report requires the collection of reliable information on the localization, stocks, growth state and the conditions of the species, its natural habitat, its regeneration and eventually its protection. This essential information is generally absent, and renders difficult all assessment of the conditions of management of species. The scientific authority of countries concerned is often confronted with the problem of lack of qualified staff to achieve this work.

The objective of the project is to provide scientific information of the zone of distribution, parameters on the populations, production sites, abundance / density, regeneration and follow-up in order to estimate the volumes of possible harvest of *P. africana*. These parameters will permit produce the non detriment findings report based on convincing facts.

This project is executed by ANAFOR and last 18 months (July 2010 - December 2011)

C – State of the art on *Prunus africana* management in Cameroon. (AKAGOU ZEDON Charles, CITES management authority).

We retain from this presentation that the exploitation of *P. africana* in Cameroon is covered by disposition of the Forest Law N° 94-01 of January 20, 1994. According to this law, access to resource is by either customary right, or by special permits, or through community forests.

Four categories of actors intervene in the management of *P. africana*: Namely, forest administration in charge of regulations, customary rights to *P. africana*, Economic operators and non governmental Organizations.

Concerning the management of the species, it is noted that the techniques of harvesting of the barks are mastered but this remains one of the main reasons of mortality in trees. The rate of survival of the trees after debarking has not yet been estimated in all localities where *P. africana* is exploited. However recent works carried out in the community forest of KEDJEM_AWES situate it at 82%.

The main problems hindering sustainable management of this species are:

- **Technical:** absence of national Management plan in exploitation sites of the species (Main recommendation of Plant Committee); Unavailability or insufficient qualified harvesters.
- **Organizational:** lack of organisation of the *P. Africana* sub sector and poor management capacities of the communities;
- **Institutional:** insufficient means at the level of state services in charge of control of exploitation activities, hence very sporadic interventions; difficulties in functioning of the management organ and the scientific authority (insufficient material and financial means)

To solve these problems, between 2007 and 2008, Cameroon adopted a working Programme that will lead to management plan of species following the workshop of Naivasha in Kenya; inventories in three sites have been realised by CIFOR. The results obtained were as follows: Kilum-Ijum = 31 t/an (2008-2013); Kupe Muanenguba = 29t/an (2008-2013); Mt Cameroon = 528t (2008-2013). Unfortunately these results are questioned because of the low sampling rate (less than 1%).

Other actions carried out are on:

- The reduction of export quota for Cameroon from 2000 t to 1000 t for the year 2008. Only 500t have been effectively exported. Zero Quotas (0) in 2009;
- The registration in the budget of the special forestry development fund of a credit line intended to support the functioning of the scientific authority since the year 2008;
- The Elaboration of a plan document for the management of species in the short and long-term that defined the management units of *Prunus* (*Prunus* Allocation Units). «Guidance for a national *Prunus africana* Management plan, Cameroon " ,;
- Launching of the Project to come out with a non detriment findings report (ITTO/CITES)
- The setting up of circular letter n° 0958 to regulate the traceability of the product;

D - Level of execution of the ITTO/CITES project on *Prunus africana* in Cameroon (Nkouna Abia constand, delegated National Coordinateur).

The objective of this project is to assist ANAFOR, the CITES Scientific authority for Flora in Cameroon, to collect and analyze data for the elaboration of good quality report on Non detriment findings report for *Prunus africana* species in Cameroon.

Specifically, the project must attain the following results:

- Present state on production, Processing, the transportation, trade and control of *Prunus africana* in Cameroon;
- *The Prunus africana* Allocation Units (PAU) are well delimited, abundance/density, as well as scientifically calculated harvesting quotas;
- The simple management plan for each forest is elaborated and implemented
- Sylvicultural operations are promoted
- management and scientific capacities building for CITES authorities and control system enhanced,
- well-developed research focus for relevant topics related to the sustainable management of *Prunus* in Cameroon,
- A Non-detriment findings report finalized for *Prunus*;
- Results from project activity disseminated through various publications.

Difficulties in implementation concern (i) numerous work pressure, (ii) the realization of inventories in the rainy season, steep hills and the zones of apparition of *Prunus africana* on the flanks of the OKU mountain (+ of 3000m of altitude) make field work difficult, thus increasing daily cost of labourers (iii) the use of the students not always available during school periods causes some delays. Taking into consideration these realities, the project results to working with junior experts who cost twice more than the students; (IV) technical material (GPS) less effective.

E - Preliminary results on *Prunus africana* inventories in Cameroon (BELINGA Salomon Janvier /Consultant)

In summary, we can retain that the end of the monopole of Plantecam happened since 1985 and permitted the entry into the lists of about 50 Cameroonian entrepreneurs who have exploitation permit. However, this process was not based on the results of inventory. Consequently, the management of species was not made on a sustainable basis. After many recommendations made by CITES and EU, the suspension of prunus products from Cameroon was announced in 2007.

Although the management of *P. africana* was not sustainable, certain efforts had however been made notably:

- The execution of inventories (unfortunately with different methods) on some sites (Mt Cameroon in 1996, 1999 and 2008, Adamaoua in 2001, Mt Manenguba in 2008)
- The experimentation of a new methodology, ACS (Adaptive Clusters Sampling) on Mt Cameroon in 2000

After the ban of exports products of prunus from Cameroon by the European Union from its territory, Cameroon took important measures in putting in place a mechanism to manage the species in the national territory. These are:

- Signing of regulatory text for the control and exploitation of Prunus;
- Adoption of National directives on the sustainable management of species (Inventory harmonized before the assignment of permits, assignment of allocation units on a competitive basis and stabilization of operators, promotion of sustainable harvesting techniques etc) with the support of GTZ, CIFOR, FAO and SNV
- Start of implementation of directives by the present elaboration of

barking norms and inventory with the ACS method and with GTZ support

- The present execution of a national National inventory with this method within the framework of the ITTO/CITES project title "Opinion of non damaging " non detriment finding report with the support of ITTO and CITES in some sites

The present inventory concerns three regions recognised as the main *Prunus* areas in Cameroon: North west, South west, and Adamaoua.

It aims to: (i) know the tree potential in the natural forests (community forests, protected areas and forests of national domain; (ii) Identify the owners of plantations; (iii) know the potential of trees in private plantations; (iv) propose Allocation Units of *Prunus africana* (UAP) on the basis inventory results and the forest stratification map; (iv) determine national quota and by inventory site (v) Come out with management plans for communal forests, Allocation units of *Prunus africana* and inventoried plantations (vi) put in place traceability system of the products of *Prunus africana* in Cameroon

The partial results obtained in the north west region is on: (i) the realization of the picture version of the forest stratification map; the realization of the image version of the forest stratification map; knowledge population and densities; knowledge on the distribution of stems according to diameter;

Before the end of October, it will be about (i) finalising data collection in the site (forests and remaining plantations); (ii) finalise the typing of data collected on the site; (iii) finalise data analysis; (iv) establish the tariff of cubage to calculate the stocks and the quotas according to the state of health; (v) write report on the results bringing out proposals before the end of October 2010 and (vi) Continue and finalise inventory in other Programmed sites before the end of December 2010

F - Situation of *Prunus africana* in Madagascar by SAHONDRA RABESIHANAKA/ CITES Management Authority, Madagascar.

In the 16th session of the Plants Committee in Lima, Peru 2006, It was decided that Madagascar is one of the 7 African range countries of *Prunus* that needs urgent attention. To this effect, the committee came out with some recommendations to the countries concerned with date lines (three months, 12 months, 2 years).

In order to keep to these recommendations, Madagascar put in place several activities with several reports to the Secretariat (November 16, 2006; March 19, 2008; August 7, 2008; February 10, 2010 and September 20, 2010).

The main actions carried out are:

- Elaboration of a ministerial decree for the setting up of a coordination committee presided by The General Director of Forests
- The elaboration of a national action plan for the sustainable management of *Prunus africana*
 - The development of communication and sensitization tools
 - Elaboration of regulations on the species
 - After a public offer (tender), two inventoried lots of the region of Sofia was assigned to an exploitation enterprise called PRONATEX, which made an environmental assessment impact and got an environmental license. The choice of the Sofia region was made following two major criteria: existence of significant potentials and to confine the exploitation sites to facilitate control by the administration.
 - Realization of research works on biology, ecology, genetic and chemical diversity and the vegetative propagation of the species.
 - Capacity building workshop of range countries from the 8th to the 11th of September, 2008
 - Development of exploitation operational plan of the two pilot lots in Sofia
 - A tender offer was published for national inventory at the end of 2008, but the project has been suspended

From the results attained, Madagascar submitted a demand of reopening of export of which 140 tons will be exported in the year 2010.

For the three coming years a quota of 300T /year (2011, 2012 and 2013) will be asked on the basis of evaluations of the ONDIGUI equation $Q = (AxPxRMExYxV) F-1$ where Q is the approximate output of barkl(T/year); A surface area (ha); P the exploited proportion (%); RME the estimated density (trees/ha); Y the yield evaluated per tree (kg) and V the exploitable tree proportion (%).

3.2 - Action Plan for *Prunus africana*

From debates following presentations on the present situation of works, came out again an important and pressing preoccupation concerning the necessity to propose a convenient calendar on the urgent activities to be carried out in order to elaborate the non detriment findings report on *Prunus africana*.

The comments made by the participants reveal that:

- There is no major constraints for the expected results to be achieved within the time limit considering the level of advancement of the activities;
- Some budgetary categories require some rearrangements to take into account practical difficulties in the field. However, these rearrangements can only operate on funding available in the convention.

To be efficient, the participants proposed:

- Working progressively region by region in order to present a specific ACNP by regions following the level of mastery of data on the management of resource. This will permit the start of export by enterprises;
- put priority on the finalization of the inventory in the north west region

The calendar of priority activities brought out by participants is as follows:

- Finalise inventory in the North West before end of October, 2010 (Important);
- Come out with the NDF report and hand to CITES before Mid November 2010;
- Capacity building of CITES organs in Cameroon should start at the beginning of November 2010 (system of assignment of quotas, control of forests under planning etc.)
- Start inventory in the south west (Mount Cameroon) in Mid October 2010;
- In Mid October 2010, finalise the progressive report on *P. africana* with lucid identification of additional activities and budgets;

Other activities to be carried out:

- Proposals for of reallocation of the budget of the project;
- Inventories in all zones to be finalised at the end of January 2010
- The NDF reports for other regions is to be finalised in February 2010:

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of participants.

Appendix 2: Terms of references of the workshop

Origin/Background

The Congo Basin rainforest is one of the two most extensive forest tracts at global level, second only to the Amazon basin. Accounting for 26% of the world's tropical rainforest; it epitomizes the dialectics of conservation and forest use for sustainable development.

When utilization of resources is not rational and sustainable, it poses a threat to species survival. Among the tree species so threatened in the Congo Basin are *Pericopsis elata* and *Prunus africana* which are listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Pericopsis elata is a legume species of the Fabaceae family, known under its trade name as afrormosia or assamela. It is a tree species found in the closed, Guinean-Congolese forest type. Its natural range is discontinuous, with several isolated sub-stands in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, South-eastern Cameroon, Northern Congo, North-eastern portion of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and South-Western portion of the Central African Republic (CAR). In Cameroon the distribution of *P. elata* is largely restricted to the East region. It is one of the high value timber species in Cameroon. The main producers and exporters of this species have traditionally been Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo.

Prunus africana is a species of the Rosaceae family, known under its trade name as Pygeum or African cherry. It is a montane tree species found in Côte d'Ivoire, Bioko, Sao Tome, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Madagascar, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Cameroon. In Cameroon, the species can be found in 64 locations in 23 divisions and 6 provinces - North west (27 sites), west (15), South west (8) and Adamaoua (7) are the most important provinces in terms of number of sites where the species occurs. In its distribution area the natural range of *P. africana* is discontinuous. *Prunus's* bark is the major product of extraction. It is used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia, an increasingly common health problem in older men in the western world. The main producers and exporters of this species have traditionally been Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo, although there is currently an embargo on exports from all of these countries while management practices are reviewed and capacity to implement non-detriment findings strengthened..

Since 2007, ITTO and CITES have been working together to implement a capacity-building program for range States of major tropical timber species listed in Appendix II of CITES in Latin America, South-East Asia and Central Africa. The specific objective for Africa is to assist national authorities to meet the scientific, administrative and legal requirements for managing and regulating trade in *P. elata* from Cameroon, Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Recently the program scope has been expanded to include a project to ensure management of *P. africana* in Cameroon is consistent with CITES requirements. This second regional workshop will coincide with the first steering committee meeting for this project and will also allow other countries to review their management of this species with

relation to the requirements of CITES.

Activities have been developed in the participating countries to implement the Kribi action plan developed at a first regional meeting convened under the program in April 2008. Among the questions to be addressed by this second regional workshop are - What is the compliance between results obtained during the implementation of Activities and the Kribi action plan? Are there elements of the Action plan not covered by the Activities? What were the problems observed in the achievements of the Activities? What lessons can be learned? Which actions are necessary for the future? Can the new activity for *P. africana* in Cameroon provide a model for other producers to improve management and resume exports?

Objective of the workshop

The objective of the workshop is to share results and experiences from the Activities under the ITTO-CITES program among the Executing Agencies, within/between the range States and with importing countries and donors.

Outputs

Expected outputs of the ITTO/CITES regional workshop are:

- (i) Final reporting and results for Activities and lessons learned;
- (ii) An updated action plan developed for 2010 – 2012 for both *P. elata* and *P. africana*.
- (iii) Elaboration of status and regulations of the regional working group on *P. elata*;

Profile of participants

Around forty participants will be invited from producer countries (Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo), importing countries (Belgium, France, Japan, Germany, Italy, EU, USA), international organizations (CITES, ITTO, UNEP-WCMC, TRAFFIC, IUCN), logging companies (DECOLVENAERE group, PALLISCO, SEFAC, etc), and trade companies focused on *Prunus africana* (SOLVAY, IDENA, AFRIMED, PHARMAFRIC, CEXPRO, etc.), NGOs (AMEA from Congo).

Venue

The 2nd ITTO/CITES workshop for the African region will be in Hotel Seme Beach, Limbe, Cameroon. Seme Beach hotel is located 40 minutes from Douala, the economic capital of Cameroon.

Dates

Workshop: 29 September – 01 October 2010

Cameroon *Prunus africana* project steering committee meeting: 02 October 2010

Field trip

A trip to a *Prunus African* plantation (located at WETEDA village, 25 minutes from the Hotel Seme Beach) will be scheduled on Oct 1.

Appendix 3: Speech by the Mayor of Idenau

- The Minister of the Forests and Fauna,
- The Governor of the South west,
- The SDO for Fako,
- The representative of International organization of Tropical Woods,
- The representative of CITES,
- Honourable invitees, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is for me, a pleasant opportunity to take the floor here this morning, to wish you all, a cordial welcome in our beautiful sea resort city of LIMBE.

I would like on behalf of the population of our city to thank you for choosing SEME to carry out the activities of the second sub regional ITTO/CITES/EU programme workshop which has as objective to insure that international trade of some plant species, notably, those listed appendix II of CITES is not damaging to their conservation in Africa.

Your choice of SEME Idenau, I guess it, has been guided by the legendary hospitality that characterizes our city, its populations and the quality of its infrastructures like the one that shelters the workshop at the moment.

And then, why not say it with pride, that SEME that welcomes you today, has habit of receiving big meetings in one domain or another, contributes not only for the future of our country, but also that of the sub region Africa. It is the reason for which, I am delighted to reiterate to you, Excellency, honourable guests, how much SEME the beautiful, jovial, welcoming city is happy to open its doors to you. Once again, welcome to our city.

At the time when the international community is mobilized around the questions of protection of biodiversity and the sustainable management of ecosystems and at the moment when the united Nations evaluate the path browsed in attaining of the Objectives of the Millennium Development goals, the choice to come to SEME, one of the entry doors to Cameroon, cosmopolitan city par excellence whose ecosystems are threatened more and more at this time by the action of the men and natural phenomena; your choice to come here, at the same time as it gives us honours, fills us with hope.

Hence, the object of your presence here, at the moment, is for us an exhortation, a call not only to the sustainable management of tree species, but also to the preservation and protection of our biodiversity.

His Excellency, Honourable guests,;

I will not end this speech without wishing you full success to your workshop activities and a pleasant stay to Seme.

- Long live Cameroon.

Appendix 4: Speech of Mrs. Milena Sosa Schmidt, CITES Secretariat

- The Minister of the Forests and Fauna,
- The Governor of the South west,
- The SDO for Fako,
- The representative of International organization of Tropical Woods,
- The representative of CITES
- The Government's Delegate to the Limbe urban Council,
- The mayor of idenau
- The Director General of the National agency for support to Forest Development (ANAFOR),
- Dear members of the Secretariat of ITTO,
- Honorable guests,
- Dear participants.

Good morning and welcome to this technical workshop on the conservation and trade of afrormosia and pygeum organized here in Limbé, Cameroon. One hundred and seventy-five countries are today part of CITES and consider this Convention as one of the most elected treaties on the environment. Following the substantial threats that weigh on the long-term conservation of these species, increased volume of controlled and non controlled trade and preoccupations caused by the non lasting aspect of this trade, the Committee for plants and the Conference of stakeholders came out with many pertinent decisions for range states of these two species.

The present technical workshop has been organized in order to guarantee the efficient application of dispositions of appendix II; it must define the priorities of conservation and the measures to be taken to assure sustainable trade of afrormosia and pygeum. The CITES Secretariat will like to thank the European Commission providing the necessary funds for this meeting, the colleagues of the international organization for tropical woods with whom we work in close collaboration to coordinate our common works on listed tree species to the appendices of CITES, Jean Lagarde Betti, our regional coordinator for Africa for setting this common program of cooperation, as well as the Cameroonian government for his support and to have accepted to welcome this event.

What will the object of this workshop be?

A very dense task awaits the participants of the present workshop. During the next

four days, you will have to think about specific measures to better manage and regulate trades of afrormosia and pygeum listed in appendices II of CITES and evaluate the future role of CITES in the wood sector. The objective of the workshop is to share the results and the experiences of the activities of the OIBT - CITES program among the execution agencies, Among and between range countries and with the importing countries and the donors; to formulate some recommendations in order to improve the methodologies used to come out with non detriment findings ; to formulate some recommendations to improve the follow-up of trade and controls in Africa and out of Africa, and this is not only in exporting countries but also in importing countries; to come out with setbacks in the status and national regulations; to define the priorities concerning conservation management and research; and to provide convenient recommendations to reinforce the capacities in Africa to apply CITES rules and implicate the African people more in the conservation and the sustainable management of afrormosia and pygeum and other species of trees in general.

This international workshop should take in consideration the previous meeting results during which scientists and the experts of Africa region established the size and gravity of dangers that weighed on afrormosia and pygeum.

The findings and the recommendations of this workshop should be communicated by range countries to the Committee for plants and to the permanent Committee during PC19 and SC61, which will be held respectively in April and August 2011 in Geneva.

Thanks to the considerable efforts and to the continuous support of the management organ of CITES Cameroon, and Jean Lagarde, the present workshop can be held in the best conditions. I congratulate them for the excellent arrangements put in place in this place and to thank them once more on behalf of CITES Secretariat.

I am delighted to the perspective of a fertile and fruitful workshop.

Thank you.

Appendix 5 : Speech by STEVE Jonhson / ITTO

Appendix 6: Speech by Prof Elvis Ngole Ngole, Minister of Forests and Fauna.

- The Governor of the South west,
- The SDO for Fako,
- The representative of International organization of Tropical Woods,
- The representative of CITES
- The Government's Delegate to the Limbe urban Council,
- The mayor of idenau
- Director General of the National agency for support to Forest Development (ANAFOR),
- Dear collaborators,
- Distinguished participants,
- Ladies, Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I take the floor today, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the second regional workshop on OIBT/CITES/European Union programme. This workshop has as topic: Ensuring international trade in African CITES listed tree species is consistent with sustainability. This follows after the first meeting held in Kribi in Cameroon in April 2008 during which a regional action plan was adopted. The present meeting aims to value the level of realization of the aforesaid plan of action.

Permit me, before pursuing my subject, to thank first the Governor of the south west region as well as the authorities of the LIMBE city who, in spite of their busy time schedule are present here to burst the opening ceremony of thgis workshop.

I would feel bad not to thank also the Government's Delegate to the Limbe urban Council for the warm welcome and the agreeable words that he pronounce to all participants at this workShop.

The Governor, the Government's Delegate, distinguished guests, your presence here today symbolises the interest that the authorities of the South west region and the populations of LIMBE city put in the sustainable management of our forest.

I greet the presence in this workshop of the representatives of all fund donors, the International organization for Tropical Woods (OIBT), the Secretariat of the Convention on the International Trade of the wild Species of faunas and floras threatened with extinction (CITES), of the delegations of neighbouring as well as the

other stake holders.

Ladies, Gentlemen,

Since 2005, the International organization of Tropical Woods (OIBT) and the CITES Secretariat work in synergy in a vast Program of capacity building of countries unsustainable trade of three species classified in appendix II of the aforesaid convention. This project aims at capacity building of sub regional states in general and Cameroon in particular in the application of the CITES mechanisms; That shows the respect of our international engagements to which holds the President of the Republic His Excellency Paul Biya.

Ladies, Gentlemen,

For *Pericopsis elata*, the goal of the project for central Africa is to insure that the international trade of wood of this species is not detrimental to its sustainable management and to its conservation. It is specifically about assisting the national authorities of Congo, of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon to fill the scientific, administrative and legal gaps to allow sustainable exchanges of this species.

In Cameroon, two activities have been financed by ITTO. They have been executed by the National agency of Support to the Forest Development (ANAFOR) of Cameroon, as well as the Scientific Authority of flora CITES. That is, the management of *Pericopsis elata* in forest concessions and the management of *Pericopsis elata* in forest plantations. We are waiting among other results, the mastery of the working mechanisms of CITES. The disposition of a canvas of management model for CITES species object of international trade and the appropriation of the process of elaboration of non detriment findings report.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The quantity and quality of scientific information generated by this project permitted Cameroon to produce its first non detriment findings report on the Assamela and, through the Ministry of the Forests and Fauna to arrive to a revision of the technico - normative system of management of this specie.

To this effect, a decrease of the Minimum exploitable diameter from 100 to 90 cm and the exploitation quotas from 15.200 m³ to 14.200m³ was retained.

All these measures contained in an important ministerial decision are indeed, the consequence of the impact of studies realised, which henceforth permit the Cameroonian Government to have a better visibility of sustainable management of *Pericopsis elata* in Cameroon. Looking at these results I would like in the name of the government of Republic to testify the whole recognition of Cameroon to all partners and especially to the fund donors who accompanied us efficiently in the realization of this project.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In spite of all these results, Much still need to be done. The scientific studies on the potential, Sylviculture and traceability should be pursued to allow Cameroon to have a system of management that guaranteed the conservation of these species. It is in this light that all over again and through me, Cameroon calls on all partners and fund donors here present for the pursuit of this fruitful partnership.

Considering the quality of the panel of experts here united and of the themes submitted for examination, my wish is that the present workshop incite a sharing of experiences that guarantees a better understanding of the implementation of CITES convention in the sub region.

On this I declare opened the works of the second regional workshop on assamela.

Long live Cooperation with the ITTO;

Long live Cooperation with CITES;

Long live the MINFOF;

Long live Cameroon

Thank you

Appendix 7 : Workshop Programme.

Tuesday, 28 September 2010

16:00 Arrival of participants at the Hotel Seme Beach

Wednesday, 29 September 2010.

8:30 Registration of participants

9:30 Opening ceremony

- Welcome address by the Mayor of Idenau
- Address by CITES Representative
- Address by ITTO Representative
- Opening address by H.E. the Minister of Forestry and Fauna
- Keynote addresses (15 minutes each speaker)
- Group photograph
- Short break

10 : 15

- Introduction of workshop programme and organization
- Introduction of participants
- *P. elata* and relevant CITES regulations/developments (Milena Sosa SCHMIDT)
- Presentation of the ITTO/CITES program (Dr Steve JOHNSON)
- Presentation of the ITTO/CITES program on *Pericopsis elata*: Activities results vs the 2008 action plan (Dr Jean Lagarde BETTI)

11:15 Discussion

11:30 Range State activities related to the ITTO/CITES Program (20 minutes each speaker).

- Management of *P. elata* in forest concessions and forest plantations in Cameroon (NGONO Hortense, NKOUNA ABIA Constand, AKAGOU ZEDON Charles) and Non-detriment findings report of *P. elata* in Cameroon (MBARGA Narcisse).
- Sustainable use of *P. elata* in a production forest in Congo (BANZOUZI Jean Claude) and Non-detriment findings of *P. elata* in Congo (MBILA OSSEBI Samuel).
- Training workshop on CITES tools and use of the “CITES WOOD ID” (MAWALA MAWALA Augustin) and Dissemination workshops on the texts of CITES Convention (KABALA) in the Democratic Republic of Congo

13:10 Discussions

14:00 LUNCH

16:00 Presentation of the draft document on status of the Afrormosia Working Group

16:15 Discussions

- 16:45 COFFEE BREAK
- 17:00 Synthesis of the day

Thursday, 30 September 2010

- 08:00 Summary of the outcome of previous day proceedings
- 08:15 Briefing on second day's programme
- 08:30 Identification of the main gaps of ITTO-CITES program implementation from 2008 – 2010;
- 09:00 Identification of main focus areas of possible second phase (2011 – 2013)
- 09:30 Working groups on the development of a new Action Plan 2011 - 2013
- 13:00 LUNCH
- 14:00 Resumption / Presentation of working groups results and discussions
- 16:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 16:30 General synthesis / Summary on *P. elata*
- 17:30 End of Day

Friday, 01 October 2010

- 09:00 Field trip on *Prunus* plantation in Molive;
- 12:00 Lunch
- 14:00 FREE AFTERNOON

Saturday, 02 October 2010 (only *Prunus africana*)

- 08:00 Briefing of the day's programme
- 08:15 *Prunus* and CITES regulations – current status of trade embargo (Milena Sosa SCHMIDT)
- 08:30 Brief presentation of the ITTO/CITES Activity document on *P. africana* in Cameroon (Dr Jean Lagarde BETTI)
- 09:45 Preliminary results on *P. africana* activity in Cameroon I (AKAGOU ZEDON Charles/Cameroon Management Authority)
- 09:15 Preliminary results on *P. africana* activity in Cameroon II (BELINGA /Consultant)
- 09:30 COFFEE BREAK
- 09:45 DISCUSSIONS
- 10:15 Review of activity workplan and prospects for resuming exports from selected *Prunus* management areas
- 11:00 Review of additional areas for assistance in Cameroon and other

producers

11:30 Review of activity finances

12:00 Discussions and recommendations

12:30 LUNCH

14:00 Departure of participants.