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MINISTÈRE DES FORÊTS
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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

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MINISTRY OF FORESTRY
AND WILDLIFE



National Plan for the Development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NPD – NTFP)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABOYERD: *Agriculture and Bio-conservation Organisation for Youth Empowerment and Rural Development*

ADIE: *Association for the Development of Environmental Information*

AFD: *French Development Agency*

AAFE BEN : *Appui à l'Autopromotion de la Femme de la Boumba Et Ngoko (Support for the Self- Empowerment of Boumba and Ngoko Women)*

ANAFOR: *National Forest Development Agency*

ANOR: *Standard and Quality Agency*

ABS: *Access and Benefit Sharing from the Exploitation of Genetic Resources*

APIFED: *Support for the Self-Empowerment and Integration of Women, Youths and the Unemployed*

AfDB: *African Development Bank*

IDB: *Islamic Development Bank*

WB: *World Bank*

CAFI: *Central African Forest Initiative*

CAMGEW: *Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch*

CAPEF: *Chamber of Agriculture Fisheries Livestock and Forestry*

CBFF: *Congo Basin Forest Fund*

NAC: *National Advisory Committee*

CNRS: *National Centre for Scientific Research*

CIRAD: *Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development*

CED: *Centre for Environment and Development*

ECCAS: *Economic Community of Central African States*

CERAF: *Centre for Forest Resources and Continuing Education*

MTEF: *Medium-Term Expenditure Framework*

CEMAC: *Central African Economic and Monetary Community*

CENDEP: *Centre for Nursery Development and Eru Propagation*

CIFOR: *Centre for International Forestry Research*

COMIFAC: *Central African Forests Commission*

CT-41: *Technical Committee 41 for Normalisation of Non-Timber Forest Products*

LRA: *Local and Regional Authorities*

CVUC: *United Councils and Cities of Cameroon*

DPT: *Department of the Promotion and Processing of Forest Products*

DRFOF: *Regional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife*

FAO: *Food and Agriculture Organisation*

GIZ: *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*

GEF: *Global Environment Facility*

ICRAF: *World Agroforestry Center*

IMPM: *Institute for Medical Research and Study of Medicinal Plant*

INBAR: *International Network for Bamboo and Rattan*

IRD: *Institute for Research and Development*

IITA: *International Institute of Tropical Agriculture of Cameroon*

KFW: *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MINADER:	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</i>
MINDEVEL:	<i>Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development</i>
MINCOMMERCE:	<i>Ministry of Trade</i>
MINEPAT:	<i>Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development</i>
MINEPDED:	<i>Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development</i>
MINFI:	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
MINFOF:	<i>Ministry Forestry and Wildlife</i>
MINMIDT:	<i>Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development</i>
MINPMEESA:	<i>Ministry of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft</i>
MINRESI:	<i>Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation</i>
MINREX:	<i>Ministry of External Relations</i>
MINSANTE:	<i>Ministry of Public Health</i>
MINESUP:	<i>Ministry of Higher Education</i>
NTFP:	<i>Non-Timber Forest Products</i>
OIBT:	<i>International Organisation of Tropical Timber</i>
NGO:	<i>Non-Governmental Organisation</i>
PAU:	<i>Prunus Allocation Units</i>
PCFC:	<i>Forest Control Post</i>
SME:	<i>Small and Medium-Size Enterprises</i>
NDP:	<i>National Development Plan</i>
PSFE:	<i>Forest and Environment Sector Programme</i>
AWP:	<i>Annual Work Plan</i>
TFP:	<i>Technical and Financial Partners</i>
P4F/UKaid:	
SDNL:	<i>Sub Department for the Promotion and Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products</i>
CBFF:	<i>Congo Basin Forest Funds</i>
MIS:	<i>Market Information System</i>
SNEEPMFPS:	<i>National Union of Producers and Exporters of Medicinal Plants and Special Forest Products</i>
SNV:	<i>Netherlands Development Organization</i>
NDS30:	<i>National Development Strategy 2030</i>
TFRD:	<i>Tropical Forest and Rural Development</i>
TFFC:	<i>Tropical Forest Food and Cosmetic</i>
IUCN:	<i>International Union for the Conservation of Nature</i>
FMU:	<i>Forest Management Unit</i>
WWF:	<i>World Wide Fund for Nature</i>

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FOREWORD

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) are of considerable economic, social, nutritional, health, cosmetic, cultural and environmental importance in Cameroon and Africa.

The measures put in place by the Government, through the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, to fight against poverty and climate change, and with focus on the creation of new jobs and wealth, the social integration of youths, women and other underprivileged sections of the population, include the promotion and development of this sub-segment of the sector's activity. It is given the same value as our most prominent activities, which are logging, support to processing, wood promotion and the enhancement of Protected Areas.

The National Development Plan of NTFP therefore falls in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and NDS30 sectoral dynamics, the reference framework for development actions of the State of Cameroon.

Through the lobbying of various institutional and private synergies, this Plan has all chances of succeeding. In this regard, it capitalises on the broadest possible expertise to enhance the advent of NTFP value chains, an essential condition for their integration into the real economy and, above all, their place in the Gross Domestic Product. All Cameroon ecological zones have a fairly varied range of NTFP. Thus, supporting the dynamics englobing the various sectors is an opportunity to attain the objectives of the import substitution policy, thereby limiting the degree of imbalances in the balance of trade.

This third edition of the National Development Plan of NTFP, which stems from the limitations of the first two editions, is intended to be a guide to practical actions, with the aim of bringing out all the noble ideas put forward, thereby leading to a better mastery and implementation by all the stakeholders involved.

The Government will therefore mobilise her partners and all people of goodwill, both nationally and internationally, to ensure a better mastery, followed by concrete actions, this being the ultimate objective of the National Plan.



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Le Ministre
The Minister
of Forestry and Wildlife
FORETS ET FAUNE
Jules Loret Ndongo

In the decade running from 2000, most stakeholders in the forestry and environment sector agreed that Non-Timber Forest Products were not sufficiently considered in the 1994 Forestry Law. Since then, many partner organisations of Cameroon have supported in the development of NTFP value chains. This support is visible in the improvement of the legal and regulatory and institutional framework, as well as operational projects providing direct support to NTFP value chain stakeholders at the micro (communities) and meso (civil society organisations) levels.

To ensure coherence and synergies of actions in this NTFP sub-sector, the National Development Plan for NTFP was drawn up in 2012. Following this, the National Advisory Committee on Non-Timber Forest Products (NAC-NTFP) was set up in 2013 to support government policy on the promotion and enhancement of Non-Timber Forest Products and to strategically pilot and monitor the implementation of the NPD-NTFP activities.

After evaluating the implementation of the first NPD-NTFP in 2018, the 2nd Edition (2018-2022) was drafted. Its evaluation that was carried out in 2024 shows that the improvement of the regulatory framework had a great impact on the NTFP sector in Cameroon. The number of legal operators in the NTFP sector has increased considerably, rising from 20 registered operators in 2017 to 141 in 2021 and 70 in 2022, giving an increase rate of 205% in 2022 when compared to 2017. The contribution of NTFP to the national economy has increased by 10.8% compared to 2016. The Law on the transportation of planted NTFP, which institutes the agroforestry notebook, was used as an opportunity to develop NTFP plantations.

The NPD-NTFP has emerged as a genuine steering and sustainable management tool for NTFP. It provides a framework of reference and synergy in the actions of the various stakeholders. Therefore, the evaluation shows that, in addition to the State's own funding, TFPs and other private stakeholders contributed 63% of the funding for the implementation of the actions of NPD-NTFP II.

Under the supervision of MINFOF and with the support of technical partners, ANOR set up the Technical Committee TC-41 to pilot and monitor the participatory process of developing NTFP standards. This process led to the publication in 2022 of 21 standards, 15 for secondary NTFP and 6 for Bamboo products.

Encouraging results have been achieved. However, a number of challenges still need to be addressed in order to consolidate the gains that have been made and meet new development challenges at national level and new world agendas which include climate change, landscape restoration, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, respect for human rights and the rights of indigenous people.

The evaluation of the Second Edition of NPD-NTFP has helped to make the following recommendations to enable NTFP' sectors to deploy their great potential for wealth in Cameroon's economic fabric:

a. Legal and regulatory framework: there is need to:

- Continue the process of improving the legal and regulatory framework for NTFP (revised the classification of some NTFP);
- Continue disseminating and raising awareness on existing texts;
- Explore possibilities for the Finance Law to consider the specific tax on NTFP at exit points (border posts, airports).

b. Implementation and funding mechanism

- Specify the duties of the various stakeholders in the implementation process of the NPD-NTFP;
- Ensure that the NPD-NTFP is institutionally linked to the programming, planning and budgeting officials of MINEPAT in order to facilitate access to State funding and bilateral (GIZ, AFD, etc.) or multilateral funding cooperation agreements with institutions such as the African Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations.

c. Economic and sector development

- Facilitate, in collaboration with MINCOMMERCE, the Local and Regional Authorities and MINFOF, the creation of markets or purchasing centres for flagship NTFP;
- Support the implementation of a support programme for promising sectors;

d. Environment and sustainable management of resources

- Consider vulnerable NTFP;
- Monitor and coordinate the co-management process;
- Capitalise on and extend adequate initiatives on participatory approach to the domestication and planting of NTFP;
- Promote research in the management and cultivation of NTFP;
- Finalise the implementation of the data collection system by making the developed computer application operational;
- Support the development and management of NTFP in the various agro-ecological zones of Cameroon.

e. Socially

- Develop motivation measures for youths to get involved in developing NTFP;
- Support the structuring of inter-professional organisations for strong sectors;
- Ensure that the minority, gender and youths are considered in the development of NTFP value chains;

f. Technologically

- Continue supporting cooperatives in processing NTFP (acquisition of local processing machines);
- Support the dissemination of **NTFP** enacted standards.

In order to maintain the trend of emergence by 2035, the NDS30 intends to structurally transform the economy by making fundamental changes on economic and social structures to promote endogenous and inclusive development while preserving opportunities for future generations. The aim here is to transform the country into a New Industrialised Country, with efforts centred around the industrialisation strategy, which is the main focus of this national strategy.

The strategic objectives of NDS30 relating to the forestry and wildlife sub-sector advocate strengthening measures to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental management. This is to guarantee economic growth, sustainable and inclusive social development in line with SDG 13, 14 and 15.

The NDS30 strongly recommends that the action strategy give priority to **Project-Finance and Public-Private Partnership** approaches. These will enable the private sector to be involved and investment resources to be efficiently mobilised. For the forestry sector more specifically, emphasis is on creating **enterprises for community and council forest products**, improving the supply of seeds by creating **seed banks** of forest species, setting up reference nurseries, **promoting reforestation activities**, and **improving information on the state of forest resources**.

MINFOF's 2022-2030 Strategic Performance Framework (SPF) has been drawn up. The development of the non-timber forest product sector is clearly outlined in Programme 058 of SPF, in order to increase the volume of legal NTFP marketed and the number of direct jobs created.

The recommendations made following the evaluation, as well as challenges and issues identified to ensure that the NTFP sector makes its full contribution to the national economy, have prompted the drafting of a new edition of the NPD-NTFP. It is structured into five chapters:

- Brief overview of the NTFP sub-sector in Cameroon
- Diagnosis of the NTFP sub-sector;
- NTFP development plan;
- Implementation, funding and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms;
- Logical framework.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS SUB-SECTOR IN CAMEROON

1.1 GENERAL STATUS OF CAMEROON ECOSYSTEMS

Cameroon spans a surface area of 475,442 km², 6,000 of which is covered by water. The vegetation is made up of diverse ecosystems. This ecological diversity has led to the country being described as Africa in miniature. From the south to the far north, there are semimontane, montane, swampy forests and mangroves, forest-savannah mosaics and plantation forests (OFAC, 2006), wet savannah, dry savannah and steppes.

The various plant formations represent a rich diversity of biological resources where Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) occupy a choice place in consideration of the variety and abundance of the species that produce them. The said products contribute to fulfilling the many forest functions for the benefit of local communities and the State.

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF NTFP TO CAMEROON

NTFP are significantly important both nationally and internationally. Thus NTFP

- are used as food for the population and contribute to food security;
- are used in traditional pharmacopoeia and pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries;
- constitute raw materials for handicrafts and building materials for houses;
- play an important role in cultural activities and in consolidating social links.

Socio-economically: the socio-economic importance of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for people living in rural areas and the relatively low impact of their exploitation on the environment have in recent years raised great expectations on their potential to contribute to forest conservation, improve people's livelihood and promote participatory forest management. They yield income per season and per product for the communities that harvest them. Below are the NTFP sector economic variables derived from the NPD-NTFP evaluations for the 2012-2016 and 2018-2022 periods:

Table 1: Comparative values of some impact indicators between 2016 and 2022

Variables	Year	
	2016	2022
• Average annual tonnage	6.046 tons	12.578 tons
• Average annual turnover	CFAF 4.480 billion	CFAF 8.112 billion
• Annual regeneration tax	CFAF 91.423 million	CFAF 330.98 million
• Average annual market value	CFAF 4.572 billion	CFAF 8.443 billion
• Average annual added value	CFAF 3.669 billion	CFAF 6.755 billion
• Change in the weight of the contribution of NTFP to the national economy during the reference periods (2012-2016 & 2017-2022)	8.64%	10.8 %

Source: Evaluation report of NPD-NTFP II

In some forest areas, the local population is highly dependent on NTFP which generate about 45% of their

income (Tieguhong J.C et al, 2009). Women are involved in picking, collecting, processing and marketing. They also contribute 95% in the retail market (Tieguhong J.C and al, 2009).

NTFP provide raw materials for industries (pharmaceutical, agri-food, cosmetics, etc.), generate jobs and income for those involved in the value chains, and help to improve the living conditions of the population. Income from these products is used to meet basic household needs (schooling, health, clothing, etc.).

The marketing of NTFP is booming as a result of ever-increasing demand for many of these products. In this regard, activities carried out by the COMIFAC-FAO project: '*Mobilisation et renforcement des capacités des PME impliquées dans les filières PFNL*' (*Mobilisation and capacity building of SMEs involved in NTFP value chains*), in 2010 revealed an economic value of CFAF 12.5 billion (Mala W.A and al,) per year for five NTFP (Pygeum, Okok/Eru, Andok/Ndo'o, Gum Arabic and honey). An extrapolation of this figure for all NTFP marketed throughout the country generate CFAF 50 billion in the first edition of the NPD-NTFP. Data from the study of the economic and social importance of the forestry and wildlife sector, published in 2013 by MINFOF and CIFOR, reveals a greater contribution to the tune of 77.304 billion to the national economy. This includes CFAF 6.321 billion for five products (Gnetum, Gum Arabic, Rauvolfia, Rattan and Yohimbe) included in formal trade, CFAF 57.113 billion for the informal sale of 17 NTFP¹ and CFAF 13.866 billion for self-consumption. These figures do not include honey, shea butter, Nding, Kimba, Neem oil and rattan, where there is increase in current production figures and more importance attached to them.

The exploitation of NTFP also generates revenue for the public treasury, in the form of regeneration taxes and exit duties.

With regards to environment and biodiversity, the exploitation of NTFP contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and plant cover, help to mitigate climate change and protect the soil. Several research studies on NTFP have been carried out in different regions of Cameroon. A compilation of these various studies, based on the research of Ingram (2014), reveals a list of 487 plant species and 82 animal species that generate NTFP. In the field of research, a study entitled "*The Scientific Landscape of Benefit Sharing in Cameroon*"² lists a range of species, especially plants, which are the main focus of research activities in Cameroon and foreign university laboratories, CNRS, CIRAD, IRD, IITA Centre Pasteur, etc. Approximately 1,020 plant species, 784 animal species and 177 mushroom species are included in this list. The compilation of these species following the criteria of market potential, scientific evidence on the possibilities of valorisation and how long they have been exploited prior to the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol, helps to draw up an indicative list of 63 NTFP considered to have a high potential for the ABS mechanism and/or biotrade in Cameroon (Fongnzossie E; Nguenang G.M., 2016).

Socio-culturally: NTFP are the main source of raw material for the craftsmen who process some Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), like rattan, raffia, bamboo, etc. They are equally used as construction materials, during cultural ceremonies and help to consolidate social ties.

With regard to meeting health and cosmetic needs, 80% of the population of rural areas in Central Africa use NTFP. The bark of *Prunus africana* is used by the pharmaceutical industry to manufacture a drug used to treat prostate; the bark of *Pausinystalia yohimbe* is used to extract chemical substances used to produce aphrodisiacs and drugs to treat intestinal problems. Shea seeds are used to produce Shea butter and the fruits of *tetrapleura tetraptera* are used to make parfum.

For all these reasons, it can be concluded that NTFP constitute a field to fight and alleviate poverty. The enhancement of NTFP has therefore been included in the forestry policy and the rural sector development strategy, with the aim of increasing the contribution of forestry sector to the national economy.

¹ Gnetum, Andok (*Irvingia* sp), Pygeum, Njansang, Voacanga, Cola (*nitida* and *acuminata*), Bitter cola, Essok, Moabi, Bush pepper, Gum arabic, raphia, *Tetrapleura tetraptera*, Rauvolfia, Rattan and Yohimbe.

² Anonymous, 2016. *The Scientific Landscape for Access and Benefit Sharing in Cameroon*. 86 p.

1.3. REVIEW OF THE DEFINITION OF NTFP IN THE NPD-NTFP

The exploitation of NTFP is codified in Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations and Decree No. 95/531 of 23 August 1995 to lay down terms and conditions for the enforcement of Forest Regulations.

Decision No. 0209/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to classify Special Forest Products and Non-Timber Forest Products, as amended and supplemented by Decision No. 0088/D/MINFOF/CAB of 18 February 2022, distinguishes two main groups of products. (i) Timber or Non-Timber Forest Products of special nature or interest. They are classified as “Special Forest Products” and their exploitation is subject to obtaining a special permit. (ii) In addition to these special forest products, there are other types of Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products.

The Non-Timber Forest Products mentioned in the NPD-NTFP refer to forest products of plant origin other than wood. They include the specific plant parts used (fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, stems, bark, fibres, resins, exudates, roots and flowers). The NPD-NTFP focuses essentially on Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products, whose enhancement still has many challenges. It has to do with some classified special forest products whose management still has a strong social dimension, such as Gnetum and Rattan. On the other hand, fuelwood, although classified as a special product (green charcoal) and a secondary product (firewood), does not fall within the scope of the NPD-NTFP. Fuelwood is covered by a separate strategy document in some regions.

1.4. THE PROBLEM

The participatory evaluation of the implementation of NPD-NTFP II highlighted the challenges that still exist in the NTFP sub-sector in Cameroon. These major constraints include the following:

At the institutional and regulatory framework level

- Some operators still complain about access procedures, particularly for Okok/Eru and rattan, which are classified as special products rather than secondary products;
- According to some stakeholders, in previous NPD-NTFP the territorial approach was not fully taken into consideration, particularly in terms of indicators, the result being that the enhancement of NTFP in some regions remained low (e.g. raffia bamboo in the Western highlands or honey in the Adamawa plains);
- In the case of special permits, exploiters of Ebene pointed out that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the resource in national forest estates;
- Many stakeholders are still operating informally on the field, although there is an overall improvement in terms of legality.

At the economic level

- The market for several NTFP value chains (bush mango, Balaka, shea) is dominated by Nigerian buyers who have a monopoly and impose prices.
- With regard to vegetable oil derived from NTFP particularly, there are still enormous difficulties in getting official sales statistics;
- Regarding exportation of secondary NTFP, stakeholders are unanimous on the fact that there is still much to be done to improve the situation. On a general note, operators in the secondary NTFP sector lack the technical capacity and legal documents to export;
- Honey is an important resource and is highly produced in the Adamawa and West Regions. The sector is however not well organised.

At the organisational level

- Although there has been an increase in women's participation in recent years, they are still less present in the high value-added components (that is 30% of all NTFP exploitation authorisations and Special Forest Product exploitation permit holders are women);
- Structured NTFP cooperatives still lack human, technical and financial capacity;
- The structuring and organisation of NTFP sectors depend on support from technical and financial partners, and are therefore still very low or non-existent in some regions like Adamawa, West and North West;
- Apart from the South West Region, where there are young entrepreneurs in the NTFP marketing sector, the involvement of youths in the enhancement of the NTFP value chains remains low, according to the general perception of stakeholders.

At the environmental level

- The volume of NTFP collected has increased generally, but some stakeholders in the forest zone feel that the ratio of NTFP collection in the forest is still low considering the actual potential, because the collection areas are remote, difficult to access and are located more in permanent forest estates (FMUs and Protected Areas);
- Most of the NTFP exploited still come from the natural environment, and plantation initiatives, though existing, need to be strengthened;
- According to stakeholders, the effect of climate change is felt in the NTFP sector.

At the technological level

- Under the supervision of MINFOF and with the support of technical partners, notably GIZ, ANOR has set up the Technical Committee TC-41 to pilot and monitor the participatory process of drafting NTFP standards. This process led to the publication, in 2022, of 21 standards, i.e. 15 for secondary NTFP and 6 for bamboo products. But these standards, although reviewed, are neither known nor applied by stakeholders.
- Although there are initiatives to support the modernisation of the NTFP processing process, the greatest part of NTFP processing is in small-scale;
- Private sector investment in the local processing of NTFP is low, or non-existent.

The first reviews of the NTFP sub-sector in previous NPD-NTFP had already identified the following constraints, most of which are still felt despite the efforts made to develop the said NTFP sub-sector over the last decades:

- insufficient knowledge of the resource;
- poor management control;
- low processing capacity;
- lack of effective sources and mechanisms to finance the sectors.

1.5. DRAFTING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NPD-NTFP 2012-2016 AND 2018-2022

During the implementation of the Forest and Environment Sector Programme, the value of Non-Timber Forest Products and the constraints to their economic development were highlighted from 2003 to 2010 with the help of partner organisations through three projects coordinated by FAO, notably:

- Institutional support;
- Strengthening food security in Central Africa through the sustainable management of NTFP and;

- Mobilisation and capacity building of Small and Medium Enterprises involved in NTFP sectors in Central Africa’.

The need for a National Plan for the Development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NPD-NTFP) therefore is crucial for promoting their development.

In this regard, the Government of Cameroon, through the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), has drawn up a National Plan for the Development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NPD-NTFP). The first edition was drafted in 2012 for a period of 5 years (2012-2016). Its evaluation in 2017 led to the drafting of the second edition for the next 5 years (2018-2022). As a tool for implementing the forestry and wildlife sub-sector strategy, the NPD-NTFP lays the foundation for developing NTFP sectors.

The implementation of the NPD-NTFP by the public administrations concerned is governed by the principle of the State’s financial system, notably the Programme Budget. The planning of activities (three-year and annual) by these administrations ought to take into account the activities set out in the plan, in line with their responsibilities.

Moreover, participation in the implementation by national institutions and international organisations, on the one hand, SMEs and producer organisations, on the other, ought to consider the areas and activities defined in the Plan. In addition, a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder National Advisory Committee on NTFP (NAC-NTFP) has been set up as a framework for consultation and monitoring of the implementation of the NPD-NTFP.

Funding the implementation of the NPD-NTFP involves several sources of funding, notably:

- State financial resources through the operating and investment budgets, which finance the sovereign activities of public administrations;
- Development partners, who constantly encourage the development of the sub-sector due to the visible impact of the economy of these resources;
- SMEs and producer organisations, which express their desire to produce wealth through the optimal use of NTFP.

The evaluation of the implementation mechanism of the NPD-NTFP II revealed that:

- The mechanism used in monitoring the implementation of the NPD-NTFP did not help in the effective piloting and coherence of actions in the NTFP sector;
- The National Advisory Committee (NAC-NTFP) set up as a framework for monitoring and piloting the NPD-NTFP was not active during the period (2018-2022);
- Some of the key administrations identified in the implementation of the NPD-NTFP are not sufficiently versed with what is expected of them. Even those informed through the presence of their representatives at the NAC have not still versed with the plan;
- The NPD-NTFP is not known by Local and Regional Authorities and therefore not taken into consideration in Council Development Plans;
- The State contribution to the funding of the NPD-NTFP II was based more on the recurrent budget;
- The Mechanisms for funding investment projects have not been sufficiently mobilised.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS SUB-SECTOR

02

The diagnosis sets out the achievements, constraints and shortcomings that hinder the achievement of forest policy objectives relating to the development of NTFP. It presents:

- an overview of the institutional, legal and regulatory framework for managing NTFP;
- a knowledge of the sectors, collection of statistics, processing, trade and organisation of NTFP sectors;
- the strengths and constraints of the sub-sector.

2.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NTFP

2.1.1 FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

Decree No. 2005/099 of 6 April 2005 to organise the Ministry in charge of Forestry confers on MINFOF the responsibility to develop and implement Government policy on forest resources. This implementation is entrusted to five structures: The Department of Forestry, the Department for the Promotion and Processing of Forest Products, the National Forest Control Brigade, Decentralised Services and ANAFOR.

- **Department of Forestry**

It is in charge of:

- planning and mobilising timber and non-timber resources;
- designing, monitoring implementation, technical control and evaluation of inventory and management programmes;
- drawing up and monitoring the implementation of regeneration/reforestation programmes and forestry extension work.

Under the Department of Forestry, resource allocation, inventory, management and forestry activities are assigned to three different Sub-Departments (SDIAF, SDAFF, CSRRVS)³.

- **Department of the Promotion and Processing of Forest Products**

Pursuant to the organisation chart of MINFOF, this Department in charge of:

- Drawing up, implementing and monitoring the execution of government policy on the marketing and industrialisation of wood and NTFP, in collaboration with the relevant administrations;
- Developing, disseminating and monitoring the enforcement of wood and NTFP processing standards;
- Promoting modern wood and NTFP processing techniques and developing a chain of economic operators;
- Monitoring the internal and external markets for wood, NTFP and informing economic operators on the prospects of the global wood and NTFP market.

These responsibilities for NTFP fall within the domain of DPT, most precisely the Sub-Department for the Promotion and Processing of NTFP (SDNL).

³ Sub-Department of Inventory and Forest Management, Sub-Department of Approvals and Forestry Taxation, Regeneration, Reforestation, Silviculture Extension and Monitoring Unit

- **National Brigade of Forest Control and Anti-Poaching Operations**

The National Forest Control and Anti-Poaching Brigade is responsible for implementing the national forest control and anti-poaching strategy. However, it was noted that this brigade does not place particular emphasis on controlling NTFP.

- **Decentralised Services**

Decentralised Services are responsible for monitoring and controlling NTFP. Decree No. 95/531/PM to lay down the terms and conditions for the enforcement of forest regulations confers upon them the responsibility of collecting and compiling statistical data on the exploitation of NTFP, and forwarding them to the Central Administration. Over the past four years, a significant effort has been made to collect and produce statistics, thanks to the impetus given by their hierarchy and the support of GIZ. In this regard, MINFOF publishes monthly statistical data.

- **National Forest Development Support Agency (ANAFOR)**

The main objective of ANAFOR is to support individuals, communities, Local and Regional Authorities in the development of forest plantations. The main mission in terms of forest plantations has not yet produced outstanding results. The institution has been recently involved in plantation development activities. Training activities focused on setting up nurseries and plantations have been carried out by its experts in the East, Far North and South West Regions.

2.1.2 OTHER STATE SERVICES

Many other ministries and structures are involved in the development of NTFP value chains, notably MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINADER, MINPMEESA, MINFI, MINEPAT, MINSANTE, MINCOMMERCE, MINMIDT, MINESUP, MINDEVEL, LRA and CAPEF. The respective interventions of these services are necessary as they contribute to the development of the NTFP sectors. However, collaboration and synergy between these various stakeholders are still inadequate.

2.1.3 PARTNER ORGANISATIONS AND THE CIVIL SOCIETY

Partner organisations (FAO, GIZ, KFW, CIFOR-ICRAF, IUCN, ITTO, INBAR, etc.) and the civil society, particularly NTFP associations and cooperatives, support the implementation of the forest policy at strategic and operational levels. The areas targeted by these partners include:

- Conducting research/development, training, awareness-raising/outreach, and building the technical and organisational capacity of stakeholders;
- Providing support for stakeholders and the organisation of sectors;
- Improving the institutional, legal and regulatory framework;
- Harmonising policies and enhancing good governance;
- Managing sustainably resources;
- Promoting, processing and marketing NTFP;
- Implementing specific projects/programmes.

The GIZ Forest/Environment Programme supports the development of the NTFP sector. This is done through technical advice at institutional level, support for studies by mobilising consultants, and local subsidies for cooperatives among others, support for the purchase of NTFP processing machines.

Through the Basket Fund, KFW funded the national development plan of the Bamboo sector and the implementation of the bush mango domestication project in the Centre and South Regions. It also finances the **PSMNR** programme (Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources) of MINFOF, which supports the development of NTFP value chains around Protected Areas in the South West Region.

Two major initiatives are sponsored by cooperation funds. The first is the INBAR-IUCN initiative with GEF funds, which is essentially aimed at restoring landscapes using bamboo. The second is the FAO-INBAR initiative, which integrates landscape restoration with food security as its main concern.

WWF has carried out several initiatives on NTFP in collaboration with civil society organisations like the projects *Mobilizing More For Climate (MoMo4C)* and *Green Commodity Landscape Programme (GCLP)* implemented by AFEEBEN since 2019.

AFD funded the “Biological and Natural Products of Cameroon (BIONAT)” project implemented by Noé, an international NGO, in collaboration with four Cameroonian NGOs (CERAF-North, TFRD and CAMGEW, ABOYERD) and a Cameroonian enterprise (TFFC).

Rain Forest Alliance runs projects to support the development of NTFP and the establishment of NTFP nurseries and plantations at Mintom in the South Region, Ntonga and Bana in the West Region.

Through Ecotrading and APIFED, P4F/UKaid implements the Baka Forest NTFP and cocoa market project in Djoum and Mintom

2.1.4 SUB-REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) was set up in 1999 by Heads of States of Central Africa to harmonise forestry policies in the sub-region. Its convergence plan includes the management and enhancement of NTFP sectors within the framework of the development of the green economy. A Support Fund for Sustainable Management (CBFF) was put in place within the institution to support development partners.

ECCAS is currently working to promote a green economy that includes NTFP. The green economy concept stands for:

- diversification of the economy with the exception of oil and minerals;
- creation of new jobs;
- improving the living conditions of the population.

2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.2.1 Access to Resources

NTFP management is governed by Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down the Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations and Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down terms and conditions for the enforcement of Forest Regulations. These two texts set out the terms and conditions for access to resources, particularly those relating to the right of use granted to local inhabitants and to exploitation using special permit.

With the case of NTFP, the right of use enables beneficiaries to harvest a limited quantity of products to satisfy domestic needs, but does not authorise the marketing of products in this context. In practice, many NTFP are harvested informally. Exploitation for income is open to holders of special permits. To obtain the special permit one requires a forestry profession approval.

The implementation of the NPD-NTFP II between 2018 and 2022 has enabled considerable progress to be made in adapting the regulatory framework governing the development of secondary NTFP, particularly with the signing of 3 important regulatory Decisions, notably:

- Decision No. 0209/MINFOR/CAB of 26 April 2019 to classify Special Forest Products and secondary Non-Timber Forest Products, as amended and supplemented by Decision No. 0088 of 18 February 2022;

- Decision No. 0210/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to lay down the terms and conditions for collecting and transporting secondary Non-Timber Forest Products;
- Decision No. 0034/D/MINFOF/CAB of 5 February 2020 to lay down the terms and conditions for transporting NTFP from plantations.

The first two decisions facilitate legal access for exploiting and marketing secondary NTFP, for small farmer organisations and individuals of Cameroonian nationality. That which lays down the terms and conditions for transporting NTFP from plantations and which institutes agroforestry notebook is used by some community foresters as an opportunity to develop NTFP plantations.

Two other texts are in progress. These include draft Decisions on:

- Requirement to register as a NTFP processor;
- Procedures for auctioning seized NTFP and Special Forest Products.

2.2.2 Sustainable Management Guidelines

There already exist a number of legal and regulatory provisions governing the sustainable management of NTFP. These include:

- Decision No. 358/D/MINFOF/SG/DF/SDAFF/SN of 28 February 2012 to create *Prunus* Allocation Units (PAU), which help to ensure the sustainable use of this resource;
- Decision No. 0209/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to classify Special Forest Products and secondary Non-Timber Forest Products, as amended and supplemented by Decision No. 0088 of 18 February 2022;
- Decision No. 0210/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to lay down the terms and conditions for collecting and transporting Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products;
- Decision No. 0034/D/MINFOF/CAB of 5 February 2020 to lay down the terms and conditions for transporting NTFP from plantations;
- Circular No. 009/LC/MINFOF/SG/DF/SDAFF/SN of 15 February 2011 to define management methods for *Prunus africana* in Cameroon;
- The Interministerial Commission for the Allocation of Special Forest Product exploitation quotas;
- The scientific authority, CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora) for monitoring the management of endangered species.

With regard to *Prunus Africana*, the implementation of exploitation measures has enabled progress to be made in the sustainable management of the resource. All the sites where the species and plantations can be found are under management. The rotation time for harvesting has been increased from 5 to 8 years, thereby guaranteeing better reconstitution of the bark where they are harvested.

Generally speaking, progress has been made in the collection and production of statistics on NTFP. A statistical data collection system has been put in place. This has to do with the development of a computer application for managing the production, marketing and transportation of NTFP. Each year, MINFOF publishes information on NTFP.

The institution of the agroforestry notebook has facilitated the setting up of a database at SDNL for monitoring NTFP plantation initiatives. By December 2023, 135 holders of agroforestry notebooks have been registered, that is 11 in the Far North Region, 113 in the South West Region, 11 in the Centre Region. These NTFP plantations cover a surface area of 475 ha.

2.3 TAXATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NTFP

NTFP taxation cover the following headings:

- Standard taxes (Flat Rate Tax, Licence, Income Tax and Value Added Tax);
- Specific taxes (Regeneration Tax);
- Exit Duty/Tax.

Taxation of Non-Timber Forest Products and Special Forest Products was governed in 1997 by Finance Law No. 97/014 of 18 July 1997. This tax remained 10 CFA.F/kg until 2016, without taking into account neither the value of the product nor the vulnerability of the specie.

The first NPD-NTFP (2012-2016), in accordance with COMIFAC sub-regional guidelines on NTFP, had already recommended that the NTFP tax system be reviewed to ensure better adaptability with the principles of sustainability.

Appropriate taxation should be considered at three dimensions: economic, ecological and social. Such an approach would help to:

- Ecologically limit deforestation or protect vulnerable species (taking into account the vulnerability of species and commercial value of products);
- Economically generate revenue for the Public Treasury, from products marketed according to their market value;
- Socially increase contribution to improving the living conditions of local inhabitants. This could be done by facilitating legal access of organised groups to NTFP development.

Table 2: Evolution of regeneration tax on Non-Timber Forest Products and Special Products between 1997 and 2017

Product	Regeneration Tax in force between 1997 and 2016	Situation of Regeneration Tax in 2017
Fisheries		
Less than 10 cm ³	10 CFAF per perch	Same
From 10 cm ³ to 20 cm ³	30 CFAF per perch	Not changed
More than 20 cm ³	50 CFAF per perch	Same
Wood (poles)		
Less than 30 cm ³	2,000 CFAF/pole	Same
From 30 cm ³ to 40 cm ³	3,000 CFAF/pole	Same
From 40cm ³ to 50 m ³	4,000 CFAF/pole	Same
More than 50 cm ³	5,000 CFAF/Pole	Same
Firewood		
Cubic meter of wood	65 CFAF	Same
Cubic meter for other services	650 CFAF	Same
NTFP & Special Products		
Charcoal	10 CFAF/kg	Same
Ebene wood	10 CFAF/kg	100 CFAF/kg
Prunus bark (Prunus african)	10 CFAF/kg	25 CFAF/kg
Other products	10 CFAF/kg	Same

The implementation of the first NPD-NTFP had already helped to address these issues of appropriate taxation of NTFP and led to reviewing the regeneration tax for some products under the 2017 Finance Law. Since then, the tax system has remained unchanged.

2.3.1 Collecting Statistical Data

The procedures for monitoring NTFP exploitation set out in Article 125 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of Decree N°. 95/531 of 23 August 1995 to lay down terms and conditions for the enforcement of forest regulations, provide for the daily registration of exploitation data in a logbook, the use of consignment notes to transport special products and certificates of origin.

In practical terms, these provisions, which had not been fully applied given the importance of the informal sector in the value chains of NTFP, are now increasingly being respected due to improvements in the legal framework. The signing and implementation of the draft Decision on auction sale of seized illegal forest products shall strengthen the collection of reliable statistics in the NTFP sub-sector.

A computer application for managing statistical data on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and fuelwood was developed in 2019 and improved in 2023.

2.4 KNOWLEDGE AND ORGANISATION OF THE SECTOR

The number of Non-Timber Forest Products requested by operators has increased steadily since 2019 with the improvement of the regulatory framework.

Between 2019 and 2022, 36 products were registered compared to the reference situation in 2017, where 9 products were registered. The new products are: Bamboo, Bitter cola, Shea, Baobab, honey, Moabi, Africa walnut (*Tetracarpidium conophorum*), Esekeseke/Four Corner Spice, Moringa, Nding, Neem.

Table 3: Number of secondary NTFP requested by operators between 2019 and 2022.

No	Name of Product		Year				Frequency of request
	Common names	Scientific names	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Mahogany/Acajou caïlcédrat	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>			1		25%
2	Allanblackia	<i>Allanblackia</i> spp.			1	1	50%
3	Balanites	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>			1	1	50%
4	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.			1	1	50%
5	Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>		1	1	1	75%
6	Bitter cola	<i>Garcinia kola</i>	1	1		1	75%
7	Bush pepper	<i>Monodora myristica</i>		1	1	1	75%
8	Africa walnut	<i>Tetracarpidium conophorum</i>			1	1	25%
9	Mushroom	/			1	1	50%
10	Dengo	/				1	25%
11	Njansang	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> ,		1	1	1	75%
12	Djing/wambo	<i>Berlinia grandiflora</i>		1	1	1	75%
13	Esekeseke/Four corner spice	<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>			1	1	50%
14	Eyembe	/				1	25%

No	Name of Product		Year				Frequency of request
	Common names	Scientific names	2019	2020	2021	2022	
15	Febe	/			1	1	50%
16	White ginger	<i>Zingiber sp.</i>				1	25%
17	Jujube	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>				1	25%
18	Kalwa	Not determined		1			25%
19	Shea	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	1		1	1	75%
20	Bush Mango	<i>Irvingia sp</i>	1	1	1	1	100%
21	Mbalaka	<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>	1	1	1	1	100%
22	Honey	/		1	1	1	75%
23	Moabi	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>		1	1	1	75%
24	Moringa	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>			1	1	50%
25	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>			1	1	50%
26	Passakori	<i>Fagara gillettii</i>		1	1		50%
27	Leuceina root	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>			1		25%
28	Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>				1	25%
29	Country Onion	<i>Afrotyrax lepidophylla</i>	1	1	1	1	100%
30	Olom	<i>Sclorodophleus zinkerii</i>			1		25%
31	Rattan	<i>Laccosperma sp.</i>	1		1		50%
32	Tamarins	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>				1	25%
33	Tondo	<i>Aframomum sp.</i>		1	1	1	75%
34	Wild vanille/Kimba	<i>Xylopiiia ethiopica</i>			1		25%
35	White pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>				1	25%
36	Yembe	/			1		25%
Number of products			6	13	27	28	
Number of new products each year			3	9	14	7	

Source: NPD-NTFP 2024 evaluation report

The main stages in the NTFP value chain consist in harvesting, processing and marketing.

2.4.1 Harvesting NTFP

About 90% of NTFP are harvested by women, accompanied by their children, who provide them with great support. Harvesting is followed by pre-processing of the products to obtain the raw product quality needed in markets. Depending on the product, this pre-processing may include cutting, washing, cooking, shelling, drying and storage.

In forest areas, the indigenous Baka and Bagui people are very much involved in harvesting activities. In general terms, however, these people work for third parties in local communities. This activity is also carried out by local communities within the framework of their traditional rights of use. At this stage, these local people are not subject to any particular administrative document, especially when they sell their products in the village, at roadside level or at the local market.

Most of the important NTFP are found in the permanent forest estate (Protected Areas, forest concessions), far from villages. The management plans for production forests authorise access by local communities and

indigenous peoples to forest concessions and some Protected Areas for the collection of NTFP as part of the exercise of user rights. However, the combination of NTFP harvesting and poaching often creates an atmosphere of mistrust in forest concession holders. The latter are obliged to set access measures that are fairly restrictive for local people, thereby causing conflicts.

Nevertheless, there are co-management frameworks for NTFP resource areas in forest concessions and Protected Areas. The promotion of participatory and sustainable management of NTFP through these frameworks should be encouraged. Thus, in 2018, MINFOF published a manual to raise awareness and promote co-management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in forest concessions and Protected Areas, with support from GIZ. Workshops to raise awareness and disseminate this manual were organised in 2019. Through their various programmes, WWF is working with MINFOF and local NGOs to promote co-management in and around Protected Areas in the East and South Regions. That is why a collaboration framework was established in October 2023 between MINFOF and the Baka indigenous people platform for the co-management of these communities' resource areas in and around Protected Areas in East Cameroon.

In the northern part which is the Sahel zone, WCS and the Conservation Services around National Parks (Benoue, Bouba Djida) are facilitating frameworks for collaboration with local communities to promote co-management in these landscapes.

2.4.2 Collecting NTFP

Another category of stakeholders in NTFP value chains are the collectors. They collect products from harvesters for sale or for processing. These collectors can be divided into three groups.

- **Small collectors:** They are based in villages and buy directly from harvesters. These can be individual women or men, shopkeepers (small traders based in the village) / or women's organisations in the villages. Apart from a few well-structured women's organisations, this category generally does not apply to MINFOF for administrative documents to sell their products. They usually sell their products to operators with or without permits. However, a large proportion of the products sold by stakeholders of small-scale collectors is still sold informally.
- **Village collectors:** They have vehicles and buy from harvesters. In most cases, they either have or do not have administrative documents and work in collaboration with large collectors based in urban areas. It is estimated that more than 50% of these stakeholders still operate informally.
- **The large collectors:** They are mostly operators (individuals or companies) with necessary administrative documents for NTFP exploitation. They get supplies from collectors who criss-cross villages. These large collectors are the ones who export the products to sub-regional markets.

In 2019, following Decision No. 0210/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to lay down regulations for collecting and transporting secondary Non-Timber Forest Products, many operators (harvesters and individual collectors or organisations) began acquiring the legal administrative documents required to collect and market NTFP. Several small individual operators or NTFP organisations quickly reintegrated themselves in the value chain to supply the large collectors.

A study carried out in 2023 by GIZ and MINFOF highlights the most prominent secondary NTFP on the basis of the size of their market and their social and environmental value in the Centre, East, Far North and North Regions.

A comparison of the six pre-selected NTFP value chains in the Centre and East Regions shows that the two value chains: bush mango and Njansang seeds offer the greatest expected benefits for promotion.

In the Far North and North Regions, out of the seven pre-selected value chains, two value chains - Neem oil as a biopesticide and Neem oil for other uses - come first, followed by the Shea butter value chain.

Table 4: Comparison of the potential of secondary NTFP value chains in the Centre and East Regions

Main products	Criteria (mark)					Comments
	Economic criteria (/15)	Social criteria (/10)	Environmental criteria (/10)	Political criteria (/15)	Total marks /50)	
Bush Mango seeds	13	8	7	12	40	Demand outrides supply, strong demand for Nigerian (300,000 kg), sharp rise in prices (depending on the season) and number of buyers. Large proportion of NTFP sold. Almost everyone is involved The tree is generally not felled but protected. Some of the seeds are always left to regenerate.
Njansang seeds	12	10	8	11	41	High unsatisfied demand in 3 regions (low in Lomie), average price increase (depending on season). Large proportion of NTFP sold No competing product, easy storage, mastery of techniques, work is hard. The tree is generally not felled but protected. Some of the seeds are always left for regeneration.
Country Onion seeds	10	6	6	11	33	Demand is satisfied, supply exceeds demand in the East, average demand for Nigerian (100,000 kg). Trees are sometimes cut for collection.
Moabi Oil	6	4	4	10	24	Low demand (in the national market, but on demand in village markets), only a small proportion of NTFP sold. Shea butter more popular and cheaper, poor mastery of production for the cosmetics market.
Mbalaka seeds	5	3	6	7	21	Demand is satisfactory, low demand in Nigerian (20,000 kg). -Few collectors, strong involvement of indigenous peoples, -Tree is sometimes used as firewood.
Monodora seeds	5	2	6	7	20	Demand is satisfactory, few wholesalers The tree has become rare Picking, harvesting and felling

Sources: GIZ-MINFOF 2023 Report on the Choice of Value Chains

Table 5: Comparison of the potential of secondary NTFP value chains in the Far North and North Regions

Main products	Criteria (mark)					Comments
	Economic criteria (/15)	Social criteria (/10)	Environmental criteria (/10)	Political criteria (/15)	Total marks (/50)	
Shea Butter	11	6	7	11	35	<p>Production potential 57,600 t/year of seeds</p> <p>Preferred for the production of natural cosmetic products when compared with other oils</p> <p>The number of women collecting nuts for processing is lower than the number collecting for exportation</p> <p>CFAF 10,000 per 100 kg bag of seeds, 3-5 bags per woman per season, CFAF 30,000 - 50,000 per year</p> <p>The sustainable collection of nuts is a means of ensuring the long-term survival of the resource as it encourages the population to protect the trees.</p>
Shea nuts	10	7	7	7	31	<p>Demand in Niger, new Italian buyers, almond prices +50% in 3 years</p> <p>CFAF 10,000 per 100 kg bag of almonds, 3-5 bags per woman per season, CFAF 30,000 - 50,000 per year.</p> <p>The sustainable collection of nuts is a means of ensuring the long-term survival of the resource and encourages the population to protect the trees.</p>
Neem Oil as a biopesticide	15	10	10	12	47	<p>Annual sales of CFAF 49 Million expected under a 3-year contract with CNPCC. New market and additional potential for other crops</p> <p>The best choice of pesticide in terms of cost and efficiency, according to IRAD study. Less expensive than other biopesticides</p> <p>Some women use 2-3 bags of 100 kg per season. CFAF 300-400 per kg, total CFAF 60,000 - 120,000 per season. 2 campaigns per year, CFAF 120,000 - 240,000 per year.</p> <p>Well-adopted reforestation programmes and plant propagation techniques greatly contribute to the sustainability and expansion of the species.</p>
Neem Oil for other use	13	10	8	12	43	<p>Annual sales of CFAF 49 million expected under a 3-year contract with CNPCC. New market and additional potential for other crops</p> <p>Well-adopted reforestation programmes and plant propagation techniques greatly contribute to the sustainability and expansion of the species.</p>

Main products	Criteria (mark)					Comments
	Economic criteria (/15)	Social criteria (/10)	Environmental criteria (/10)	Political criteria (/15)	Total marks /50	
Balanites Oil	8	4	7	8	27	<p>Demand for 2,000 liters at CFAF 6,000/liter. Total sales: 12 million CFAF. Falling prices, low demand on the national market</p> <p>Less competitive than shea butter on the national market, more expensive and less known, process controlled.</p> <p>Most of the collection is used for consumption of seeds. Only 20% of the crop is used for oil production.</p> <p>A 50 kg bag of balanites costs CFAF 15,000. Maximum 1 to 2 bags per year (1 single season). Annual income of CFAF 15,000 to 30,000.</p> <p>The sustainable collection of balanite seeds is a means of ensuring the long-term survival of the resource and encourages the population to protect the trees.</p>
Moringa leaf Powder	5	3	4	9	21	<p>Low demand expressed by buyers.</p> <p>Small subsistence plantations, less found in natural forests.</p> <p>Nutritional properties known.</p> <p>Moringa is grown in almost all small hut orchards, for subsistence or for petty trade.</p>
Baobab Pulp	11	6	7	7	31	<p>11 out of 29 NTFP processors are interested in Baobab pulp.</p> <p>The price of a 100 kg bag has risen by 83% in 3 years.</p> <p>The activity is monopolised by notables and local inhabitants.</p> <p>The sector is dominated by collectors acting on behalf of foreign importers.</p> <p>Collectors can gather up to 10 bags of pulp per campaign and earn between CFAF 120,000 and CFAF 220,000.</p> <p>Promoting reforestation of this species is a positive step towards ensuring the long-term survival of the resource.</p>

Sources: GIZ-MINFOF 2023 Report on the Choice of Value Chains

2.4.3 Processing NTFP

As it is currently observed, the processing of Non-Timber Forest Products, just like wood, can be divided into three stages.

First stage of processing, which in most cases is a primary processing of seeds, leaves, bark or roots, such as crushing, drying, hulling, grinding or pillaging of the raw product to obtain another form of the same product (powder, paste).

Among the products derived from the first stage of processing and known on the market is bush mango paste, powder from leaves or baobab pulp.

Bush mango is one of the main food ingredients in the culinary art of the people of South Cameroon. But due to the high demand for raw seeds, there is shortage once the production period is over. The production of Bush mango paste is also a conservation measure. In the Centre and South Regions, these pastes are sold by roadside hawkers around toll gates.

Second stage of processing, where products from the first stage of processing are used to obtain another product through a more or less complex process, such as an oil or butter extraction press, etc. These products can be used as raw materials for the third stage of processing or consumed directly.

Although most NTFP processing is still carried out locally, more and more organised groups are investing in NTFP processing, with units equipped with improved processing tools such as press oil machines.

Nationally, there are about 29 NTFP 2nd stage processing units (representing 79%), that are mainly equipped with oil press machines of which exactly 23 have benefited from GIZ subsidy, distributed as follows: Far North Region (6), North Region (8), Centre Region (3), East Region (4) and South West Region (2).

The AFD funded the TFRD Organisation to set up a NTFP processing unit in Yaounde. The UNPD GEF Small Grant Initiative supported the setting up of a mini Baobab juice production unit for a women's CIG. A major shea butter production factory (DONOA) has been set up in Garoua.

The integration of NTFP processing equipment, namely oil presses, into the local vegetable oil production chain has not only enable to enhance the value of these products through the large-scale production of high-quality vegetable oil for the market, and has also contributed to reduce workload and working hours.

There is still a need to organise the harvesting and storage circuit to supply processing units. In addition, although the demand for vegetable oils from NTFP is growing among national and international consumers, the market for these oils is still not well organised throughout the national territory. The international market for some well-known oils, such as shea or neem, has structured supply chains with well-known suppliers (Burkina Faso for seed and shea, India for neem).

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) which use vegetable oils from NTFP as a raw material for 3rd stage processing (bio-pesticides, cosmetics), are promising stakeholders in the vegetable oil value chain.

The third stage processing uses products from the second stage processing to produce other products (phytomedicines, teas, soaps, champoings, creams, scrubs, etc.).

An increasing number of cooperatives and especially SME run by women are going as far as 3rd stage processing of NTFP in the cosmetics and agri-business sectors.

Table 6: Various Processing Stages of some NTFP

Brand names	Scientific names	By-Products		
		First stage processing	Second stage processing	Third stage processing
Bush Mango	<i>Irvingia spp.</i>	Bush mango almonds	Paste	/
			Butter	Phytomedicines
			Powder	/
Djansang	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>	Djansang seeds	Oil	Phytomedicines
			Powder	/
Moabi	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi almonds	Oil	Cosmetics
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa spp.</i>	Treated bamboo stems	Furniture	Toothpicks
				Handbags
		Dried bamboo leaves	Tea	/
			Cosmetics	
Shea	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	Shea butter seeds	Butter	Cosmetics
Baobab	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab fruit pulp	Powder	Food
		Baobab seeds	Oil	Cosmetics Phytomedicines
		Dried baobab leaves	Powder	Food
Neem	Nn	Neem seeds	Oil	Biopesticide

Under the auspices of MINFOF and with the support of technical partners, specifically GIZ, ANOR set up the CT-41 technical committee to lead and monitor the participatory process of developing NTFP standards. This process led to the publishing of 21 standards in 2022, 15 for secondary NTFP and 6 for bamboo products.

- 5 (five) standards on almonds: bush mango, Djansang, Shea, Neem, Balanites, Moabi;
- 5 (five) standards on oils: Djansang, Neem, Balanites, Moringa, Baobab;
- 2 (two) standards on butters: Shea, Moabi;
- 3 (three) standards on powders: Moringa, Baobab, Tamarind.

These standards are not yet known or applied by stakeholders.

The analysis carried out in 2020 by GIZ on the technological, environmental, social and economic constraints and opportunities associated with the use of Processing Units (PUs) in the development of NTFP in Cameroon demonstrates that the use of these PUs leads to a cost saving of around 2 points less per litre of oil produced. For instance, local processing of a litre of Neem oil generates about 2.5 to 3.2 times higher costs than industrial production of the same litre of oil in a Processing Unit.

2.4.4 Marketing NTFP

One of the direct results expected from the improved regulatory framework was to enable stakeholders shift from the informal to the formal sector. Statistics on the number of legal operators in the exploitation sector over the last five years indicate that there has been a significant increase in the number of operators requesting administrative documents required to NTFP.

In 2016, there were 20 operators and in 2021 there were 141 operators of Special Forest Products and NTFP, hence recording an increase of 605%. This increase is due to the number of stakeholders applying for collection permits for secondary NTFP.

However, the lack of funding to build up stocks in order to stabilise selling prices is a problem. This lack of campaign funding leads to manipulation by Cameroonian traders, who collect NTFP from farmers to sell them to Nigerian buyers. The latter go as far as using their own employees to collecting NTFP in the forest.

Stakeholders in the value chains (bush Mango, Balaka to the Nigerian market) have strongly recommended that MINFOF, in conjunction with MINCOMERCE and Local and Regional Authorities facilitate the creation of markets or buying centres. This buying centres will be at the heart of a franchise network managed by the group of legal operators of Cameroonian NTFP. They search for and buy products at best prices before reselling them. these buying centres will be located in Mamfe, Kumba (South West Region), Douala (Littoral Region), Ebolowa (South Region), Mbalmayo (Centre) and Yokadouma (East). These are markets where NTFP have been traded already by Cameroonian and foreign economic operators. The aim is to regulate and organise this trade.

In the North and Far North Regions, the production of oils from NTFP (shea, Neem, Balanites) has become an economic activity for several households, especially women, either individually or in associations/cooperatives. Between 2019 and 2022, 460 monitored production groups produced 328,694 litres of oil, that is an average of 82,174 litres of oil produced annually by all these groups and 178.7 litres of oil produced each year by the group of women producers (15% of oil production were manufactured by machine-equipped processing units, and the rest from traditional processes).

Stakeholders operating in the okok (Gnetum) value chain have raised some challenges on the issuance of legal transportation documents, due to the classification of Gnetum as a Special Forest Product. In 2019, the regulations were revised to simplify access procedures for secondary NTFP. However, Gnetum has been maintained as a special product subject to obtaining a forest exploitation permit, leading to a significant drop in the requested Gnetum quotas (1,010 tonnes in 2019 and 150 tonnes in 2022), thus encouraging illegal logging.

It would be advisable to classify Gnetum as a secondary NTFP in order to ease legal access for operators in this sector. There are three main reasons to support this approach:

Socially, “Gnetum” is a flagship vegetable of Cameroon cuisine used by main communities from East to West. Measures are even underway to label “Eru or Okok” (a traditional meal based on “Gnetum”) as “Cameroon Origin” at OAPI. Local consumption remains very high, despite the high demand for exports.

Ecologically, “Gnetum spp” is a sub-spontaneous liana. Although the pressure to collect the species (“Gnetum africanum” and “Gnetum buchholzianum”) is high, it would be a mistake to declare them extinct without considering their ecological resilience. The Okok liana has a high turnover rate. In fact, it continues to grow during the dry season and new shoots can develop where the stem has been cut, or where side shoots have been removed. New shoots also form on rhizomes spreading over the forest ground.

“Gnetum” grows abundantly in many different habitats: fallow land, abandoned farmland, secondary forests and dense forests. These lianas are evergreen and can survive, even in difficult environmental conditions, by virtue of reserves stored in their underground roots or tubers; this explains why they can survive for several years, even when the host vegetation has been degraded.

The ecological potential can be well managed using sustainable harvesting and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) techniques.

Economically, maintaining Okok as a special product does not encourage stakeholders in this sector to seek legal status, and this has led to a substantial loss of regeneration taxes. In 1992, a World Bank survey estimated Okok exports from Cameroon to Nigeria at over 4,000 tonnes, representing thus a market value of about four billion CFAF.

The rattan value chain is not very transparent overall, because main stakeholders in the sector are farmers (harvesters) and craftsmen (processors) who are not financially able to register as licensed forestry operators. Exports of this resource have increased since 2021. However, the rattan domestic market has significantly developed with the technical support from INBAR, which offers training to improve the quality of manufactured furniture.

Just like Gnetum, there is need to classify rattan as a secondary NTFP in order to ease legal access for operators in this sector.

2.4.5 NTFP Plantation

In general terms, most NTFP are still collected in the natural environment. However, a limited number of NTFP are increasingly harvested from plantations. These include: kola (*Cola spp.*), which is widely cultivated in the North West and West Regions; Bitter cola (*Garcinia cola*), most of which is produced in the Njombe-Penja-Loum localities in the Littoral Region, “*Prunus africana*” cultivated on various sites in the North West and South West Regions; and Neem, introduced in the North and Far North Regions.

Some community foresters have taken advantage of Decision N°. 0034 of 5 February 2020, which lays down the terms and conditions for transporting NTFP from plantations and which introduces an agroforestry notebook to create NTFP plantations.

Several NTFP plantation initiatives have been monitored across the country, involving administrations, NGOs, Councils, associations and even individuals. However, the lack of a census system does not help to take into account all actions undertaken in this context.

Nevertheless, we can mention:

- MINFOF initiative, with support from the Basket Fund, has been assisting women’s cooperatives in the Centre and South Regions since 2023 as part of the Bush Mango Domestication Project. Between 2023 and 2025, this project aims at producing 2,000 bush mango seedlings in three main nurseries in Endom (Centre Region), Ebolowa and Sangmelima (South Region) to supply the plantations of cooperatives in the Councils of Endom, Ndikinimeki, Minta, Sa’a and Mbalmayo in the Centre Region and Sangmelima, Ebolowa, Akom I and Bipindi (South Region). In October 2023, 2,589 bush mango seedlings had been produced, including 900 already planted on 9 ha;
- INBAR initiatives, which focus on restoring landscapes using bamboo and other NTFP, with the issuing of agroforestry notebook;
- The National Plantation Forests Development Programme (NPFDP) in Cameroon, drafted in 2020 for 25 years, includes NTFP plantation as a sub-component. It targets the implementation of these plantations over an area of 4,000 ha per year;
- ANAFOR financially and technically assists Council, community and private foresters with their forest plantation projects (define nursery and plantation circuits, develop monitoring guides);
- It has a wide network of about 40 nurseries in its three branches, managed by forest advisors.

2.5 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE NTFP SUB-SECTOR

The following table presents the strengths and weaknesses of NTFP sub-sector, broken down by area.

Table 7: Strengths and Weaknesses of NTFP Sub-sector

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Collection stage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of workforce; • Great diversity of NTFP, which keeps expanding thanks to development of the Mbalaka, Neem and Bamboo sectors; • Existence of co-management frameworks; • Structuring stakeholders into collection cooperatives or associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient control of the potential of resources in the natural environment; • Poor structuring and organisation of collectors; • Challenges in regenerating some resources; • Limited legal framework that does not consider some products (caterpillars) and does not ease legal access to small operators of <i>Gnetum</i> and Rattan; • The informal sector is still prevalent; • Difficult access to transportation means in production areas; • Absence of storage units (warehouses) in collection areas; • Low financial capacity of some rural collectors.
Processing stage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing standards on some NTFP; • A growing diversity of processed products by SMEs: oils, butters, pastes, cream, lotions, soaps, nutritional powders, drinks, pharmacopoeia products, rattan and bamboo products; • Existence of an industrial plan that includes the development of forest product processing; • Dynamism of local communities and SMEs in the development of NTFP; • Population's eagerness to consum processed NTFP products; • Existence of some processing units; • Enhancement processing techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity to mobilise and store raw materials; • The national private sector's lack of interest in investing in equipment and setting up NTFP processing units; • Low local capacity to design processing and packaging equipment; • Low level of NTFP standards awareness; • Difficulties in getting official statistics on the production of vegetable oils from NTFP; • Absence of funding structures devoted to NTFP processing.
Marketing stage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of local, sub-regional, regional and international markets which fosters an ever-increasing demand for some NTFP; • Promoting brands made in Cameroon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management of NTFP sub-regional trade between Cameroon and Nigeria; • Poor collaboration of professional organisations in the NTFP sector; • Lack of inter-professional organisations; • Lack of a standard measuring units; • Continuation of informal activities in the sub-sector.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Institutional Framework level	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the National Development Strategy – Cameroon 2030 (SND30); • Existence of MINFOF Strategic Performance Framework - 2022-2030; • Existence of a multi- actor consultation framework on NTFP (NAC-NTFP); • Existence of COMIFAC's Convergence Plan; • Cameroon's membership to INBAR; • The Bonn Challenge programme and the AFR100 initiative; • Government policy geared towards import-substitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of funding allocated to the development of NTFP sectors; • Poor functioning of the National Advisory Committee (NAC-NTFP) set up to monitor and steer the NPD-NTFP.

03

PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFP)

3.1 VISION

The vision which aims to enable NTFP sectors to contribute their wealth, growth and job-generating potential to the national economy over the next five years, is stated as follows:

By 2030, the development of the NTFP sector shall contribute to economic growth and to improve the living standards of the population through sustained management and development that take into account access to resources as well as the enhancement of production capital.

3.2 BASIC PRINCIPLES

The following are the basic principles underlying the drafting of this plan:

- NTFP are important resources for the biodiversity, local economies and the nation as a whole;
- Access to resources is equal and feasible for the benefit of all stakeholders;
- Efforts to improve the production and marketing of NTFP are crucial to the sustainable development of the sub-sector and to improving the living standard of the population;
- NTFP contribute to food security and provide income for rural populations; their management is integrated into the NDS 30 and is included in national, sub-regional and international economic development policy priorities;
- The sustainable management of NTFP is based on fundamental values relating to the respect of human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, and gender mainstreaming;
- Enhancement and domestication of NTFP follow a participatory approach;
- NTFP plantation and domestication activities contribute to climate change mitigation;
- Actions of the various parties are coordinated and standardised within the framework of existing or future functional organisations;
- Capacity-building for all stakeholders is essential to enhance the sub-sector's potential;
- The sub-regional and international framework and environment are conducive to the development of the green economy;
- Project-Finance and Public-Private Partnership approaches shall enable the private sector to be adequately involved and investment resources to be efficiently mobilised.

3.3 OBJECTIVES

3.3.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective aims at increasing the current contribution of NTFP to the national economy by at least 10%, and to improve the living standard of the population through sustained resource management and production, on the one hand, and an increase use of import substitution on the other.

3.3.2 Specific Objectives

The following are defined objectives summarised as follows:

- Continue to improve and strengthen the acquired regulatory framework for stakeholders at all levels of the NTFP value chain;
- Ensure the sustainable management of NTFP resources;
- Support an increase in the added value of NTFP by providing support to the enhanced processing and implementation of the import-substitution policy;
- Support the structuring and professionalisation of stakeholders and the organisation of markets under promising NTFP sectors in production areas of various agro-ecological zones, in order to create jobs, increase incomes and improve the living standards of the population.

3.4 OVERALL EXPECTED RESULT

The overall result expected from the implementation of the National Plan for the Development of NTFP is to increase State revenues and improve living standards, as well as to create jobs, through a sustained management of resources and an enhanced processing of NTFP.

3.5 ACTIONS TO UNDERTAKE

The drafting of the third edition of the National Plan for the Development of NTFP addresses direct and indirect constraints that jeopardise its development. The problems identified in this process include political, legal, technical, technological, scientific and economic issues. In this respect, the development of NTFP shall focus on the following 4 (four) actions:

- Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework;
- Sustainable management of the resource;
- Promoting and supporting processing;
- Structuring stakeholders and organising markets.

In addition to these 4 (four) actions, a fifth action related to cross-cutting activities and the NPD-NTFP's governance is also outlined in the logical framework.

3.5.1 Action 1: Strengthening the Legal and Regulatory Framework

3.5.1.1 Objective

The objective of this action is to ease legal access to resources in order to enhance their value, improve the living standards of the population and increase State revenues.

3.5.1.2 Expected Results

Expected results of this action are as follows:

- An appropriate regulatory framework governing access to NTFP and its use has been adopted;
- Adopted regulatory texts have been disseminated;
- Stakeholders shift from the informal to the formal sector is effective;
- New tax provisions for NTFP exports have been proposed.

The main changes targeted by the action are: an increase in the legal quantity of NTFP marketed and recorded in official statistics; the development of NTFP value chains in all production areas in the country's various agro-ecological zones for the well-being of populations; most stakeholders in the informal sector shift to the formal sector.

3.5.1.3 Indicators of Change

They include:

- Legal quantities of NTFP marketed;
- Number of Councils reached with awareness-raising campaigns on the legal aspects of NTFP;
- Number of Reports on seized secondary NTFP;
- Tax revenue recovered.

3.5.1.4 Baseline Situation and Indicator Target

The baseline situations and indicator targets are tabled below:

Table 8: Indicators of action 1

Indicators	Baseline situation (2022)	Target 2028	Data source
Legal quantities of NTFP marketed	Annual average quantity of NTFP marketed over the last five years: 1602 tonnes	Annual average quantity of NTFP marketed for the next five years: 2500 tonnes	Reports
Number of Councils reached with awareness-raising campaigns on the legal aspects of NTFP	26 Councils in the Centre and East Regions	100 Councils covering all 10 Regions	Reports
Number of Reports on seized secondary NTFP following the signing and enforcement of the law on NTFP auctions	0 Report (Law pending signature)	At least 15 reported seizures/year for the first two years of law enforcement, followed by 50% reduction in the number of reported seizures in 2028	Reports
Number of formal operators	64 operators with NTFP exploitation legal titles (Permits/Authorisations)	25 operators holding NTFP exploitation legal titles (Permits/Authorisations) (→ It is expected that NTFP stakeholders should be reorganised around inter-professional organisations, which would lead to a federation of small operators in the apex professional organisations, and therefore a reduction in the number of registered operators (but an increase in the volume of legal products recorded by statistics))	Reports
Tax revenue recovered	Annual average tax revenue (excluding ebony) from NTFP over the last five years: CFAF 99,906,250	Annual average tax revenue (excluding Timber Special Forest Products) from NTFP over the next five years: CFAF 120,000,000	Reports

3.5.1.5 Hypotheses

They include:

- Finalising the revision of the Law;
- Enacting subsequent legal texts (Decision to auction seized NTFP and special products);
- Classifying *Gnetum* and Rattan under class C.

3.5.1.6 Activities

The following activities are planned as follows:

- Making and finalising proposals for the improvement of the regulatory framework;
- Publishing relevant texts;
- Raising awareness and disseminating legal texts;
- Providing support to stakeholders in the registration process;
- Carrying out a survey on specific tax provisions for NTFP (tree barks, leaves, powders, oils, etc.) leaving the country in residual quantities but in large flows.

3.5.1.7 Action 1 Main Achievements

The process of revising the Forest Law was launched in 2007. Draft bills and enforcement Decrees have already been forwarded to the Prime Minister's Office for review before being forwarded to parliament for adoption.

The improvement in the regulatory framework, particularly with the new Decisions to classify Special Forest Products and NTFP, procedures for collecting and transporting secondary NTFP and the transportation of NTFP from plantations, has had a tangible impact on the sector.

The Decision to institute the agroforestry notebook is a genuine opportunity for community foresters to guarantee ownership of their plantations and facilitate product transportation.

3.5.1.8 Action 1 Operational Plan Matrix

The table below describes the operational plan. It includes activities, expected results, indicators, costs and structures in charge.

Table 9: Presentation of Action 1

Expected Results	Activities	Indicator of Performance	Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key Process
				Cost (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
A regulatory framework governing access to NTFP and its use have been adopted	Making and finalising proposals to improve the regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other subsequent regulatory texts are drafted and available; Decision to classify NTFP classification has been revised (Gnetum and Rattan declassified as Special Forest Products); Decision to auction seized illegal NTFP. 	MINFOF	20,000	State budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	Holding meetings and organising workshops with all stakeholders to finalise texts.
Adopted regulatory texts are disseminated	Publishing relevant text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 copies of adopted regulatory texts available 	MINFOF	20,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs, (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity.
	Raising awareness and disseminating legal texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional, divisional and council seminars organised; 	MINOF	30,000		
Stakeholders shift from the informal to the formal sector is effective	Providing support to stakeholders in the registration process	At least 64 formal stakeholders	MINFOF CAPEF	25,000	State budget (100%)	Identifying key stakeholders and hold awareness-raising meetings
		At least 15 Reports on seized secondary NTFP	MINFOF			
New tax provisions for NTFP exports are proposed	Carrying out a survey on specific tax provisions for NTFP (barks, leaves, powders, oils) leaving the country through borders and airports	Survey report available	MINFOF	7,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the survey.
	Recommending the adoption of a specific tax system for residual NTFP leaving the country for inclusion in the Finance Law	Making proposals to MINFI for adapting the taxation system	MINFOF MINFI	1,000	State budget (100%)	Making proposals for specific taxes to be included in the Finance Law
Total Cost				103,000		

3.5.1.9 Action 1 Implementation Schedule

Table 10: Implementation Schedule of Activities under Action 1

Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Making and finalising proposals for improving the regulatory framework	x	x	x	x	x
Publishing relevant texts	x	x	x		
Raising awareness and disseminating legal texts	x	x	x	x	x
Providing support to stakeholders in the registration process	x	x	x	x	
Carrying out a survey on specific tax provisions for NTFP (barks, leaves, powder, oils) leaving the country through borders and airports		x	x		
Making proposal to adopt a specific tax system for residual NTFP leaving the country for inclusion in the Finance Law		x	x		
Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Making and finalising proposals for improving the regulatory framework	x	x	x	x	x
Publishing relevant texts	x	x	x		
Raising awareness and disseminating legal texts	x	x	x	x	x
Providing support to stakeholders in the registration process	x	x	x	x	
Carrying out a survey on specific tax provisions for NTFP (barks, leaves, powder, oils) leaving the country through borders and airports		x	x		
Making proposal to adopt a specific tax system for residual NTFP leaving the country for inclusion in the Finance Law		x	x		
Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Making and finalising proposals for improving the regulatory framework	x	x	x	x	x
Publishing relevant texts	x	x	x		
Raising awareness and disseminating legal texts	x	x	x	x	x
Providing support to stakeholders in the registration process	x	x	x	x	
Carrying out a survey on specific tax provisions for NTFP (barks, leaves, powder, oils) leaving the country through borders and airports		x	x		
Making proposal to adopt a specific tax system for residual NTFP leaving the country for inclusion in the Finance Law		x	x		

3.5.2 Action 2: Sustainable Management of NTFP

3.5.2.1 Objective

The objective of this action is to further resource knowledge and improve production capital.

3.5.2.2 Expected Results

The following are the main results expected from this action:

- Measures for the sustainable management of NTFP in general and vulnerable NTFP in particular have been taken;
- NTFP co-management agreements under permanent forest estate are encouraged and monitored;
- More NTFP plantations are created through participatory community self-commitment initiatives in the country's various agro-ecological zones;
- The system for collecting and producing reliable statistical data on NTFP is operational;
- A directory of NTFP research findings has been compiled.

The main changes targeted by Action 2 are: greater involvement of community groups, particularly women, in landscape restoration initiatives and NTFP plantations prioritised by region because of the economic benefits they derive from these natural products; greater technical and financial support from the forestry administration and its partners for these community plantation initiatives; an increasing development of co-management frameworks for NTFP resource areas in production forests and Protected Areas for the benefit of local communities; specific actions taken in favour of vulnerable NTFP ecosystems and species, a system for collecting official statistics on effective NTFP to help appropriate decision-making for resource management.

3.5.2.3 Indicators of Change

They include:

- Number of NTFP or vulnerable NTFP identified with clear management measures to be implemented as part of an approved study;
- Number of agroforesters registered with MINFOF;
- AREA /NUMBER OF NTFP seedlings planted;
- Territorial breakdown of agroforesters registered with MINFOF;
- Number of NTFP co-management frameworks between organised groups and forest concession managers and/or monitored conservation services;
- Operational digital system for collecting and producing reliable NTFP statistics;
- Directory of NTFP research findings is available.

3.5.2.4 Baseline Situation and Indicator Targets

The baseline situations and indicator targets are set out in the table below:

Table 11: Indicators of Action 2

Indicators	Baseline situation (2022)	Target 2028	Data Source
Area/number of NTFP seedlings planted	475 ha of 17,000 seedlings registered	7,500 ha/250,000 seedlings registered over 5 years	Reports
Number of agroforesters registered with MINFOF	137 holders of agroforestry notebook registered	1,000 registered owners of agroforester's logbook, including at least 30 % women and 50 % young people	Reports
Territorial breakdown of agroforesters registered with MINFOF	4 regions with registered agroforesters	10 regions with registered agroforesters	Reports
Number of NTFP co-management frameworks between organised groups and forest concession managers and/or conservation services	2 co-management frameworks (1 MINFOF - ASBABUK Association Baka, 1 RAFABAM-ALPICAM, Mindourou)	5 co-management frameworks	Reports
Number of NTFP or vulnerable NTFP identified with clear management measures to be taken as part of an approved study by MINFOF	1 NTFP identified in the NPD-NTFP II evaluation report (Essok)	10 NLFPs identified	Survey report
Operational digitalised system for collecting and producing reliable NTFP statistics	0 Operational digitalised system for collecting and producing reliable NTFP statistical data	1 operational digitalised system for collecting and producing reliable NTFP statistical data	Reports
Directory of research findings already carried out on NTFP	0 Directory	1 Directory	Reports

3.5.2.5 Hypotheses

They include:

- NTFP community organisations are interested and involved in NTFP plantations;
- High-level impetus (MINFOF/ANAFOR) for the involvement of decentralised services in community support for planting initiatives;
- Implement a flexible mechanism for financing reforestation activities (through local authorities for example);
- Production forest concession operators and Protected Area managers are willing to engage in a co-management process of NTFP resource areas for the benefit of local communities.

3.5.2.6 Activities

The following activities are planned:

- Carrying out a study on the choice of priority value chains integrating vulnerable NTFP per region and propose management measures;
- Evaluating the potential of five NTFP;
- Providing support for the implementation of exchange and consultation frameworks between organised local collectors and title holders (FMUs) and conservation services;
- Disseminating the guide on the approach and best practices for implementing NTFP co-management frameworks;
- Raising awareness among community organisations on NTFP planting/domestication techniques;
- Monitoring the effective operation of the NTFP management computer software;
- Building the capacity of the administrative staff using the computer software;
- Drafting a directory of research findings already carried out on NTFP.

3.5.2.7 Action 2 Main Achievements

Several initiatives to promote the planting of NTFP and agroforestry products exist in the field.

- ANAFOR technically and financially support council, community and private foresters in setting-up their forest plantation projects;
- The National Plantation Forests Development Programme (NPFDP) in Cameroon, drafted in 2020, provides for the creation NTFP plantations covering an area of 4,000 ha per year;
- The involvement of public administrations and technical and financial partners in reforestation activities;
- The existence of the Special Support Fund (CAS), which can fund planting initiatives;
- The existence of a manual to raise awareness and promote co-management of NTFP in forest concessions and Protected Areas;
- The existence of a NTFP statistical data management computer software;
- The existence of many NTFP research initiatives.

3.5.2.8 Action 2 Operational Plan Matrix

Activities planned under Action 2, the expected results, the indicators, the estimated costs and the main structure in charge are presented in Table 3.

Table 12: Presentation of Action 2

Expected Results	Activities	Indicators of Performance	Structure in charge	Estimated resources		Key Process
				Cost (1,000 CFA.F)	Sources	
Measures for the sustainable management of NTFP in general and vulnerable NTFP in particular are taken	Carrying out a study on the choice of priority value chains integrating vulnerable NTFP per region and proposing management measures	Survey report available; Management measures implemented	MINFOF MINRESI CAPEF MINADER	75,000	State budget (10%) and TFPs (90%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity;
	Evaluating the potential of five NTFP	Report on Status survey available	MINFOF CAPEF	15,000	State budget (10%) and TFPs (90%)	(As a reminder: FAO's interest has been made known).
NTFP co-management agreements in the permanent domain are monitored	Providing support to the implementation of exchange and consultation frameworks between organised local collectors and title holders (FMUs) and conservation services.	Number of signed co-management agreements	MINFOF CAPEF	15,000	State budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	(i) Integrating the activity into the AWP of the DRFOFs, DDFOFs and MINFOF's Conservators; (ii) Monitoring the implementation of activities.
	Disseminating the guide on the approach and best practices for implementing NTFP co-management frameworks	Number of co-management frameworks between NTFP community groups and Forest Concessionaires and/or Protected Areas	MINFOF CAPEF LRA	15,000	State budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	Organising a consultation and planning meeting for the implementation of the activity with target TFPs (WWF, WCS, ZSL) at central level and in regions;
More NTFP plantations are created	Raising awareness among community organisations on NTFP planting/ domestication techniques	Number of registered community agroforesters (men/women/youth)	MINFOF/ ANAFOR LRA	120,000	State budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Taking in account activities in the AWP of the DRFOF, DDFOF and Forest Posts;
		Number of councils concerned by community NTFP plantations per Regions				(ii) Organising awareness and mobilisation workshop with the participation of TFPs and NGOs operating in the regions;
		250,000 NTFP seedlings produced				(As a reminder: Interest made known by Bioversity International in training and sharing the Diversity for Restoration tool (D4R tool) with stakeholders.

Expected Results	Activities	Indicators of Performance	Structure in charge	Estimated resources		Key Process
				Cost (1,000 CFA.F)	Sources	
The system for collecting and producing reliable statistical data on NTFP is operational	Monitoring the effective operation of the NTFP management computer software	Name of the application field available.	MINFOF	10,000	State budget (100%)	(i) Sharing ToR to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (ii) Carrying out the activity.
	Building the capacity of the administrative staff in using the computer software	At least 130 administrative staff trained.	MINFOF	25,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	
A directory on NTFP research findings is compiled	Drafting a directory of research findings already carried out on NTFP	1 drafted directory	MINFOF MINRESI UNIVERSITY	20,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity.
Total cost				295,000		

3.5.2.9 Action 2 Implementation Schedule

Table 13: Implementation Schedule for the Activities under Action 2

Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Carrying out a study on the choice of priority value chains integrating vulnerable NTFP per region and proposing management measures		x	x	x	
Evaluating the potential of five NTFP		x	x	x	
Providing support to the implementation of exchange and consultation frameworks between organised local collectors and title holders (FMUs) and Conservation Services.	x	x	x	x	x
Diseminating the guide on the approach and best practices for implementing NTFP co-management frameworks		x		x	
Raising awareness among community organisations on NTFP planting/domestication techniques	x	x	x	x	x
Monitoring the operation of the NTFP management computer software	x	x	x	x	x
Building the capacity of the administrative staff in using the computer software	x		x		x
Drafting a directory of research findings already carried out on NTFP		x			
Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Carrying out a study on the choice of priority value chains integrating vulnerable NTFP per region and proposing management measures		x	x	x	
Evaluating the potential of five NTFP		x	x	x	
Providing support to the implementation of exchange and consultation frameworks between organised local collectors and title holders (FMUs) and Conservation Services.	x	x	x	x	x
Diseminating the guide on the approach and best practices for implementing NTFP co-management frameworks		x		x	
Raising awareness among community organisations on NTFP planting/domestication techniques	x	x	x	x	x
Monitoring the operation of the NTFP management computer software	x	x	x	x	x
Building the capacity of the administrative staff in using the computer software	x		x		x
Drafting a directory of research findings already carried out on NTFP		x			

3.5.3 Action 3: Enhancing the Processing of NTFP

3.5.3.1 Objective

The purpose here is to enhance the processing of NTFP in order to create added value and contribute to the implementation of the import substitution policy.

3.5.3.2 Expected Results

The following are expected results under Action 3:

- SMIs/SMEs and Cooperatives will be involved in NTFP processing;
- NTFP standards will be published;
- Quantification units for various NTFP will be defined, approved and used;
- NTFP with high economic value will be identified and included in the Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their utilisation (ABS) process;
- Two structures or training centers integrating the training of young people in bamboo basketry will be strengthened;
- Support the development of the bamboo value chain will be effective.

The main changes targeted by Action 3 are that more SMEs/SMIs specialising in the processing of NTFP should develop and establish horizontal and vertical business partnerships through the production of quality processed products in line with norms and standards in order to be competitive on the national and international markets. This will help to implement the import-substitution policy, increase the number of training centres specialising in basketry-related trades, etc.

3.5.3.3 Indicators of Change

They include:

- Number of SMEs/SMIs specialised in agri-business processing that integrate NTFP processing into their production chain after awareness-raising and training;
- Number of SMEs/GIE involved in processing key NTFP and supported at institutional level by a Public-Private Partnership;
- Number of SMEs/Operators producing NTFP according to standards;
- Number of NTFP included in the ABS process Increased;
- Two training structures or centers integrating training for young people in bamboo basketry strengthened.

3.5.3.4 Baseline situations for overall Indicators of Change (2022) and Targets (2028)

The baseline situations and indicator targets are tabled below:

Table 14: Indicators of Action 3

indicators	Baseline situation (2022)	Target 2028	Data Source
Number of SMEs/SMIs specialised in agri-food processing that integrate NTFP processing into their production.	2 SMEs/SMIs integrate processed NTFP (Agrodenrée; Tropical Forest)	5 SMEs/SMIs integrate processed NTFP in Cameroon	Reports

indicators	Baseline situation (2022)	Target 2028	Data Source
Number of SMEs/GIE involved in processing key NTFP and supported at institutional level by a Public-Private Partnership.	0 SME/GIE involved in a public-private partnership for further NTFP processing	2 SMEs/GIE involved in a public-private partnership for further NTFP processing	Reports
Number of SMEs/Operators producing NTFP according to standards.	1 (TF-RD) SME produces NTFP according to standards	5 SMEs producing NTFP according to standards	Certificates of compliance
Increase the number of NTFP included in the ABS process.	4 NTFP included in the ABS process. (<i>Echinops giganteus</i> , <i>Mondia whitei</i> , <i>Tetrapleura tetrapleura</i>)	15 NTFP included in the ABS process.	Reports
Two training structures or centers integrating training for young people in bamboo basketry	2 Centres (CPB, Mbalmayo special craft village)	2 Centres strengthened	Reports

3.5.3.5 Hypotheses

They include:

- Funding is available;
- The private sector is involved.

3.5.3.6 Activities

The following activities are planned for the promotion and enhanced processing of NTFP:

- Identifying SMEs/SMIs active in agri-business processing;
- Organising and/or attending promotional events on NTFP;
- Establishing partnership between SMEs/SMIs and NTFP cooperatives;
- Disseminating standards with NTFP operators;
- Defining and approving quantification units for various NTFP;
- Carrying out a study on NTFP with high economic value that could integrate the ABS process;
- Strengthening two specialised training centres for basketry training;
- Providing support for the creation of a Bamboo Cluster;
- Evaluating the implementation of the National Bamboo Strategy.

3.5.3.7 Main Processing Achievements

Cameroon has made significant progress in NTFP processing with the support of NGOs and other development partners. They include:

- Support from technical and financial partners for the acquisition of processing machinery;
- The existence of about 20 NTFP products labelled and sold in large commercial spaces;
- The issuance of ABS Permits;
- The existence of a methodological guide for inventories of genetic resources and associated additional knowledge;
- The existence of a catalogue of genetic resources with high economic potential.

3.5.3.8 Operational Plan Matrix under Action 3

Table 15 below summarises the activities, results, indicators, costs and officials in charge of implementing them.

Table 15: Presentation of Action 3

Expected Results	Activities	Indicator of Performance	Structure in charge	Estimated resources		Key Process
				Cost (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
SMEs/SMEs and Cooperatives are involved in NTFP processing	Identifying SMEs/SMEs active in agri-business processing	Directory of SMEs/SMEs active in agri-business processing	MINFOF MINPMEESA MINCOMMERCE MINMIDT	10,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (30%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.
	Organising and/or attending promotional events on NTFP	Participation in or organise of at least one event	MINFOF MINPMEESA	10,000		
	Mise en place de partenariat entre les PME/PMI et les coopératives PFNL	At least 2 SMEs involved in public-private partnerships	MINFOF MINPMEESA	5,000		
NTFP standards are published	Disseminating standards with NTFP operators	At least 5 conferences organised in major cities	MINFOF ANOR MINCOMMERCE	35,000	State budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) MINFOF's correspondence to ANOR; (ii) joint monitoring of the implementation of the activity.
Quantification units for various NTFP are defined, approved and used	Defining and approving quantification units for various NTFP	Approval instrument for measuring units and their use in trade	MINFOF MINCOMMERCE MINFI	15,000	State budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs, (ii) Sharing the ToR to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.

Expected Results	Activities	Indicator of Performance	Structure in charge	Estimated resources		Key Process
				Cost (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
NTFP with high economic value are identified for inclusion in the ABS process	Carrying out a study on NTFP with high economic value that could integrate the ABS process	Study report	MINFOF MINEPDED	15,000	State budget(50%) and TFPs (50%)	Joint monitoring of activity implementation
Two structures or training centres integrating the training of young people in bamboo basketry are strengthened	Strengthening two specialised training centres for basketry training	2 centres strengthened	MINFOF MINEFOP MINPMEESA INBAR	150,000	State budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with the ToRs.
Support provided in the development of the bamboo value chain	Providing supporting for creating a Bamboo Cluster	1 Bamboo Cluster established	MINEPAT MINFOF MINADER MINMIDT MINREX INBAR MINRESI	120,000	State budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs, (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity, (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs
	Evaluating the implementation of the National Bamboo Strategy	1 report	MINFOF INBAR	10,000		
Total cost				370,000		

3.5.3.9 Action 3 Implementation Schedule

Table16: Action 3 Realisation Schedule

Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Identifying active SMEs/SMIs in agri-business processing		x			
organising and/or participating in NTFP promotion events		x	x		
assisting in creating partnerships between SMEs/SMIs and NTFP cooperatives				x	
disseminating standards to NTFP trade unions		x	x		
defining and approving quantification units for various NTFP		x	x		
conducting a study on NTFP with high economic value that could be integrated into the ABS process		x	x		
upgrading two specialised training centres in basketry courses		x	x	x	
providing support for the creation of a bamboo cluster	x	x	x		
implementing the national bamboo strategy		x	x		

3.5.4 Action 4: Organising Stakeholders and NTFP Market

3.5.4.1 Objective

The objective here is to organise, structure and professionalise stakeholders as well as NTFP sector markets in a bid to create jobs in production basins in various agro-ecological areas.

3.5.4.2 Expected Results

The expected results are as follows:

- Markets/buying centres for key NTFP are created in collaboration with MINCOMERCE and Local and Regional Authorities (LRAs);
- Support for programmes and projects under key sectors have been developed;
- Economic operators in the NTFP sector are organised into inter-professional organisation per sector;
- Promotion of NTFP on national, regional and international markets is effective;
- The Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP is operational.

The main changes projected under action 4 are that economic operators of the NTFP sector organised into inter-professional organisation per sector, should collaborate with relevant government services in order to organise the national and sub-regional market (Nigeria). Projects on NTFP value chains have been developed.

3.5.4.3 Indicators of Change

They include:

- Number of NTFP sector projects developed;
- Number of functional NTFP markets/buying centres organised;
- Number of inter-professional organisations created.

3.5.4.4 Baseline Situation for Overall indicators of Change (2022) and Targets (2028)

indicators	Baseline situation (2022)	Target 2028	Source of information
Number of NTFP sector projects developed	1 Programme drafted and funded (Bamboo programme).	3 NTFP sector development projects drafted.	Project documents approved.
Number of functional NTFP markets	0 NTFP markets created	At least 2 NTFP markets created and made functional	Reports
Number of inter-professional organisations structured around NTFP sectors	0 NTFP inter-professional organisation	1 structured NTFP inter-professional organisation (at least 30% women)	Reports

3.5.4.5 Hypotheses

They include:

- Support from Local and Regional Authorities (LRAs);
- Support and dynamism from sector operators to organise themselves around the NTFP inter-professional group;
- Availability of financial resources.

3.5.4.6 Action 4 activities

Activities planned for the organisation and reforms in the sector can be summarised as follows:

- Providing support to create and enable the functioning of NTFP markets/buying centres (study on the choice of localities and site exploration mission);
- Conducting missions to consider the organisational pattern of NTFP stakeholders in the Centre (Mbalmayo) and South (Ebolowa) Regions;
- Providing support to create NTFP inter-professional organisations;
- Drafting projects for NTFP sectors in accordance with projects and project maturation guide, as well as the 2021 Decree to create and implement projects and programmes;
- Providing support for the enhancement and marketing of NTFP on national, regional and international markets in liaison with partner services and the private sector;
- Setting up the Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP.

3.5.4.7 Achievements from the Organisation of Stakeholders

They include:

- Commitment of stakeholders to organise themselves;
- Organisation of stakeholders in some localities through the issuance of professional cards and signing contracts with collectors;
- Existence of NTFP storage warehouses in some localities;
- Collaboration between the various stakeholders in the NTFP value chains;
- Existence of initiatives to centralise NTFP buying centres.

3.5.4.8 Action 4 Operating Plan Matrix

The table below specifies activities, outcomes, indicators, costs and officials responsible for implementing Action 4.

Table 17.: Presentation of Action 4 activities

Expected results	Activities	Performance indicators	Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
				Cost (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
Markets/buying centres for key NTFP are created in collaboration with MINCOMMERCE and Local and Regional Authorities (LRAs);	Providing support to create and enable the functioning of NTFP markets/buying centres (study on the choice of localities, site exploration mission and operation)	Study and mission reports; Instruments on the creation of NTFP	MINFOF MINCOMMERCE CAPEF LRAs	200,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.
Economic operators in the NTFP sector are organised into inter-professional organisation per sector.	Conducting missions to consider the organisational pattern of NTFP stakeholders in the Centre (Mbalmayo) and South (Ebolowa) Regions	Mission report	MINFOF MINEPAT	10,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.
	Providing support to create NTFP inter-professional organisations	Number of structured NTFP organisations	MINFOF MINADER MINEPAT	60,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.

Expected results	Activities	Performance indicators	Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
				Cost (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
Programmes/projects to support promising sectors have been developed	Drafting projects for NTFP sectors in accordance with projects and the project maturation guide as well as the 2021 Decree to create and implement projects and programmes	4 projects developed under key NTFP sectors	MINFOF MINEPAT	80,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs, (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity, (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.
NTFP promoted on national, regional and international markets.	Providing support for the promotion of NTFP on national, regional and international markets in liaison with partner services and the private sector	Participation in at least 5 promotional events during trade fairs and exhibitions	MINFOF MINCOMMERCE CAPEF	25,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Correspondence from MINFOF addressed to the Chamber of Commerce; (ii) Organisation of information workshops for SMEs in NTFP sector to participate in international trade fairs by the Chamber of Commerce.
Inter-ministerial Committee responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP is operational;	Organising sessions of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP	At least 5 NPD-NTFP monitoring and evaluation meetings organised	MINFOF	10,000	State Budget (60%) and TFPs (40%)	(i) Correspondence from MINFOF addressed to the Chamber of Commerce; (ii) Organisation of information workshops for SMEs in NTFP sector to participate in international trade fairs by the Chamber of Commerce.
Total amount				385,000		

3.5.4.9 Action 4 Activity Schedule

Table18.: Activity Schedule

Activities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Providing support to create and enable the functioning of NTFP markets/buying centres (study on the choice of localities, site exploration mission and operation)	x	x	x		
Conducting missions to take into account organisational pattern of NTFP stakeholders in the Centre (Mbalmayo) and South (Ebolowa) Regions	x	x			
Providing support to setup a NTFP inter-professional organisation		x	x	x	
Drafting projects for NTFP sectors in accordance with projects and the project maturation guide as well as the 2021 Decree to create and implement projects and programmes	x	x	x	x	x
Providing support for the promotion of NTFP on national, regional and international markets in liaison with partner institutions and the private sector	x	x	x	x	x
Organising sessions of the Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP	x	x	x	x	x

MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING, FUNDING, MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE PLAN

04

4.1 IMPLEMENTING TERMS AND CONDITIONS

4.1.1 Three-Year and Annual Planning of Activities

Relevant Government Services that are interested in the implementation of the plan shall be bound to apply principles enshrined in the State's Finance Law, i.e. the programme-based budget. The three-year and annual planning of activities by these services should focus mainly on actions set out in the plan and that fall in line with their responsibilities.

In addition, the involvement of national institutions (ANAFOR, ANOR, etc.) and international organisations (INBAR, FAO, GIZ, GEF, CIFOR, IUCN, etc.) as well as SMEs and producer organisations charged with the implementation of the plan, has strongly demonstrated their ability to significantly develop NTFP sectors. Based on their projected interventions therefore, they shall take into account priority axes and activities defined in the plan.

4.1.2 Implementing Activities

The implementation of these activities will take into consideration the following:

- Drafting ToRs in a concerted manner;
- Carrying out the activity;
- Monitoring the implementation of the activity;
- Drafting or acknowledging receipt of the implementation report;
- Analysing and endorsing the report;
- Drafting mid-year and annual reports.

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

4.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

The monitoring and evaluation strategy will take into account a process aimed at drafting an annual plan for designing and setting targets each year based on an annual budget and a review of responsibilities. Monitoring will cover both the implementation process and the impact of the NPD. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism include, notably:

- Monitoring progress to implement the plan at any given moment;
- Providing support to source fund;
- Being able to assess the contribution of NTFP to forest economy;
- Evaluating the progress of activities and obstacles restricting the implementation process;
- Taking the necessary corrective action to ensure that previously defined objectives are achieved.

4.2.2 Officials Charged with Coordinating, Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

NPD-NTFP activities are integrated into MINFOF and other relevant government services MTEFs and AWP. In this vein, ministerial relevant internal bodies shall be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating these activities. To assess the progress of MINFOF programmes, DPT is playing a central role in the process to implement and monitor the plan.

While drawing on the experience of the first two plans, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism must incorporate two levels of monitoring:

- (a) **an operational level supervised by the Sub-Department in charge of NTFP**, with the involvement of **MINFOF's Regional Delegations**;
- (b) **a strategic level**, within the framework of the NPD-NTFP Monitoring and Evaluation Inter-Ministerial Committee, with the participation of all project representatives.

The system shall focus not only on the monitoring of the actual implementation of activities and their results in accordance with annual plans, but also on monitoring the achievement of identified indicators of change.

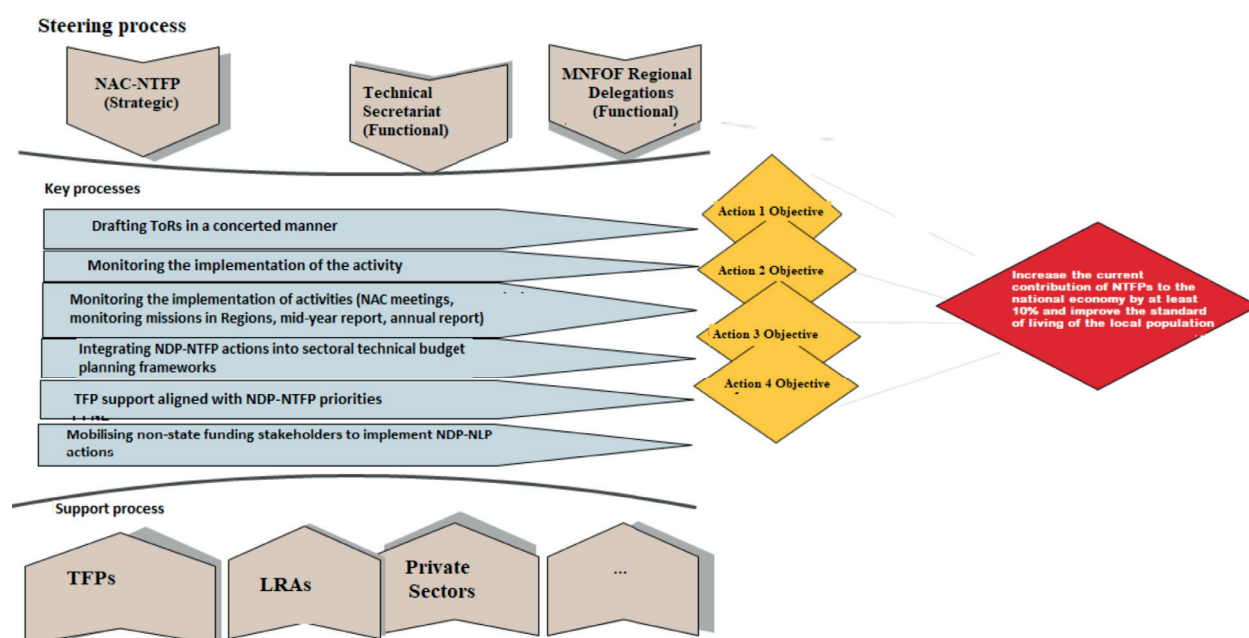
In practical terms, monitoring activities shall be implemented at levels and frequencies specified below:

- Holding meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee responsible for implementing the NPD-NTFP (2) twice a year;
- Conducting inspection visits to be carried out by the technical secretariat and partners to sites where NPD-NTFP activities are being carried out, in at least 02 (two) Regions per year.

Monitoring-evaluation tools shall comprise:

- the activity implementation monitoring and evaluation matrix (provided by DPT-MINFOF)
- mid-year activity reports for each Region that will help in assessing the level of implementation of activities included in the AWP;
- annual activity reports taking into account result achievement levels set out in the AWP and their contribution to the achievement of NPD objectives;

The figure below illustrates the process for implementing and monitoring the NPD-NTFP, which should lead to the achievement of set objectives.

Figure 1: Process for implementing and monitoring the NPD-NTFP

Composition and prerogatives of the Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP

Extracted from the Order to create the NAC-NTFP

Under the supervision of the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, the Committee shall be a multi-sector think-tank whose main mission shall be to support government policy on the promotion and development of Non-Timber Forest Products.

As such, the committee shall be responsible for:

- Implementing the National Development Plan for Non-Timber Forest Products (NPD-NTFP);
- Making new recommendations aimed at improving the conditions under which Non-Timber Forest Products shall be exploited and developed.

The Committee shall comprise the following:

- Chairperson: The Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife;
- Vice-Chairperson: The Director of the Promotion and Processing of Forest Products of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife.
- Members:
 - The Director of Forestry of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife;
 - The Head of the Cooperation and Programming Division of the Ministry of and Forestry and Wildlife;
 - 1 (one) Representative of the Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts;
 - 1 (one) Representative of the Ministry of Trade;
 - 1 (one) Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
 - 1 (one) Representative of the Ministry of Finance;
 - 2 (two) Representatives from technical and financial partners;
 - 1 (one) Representative from the “Association of Forest Councils of Cameroon”;
 - 1 (one) Representative from Trade Unions of the Non-Timber Forest Products sector;
 - 3 (three) Representatives from the associations of Producers, Processors and Traders of Non-Timber Forest Products.

Depending on the items on the agenda, the Chairperson may invite any individual or cooperate body with skills and expertise to take part in the deliberations as consultant.

(1) To carry out its duties, the Committee shall have a Technical Secretariat, which shall be responsible for preparing Committee sessions, drafting reports on Committee sessions and monitoring the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Under the coordination of the Sub-Director of the Promotion and Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products, the Technical Secretariat shall also comprise the following members:

- The Service Head for the Monitoring and Statistics serving at the Sub-Department of the Promotion and Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products;
- The Service Head for the Promotion and Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products;
- The Service Head for the Certification of Non-Timber Forest Products.

The Technical Secretariat shall comprise at least 3 (three) support staff.

The Committee shall meet at least 2 (two) times a year during ordinary sessions, convened by the Chairperson.

The Special Forest Development Fund shall defray all expenses of the Committee with the support of technical and financial partners, subject to their regular inclusion in the Annual Work Plan.

The Committee shall be automatically dissolved after the implementation period of the National Development Plan for Non-Timber Forest Products, in accordance with the deadlines set for the execution of this Plan.

Source: Order No. 111/MINFOF of 3 October 2019 to create, organise, enable the functioning of the Inter-Ministerial Committee to follow-up, and evaluate the National Development Plan for the exploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products

To monitor the implementation of NPD-NTFP, all TFPs active in the NTFP sector should be contacted through official channels to encourage them to work in harmony and in collaboration with the NPD-NTFP and above all to pass on information to MINFOF's central level in order to guarantee the coherence and take into account initiatives.

4.3 COMMUNICATION PLAN

The NPD-NTFP III Communication Plan aims at:

- Disseminating the plan to all stakeholders by developing NTFP sectors, with a view to encouraging their contributions to its implementation;
- Encouraging relevant government services to fulfil their complete responsibilities for the development of the sectors;
- Arousing the interest of the business community to invest in the sectors with a view to creating processing units and increasing the production capital for raw materials;
- Encouraging collaboration between economic operators in the sectors, with a view to double their efforts to self-finance processing equipment and stabilise NTFP prices;
- Informing stakeholders involved in the sectors about the prospects for the international environment with regards to green economy;
- Raising awareness among the various strata of the Cameroonian population to the need to participate in the development of the industry based on their abilities.

This activity should also enable these stakeholders to be informed of the achievement level of expected results based on the implementation of the plan.

With regard to public services and stakeholders operating in the value chains, communication will be carried out as follows:

- Publishing communication materials adapted to each production basin and facilitating the process for the NPD-NTFP dissemination;
- Organising a workshop to present the plan and evaluation results of the second edition of the plan to all stakeholders (interested government services and stakeholders operating in the sectors);
- Forwarding the plan to the Prime Minister's Office, to interested ministries and to partners involved in the development of NTFP sectors;
- Publishing 1,000 hard copies of the plan;
- Disseminating the plan to regional services during workshops attended by respective decentralised services and local stakeholders;
- Drafting and disseminating *factsheets* on the outcomes of the second edition as well as activities to be implemented in the third edition;
- Opening a window on the MINFOF website dedicated to communicating information on NTFP sectors;
- Organising and broadcasting documentaries, radio and television programmes on NTFP issues;
- Submitting NTFP projects to partners.

4.4 RISK ANALYSIS

The table below summarises the potential risks that could hinder the proper implementation of the plan and hence the achievement of set objectives. Mitigation measures are proposed and broken down into actions within the plan's overall logical framework.

Table 19.: Implementation risks, level of frequency and mitigation measures

Risks	Frequency level	Mitigation measures
At institutional level		
Delay in signing NTFP management regulations	Medium	Submit well-developed concept notes.
Poor involvement of Local and Regional Authorities to contributing to and/or facilitating the implementation of the NPD-NTFP	High	Assist in drafting information documents for Local and Regional Authorities to ensure that NTFP are taken into account in regional, council and local development plans. Present the document to the CVUC in each Region (→ MINFOF, TFPs)
Challenges in mobilising the State investment fund in order to implement the NPD-NTFP	Medium	Strengthen discussion framework between MINFOF and MINEPAT to mobilise funding for NTFP value chains
Challenges in mobilising funds from partners to implement the NPD-NTFP	Medium	Communicate the NPD-NTFP to TFPs using appropriate communication media
At the level of NTFP sector		
NTFP community organisations are not interested or involved in NTFP plantations	Low	Widely disseminate and popularise the importance of the agro-forester's booklet, which enables foresters to codify their plantations (MINFOF, TFPs).

Risks	Frequency level	Mitigation measures
Lack of willingness of some production forest concession holders and protected area managers to engage in a process of co-management of NTFP resource areas for the benefit of local and indigenous communities.	High	Sensitise forest concessionaires to facilitate formal cooperation frameworks with local communities in order to integrate aspects of co-management of NTFP resource areas in their concessions (→MINFOF).
Poor commitment and low spirit of dynamism from operators of the sector to organise themselves around NTFP inter-profession group.	Low	Train, sensitise and support stakeholders (→CAPEF, MINFOF).

4.5 FUNDING MECHANISM

At the end of the first and second five-year plans, the NPD-NTFP implementation funding mechanism seemed to have been the key to the comprehensive development of NTFP sectors, to wealth creation and to improving incomes and living standards.

The Treasury's contribution through recurrent and investment budgets will continue to fund sovereign missions carried out by Government Services in accordance with the regulations in force. Technical and financial partners, who continue to enhance the development of the sub-sector due to the visible impact of these resources on the economy, will support the upward trend that has already been initiated.

The NPD-NTFP III implementation budget, which amounts to **CFAF 1.298 billion**, covers in reality only costs of the process to facilitate the launch of activities. This mechanism could help to mobilise additional financial resources for more operational actions to be carried out. Action planning clearly lays emphasis on the collaboration with the ministry in charge of programming, planning and budgeting (MINEPAT) in order to facilitate access to specific sources of State funding or bilateral and multilateral partners.

With regards to NPD-NTFP III development priority value chains, it will be crucial to prioritise Project-Finance and Public-Private Partnership approaches, which enable the private sector to be adequately involved and investment resources to be efficiently mobilised.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

05

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
1	Action 1: Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework										
	Objective 1: Facilitating legal access to resources with a view to promoting their development, improving the living standard of locals and increasing State revenue										
1.1	Result.1.1.1. An appropriate legal and regulatory framework governing access, development and the market for NTFP has been adopted										
1.1.1.	Making and finalising proposals to improve the regulatory framework	Other regulatory texts are now available	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF	20,000	State Budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	Meetings and workshops held with all parties to finalise texts
		NTFP classification decision reviewed (declassified Gnetum and Rattan from Special Forest Products)	x	x							
		Decision to auction seized illegal NTFP	x	x							
1.2	Result.1.2. Legal and regulatory texts adopted have been disseminated										
1.2.1.	Publishing relevant texts	1,000 copies of adopted regulations available	x	x	x			MINFOF	20,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity.
1.2.2.	Raising awareness and disseminating regulatory texts	The number of regional, divisional and local seminars organised	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF	30,000		

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
1.3	Result.1.3. Stakeholders shifting from the informal to formal sector is effective										
1.3.1.	Assisting stakeholders to standardise the process	At least 64 formal stakeholders	x	x	x	x		MINFOF CAPEF	25,000	State budget (100%)	Identifying key stakeholders and organising sensitisation meetings.
		Trend in the number of seizure notices for secondary NTFP	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF			
1.4	Result.1.4. New tax regulations proposed for NTFP exports										
1.4.1.	Carrying out a study on specific tax regulations for NTFP (bark, leaves, powder, oils) leaving the country in residual quantities but in large flows	The study report is available		x	x			MINFOF	7,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Conducting the study.
1.4.2.	Proposal to adapt a specific tax system for residual NTFP exported out of the country to be included in the Finance Law	Proposals to MINFI for adapting the tax system	x	x	x			MINFOF	1,000	State budget (100%)	Proposals for specific taxes to be included in the Finance Law.

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators		5-year schedule (2024–2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
				1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
2	Action 2: Sustainable NTFP management											
Objective 2: Continuing to learn about resources, supporting sustainable management and improving production assets.												
2.1	Result.2.1. Measures for the sustainable management of NTFP in general and vulnerable NTFP have been taken											
2.1.1.	Carrying out a study on the choice of priority value chains integrating vulnerable NTFP per Region and proposing management measures	Status report is available			xx	xx	x		MINFOF MINRESI CAPEF MINADER	75,000	State Budget (10%) and TFPs (90%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity.
		Management measures implemented				x	x	x				
2.1.2.	Evaluating the potential of five NTFP	Status report is available			x	x	x		MINFOF CAPEF	15,000	State Budget (10%) and TFPs (90%)	(As a reminder: FAO’s interest has been made known)
2.2	Result.2.2. NTFP co-management agreements in the permanent forest estate have been monitored											
2.2.1.	Providing support to set up frameworks for discussion and consultation between collectors, organised local communities and titleholders (FMUs) and conservation services	Number of joint management agreements signed							MINFOF CAPEF	15,000	State Budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	(i) Integrating activity into the AWP’s of DRFOFs, DDFOFs and MINFOF Conservators; (ii) Monitoring the implementation of activities.
			x	x	x	x	x	xx				

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
2.2.2.	Disseminating the guide on the approach and good practice for implementing NTFP co-management frameworks	Number of co-management frameworks between NTFP community groups and Forest Concessionaires and/or Protected Areas		x		xx		MINIOF CAPEF LRAs	15,000	State Budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	(i) Organising a consultation and planning meeting for the implementation of the activity with target TFPs (WWF, WCS, ZSL) at central level and in all Regions.
2.3	Result.2.3. More NTFP plantations are being created										
2.3.1.	Raising awareness among community organisations about NTFP plantations/ domestication techniques	Number of community agro-silviculturists (Male/Female/Young) registered	x	x	x						(i) Activities taken into account in the AWP of DRFOF, DDFOF and Forest Control Post; (ii) Organising sensitisation and mobilisation workshop with the participation of PTFs and NGOs active in the Regions; (As a reminder: <i>Interest made known by Bioversity International in training and sharing the Diversity for Restoration tool (D4R tool) with stakeholders.</i>
		Number of councils involved in community NTFP plantations per Region	x	x	x			MINIOF ANAFOR LRAs	120,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	
		250,000 NTFP seedlings produced	x	x	x	x	x				

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024–2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes	
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources		
2.4	Result.2.4. The system for collecting and producing reliable statistical data on NTFP is operational											
2.4.1.	The monitoring of the process to host NTFP management IT application has been developed	Name of the application’s area is available.	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF	10,000	State budget (100%)	(i) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (ii) Carrying out the activity.	
2.4.2.	Building the capacity of administrative staff involved in the data collection system for the use of IT application has been conducted	Number of administrative staff trained.	x		xx		x x	MINFOF	25,000	State Budget (20%) and TFP (80%)		
2.5	Result.2.5. A directory of NTFP research results has been drafted											
2.5.1.	The drafting of a directory of research results has already been carried out on NTFP	1 plan drafted		x				MINFOF MINRESI UNIVERSITY	20,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity.	

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes		
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources			
3	Action 3: Enhancing processing of NTFP											370,000	
	Objective 3: Enhancing the processing of NTFP in order to create added value and contributing to the implementation of import substitution.												
3.1	Result.3.1. SMI/SMEs and processing cooperatives are investing in NTFP processing												
3.1.1.	Identifying SMEs/SMIs active in agri-business processing	Directory of SMEs/SMIs active in agri-business processing		x				MINFOF MINPMEESA MINCOMMERCE MINMIDT	10,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (35%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.		
3.1.2.	Organising and/or participating in NTFP promotional events	Participating in or organising at least 1 event		x	x			MINFOF MINPMEESA	10,000				
3.1.3.	Assisting in creating partnerships between SMEs/SMIs and NTFP cooperatives	At least 2 SMEs involved in public-private partnerships				x		MINFOF MINPMEESA	5,000				
3.2	Result.3.2. NTFP standards are widely disseminated												
3.2.1.	Disseminating standards to NTFP trade unions	5 conferences organised in major cities		x	x			MINFOF ANOR MINCOMMERCE	35,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Correspondence from MINFOF to ANOR to include this activity in their AWP, (iii) joint monitoring of the activity implementation		

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024–2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes	
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources		
3.3	Result.3.3. Quantification units for various NTFP are defined, approved and used											
3.3.1.	Defining and approving quantification units for various NTFP	Approval instrument on measurement units and their use in trade						MINFOF MINCOMMERCE MINFI	15,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.	
3.4	Result.3.4. Conducting a study on NTFP with high economic value that could be integrated into the ABS process											
3.4.1.	Conducting a study on NTFP with high economic value that could be integrated into the ABS process	Study report		x	x			MINFOF MINEPDED	15,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	Joint monitoring of activity carried out	
3.5	Result.3.5. Two structures or training centres integrating the training of young people in bamboo basketry have been consolidated.											
3.5.1.	Upgrading two specialised training centres in basketry courses	Two consolidated centres		x	x	x		MINFOF MINEFOP MINPMEESA INBAR	150,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.	

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024–2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
3.6	Result.3.6. The development of the bamboo value chain has been supported										
3.6.1.	Providing support for the creation of a bamboo cluster	1 Bamboo Cluster set up	x	x	x			MINEPAT MINFOF MINADER MINMIDT MINREX INBAR MINRESI	120,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.
3.6.2.	Implementing the national bamboo strategy	1 Report		x	x			MINFOF INBAR	10,000		
4	Action 4: Organising stakeholders and the market										
	Objective 4: The objective here is to organise stakeholders and professionalise NTFP sector markets in a bid to create jobs in production basins of various agro-ecological areas.										
4.1	Result.4.1.1. Markets/buying centres for key NTFP are created in collaboration with MINCOMERCE and Local and Regional Authorities (LRAs)										
4.1.1.	Providing support to create and enable the functioning of NTFP markets/buying centres (study on the choice of localities, site exploration mission and operation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Study and mission reports;Instruments on the creation of NTFP	x	x	x			MINFOF MINCOMMERCE LRAs	200,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024–2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes	
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources		
4.2	Result.4.2. Economic operators in the NTFP sector are organised into inter-professional organisation per sector.											
4.2.1.	Conducting missions to take into account organisational pattern of NTFP stakeholders in the Centre (Mbalmayo) and South (Ebolowa) Regions	Mission report	x	x				MINIOF MINADER MINEPAT CAPEF	10,000	State Budget (50%) and TFPs (50%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.	
4.2.2.	Providing support to set-up a NTFP inter-professional organisation	Number of structured NTFP organisations		x	x	x		MINIOF MINADER MINEPAT CAPEF	60,000	State Budget (30%) and TFPs (70%)	(i) Drafting ToRs for the mission; (ii) Sharing ToRs with potential partners to seek their support; (iii) Carrying out the mission.	
4.3	Result.4.3. Programmes/projects to support promising sectors have been developed											
4.3.1.	Drafting projects for NTFP sectors in accordance with projects and the project maturation guide as well as the 2021 Decree to create and implement projects and programmes	4 projects developed for key NTFP sectors	x	x	x	x	x	MINIOF MINEPAT	80,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Drafting ToRs; (ii) Sharing ToRs to seek support from TFPs interested in the activity; (iii) Carrying out the activity in accordance with ToRs.	

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
4.4	Result.4.4. NTFP have been promoted on national, regional and international markets.										
4.4.1.	Providing support for the enhancement and marketing of NTFP on national, regional and international markets in liaison with partner services and the private sector	Participating in at least 5 promotional events (trade fairs and exhibitions)	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF MINCOMMERCE CAPEF	25,000	State Budget (20%) and TFPs (80%)	(i) Correspondence from MINFOF addressed to the Chamber of Commerce; (ii) Organisation of information workshops for SMEs in NTFP sector to participate in the international trade fair by the Chamber of Commerce.
5	NPD-NTFP Communication and monitoring-evaluation										
5.1	Objective 5: Effectively communicating and overseeing the NPD-NTFP implementation										
5.1	Result.5.1. NPD-NTFP monitoring and evaluation framework is operational										
5.1.1.	Organising sessions of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPD-NTFP	At least 5 NPD-NTFP monitoring and evaluation meetings have been organised	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF	10,000	State Budget (60%) and TFPs (40%)	
5.1.2.	Organising NPD-NTFP III planning and monitoring meetings	Reports	x	x	x	x	x		25,000		

Activity code	Activities	Performance indicators	5-year schedule (2024-2028)					Structures in charge	Estimated resources		Key processes
			1	2	3	4	5		Costs (CFAF 1,000)	Sources	
5.2	Result.5.2 The NPD-NTFP III main targeted stakeholders who contribute to its implementation known.										
5.2.1.	Designing and producing communication materials tailored to objectives and stakeholders involved	Communication materials prepared	x	x	x	x	x	MINFOF	30,000	State Budget (20%) and TFP (80%)	
5.2.2.	Organising a workshop to present the plan and evaluate results of the second edition of the plan to all stakeholders	Workshop report	x	x				MINFOF	15,000		
5.2.3.	Disseminating the NPD-NTFP to all stakeholders	Mission report	x	x				MINFOF	50,000		
5.2.4.	Promoting the NPD-NTFP on digital platforms	Report	x	x				MINFOF	10,000		
5.2.5.	Sourcing funding for the implementation of projects developed within the framework of the NPD-NTFP	Report	x	x				MINFOF MINEPAT	15,000		
TOTAL BUDGET (CFAF x 1000)									01 (2021)		

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APPENDICES

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTERE DES FORETS ET DE LA FAUNE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

0034
DECISION No. _____ /D/MINFOF/CAB OF 05 FEB 2020

To lay down conditions for transportation of Non-Timber Forest Products from plantations.

THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE,

Mindful of the Constitution;
Mindful of law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations;
Mindful of decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Forestry Regulations;
Mindful of decree No. 2005/099 of 6 April 2005 to organise the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2005/495 of 31 December 2005;
Mindful of decree No. 2011/408 of 9 December 2011 to organise the Government, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2018/190 of 2 March 2018;
Mindful of decree No. 2018/191 of 2 March 2018 to reshuffle the Government;
Mindful of decision No. 2356/D/MINFOF/CAB of 30 October 2012 to render enforceable the National Plan for the Development of Non-Timber Forest Products;
Mindful of decision No. 0209/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April to classify Special Forest Products and Non-Timber Forest Products;
Mindful of decision No. 0210/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019 to lay down procedures for collection and transportation of Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products;

Considering service needs,

HEREBY DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: This decision lays down conditions for transportation of Non-Timber Forest Products from plantations registered under the Forestry Service.

Article 2: Non-Timber Forest Products mentioned in Article 1 above shall be forest products of plant origin, other than timber, from plantations created by individuals or corporate bodies.

Article 3: Promoters of planted Non-Timber Forest Products shall certify ownership thereof. They shall, to this end, address a stamped (at the official rate) application for site inspection to the relevant Chief of Forestry Control Post, who shall draw up a report thereof.

Action 4: (1) The report shall bear the following information:

- a- Name or company of owner:
- b- Species planted:
- c- Quantity/number of plants:
- d- Surface area:
- e- Location (Region, Division, Subdivision, Village, Neighbourhood):
- f- Geographic coordinates of the plantation area:
- g- Date and signature of the Chief of Forestry Control Post.

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(1) Based on the report mentioned in paragraph (1) above, the Divisional Delegate shall issue an agroforestry notebook when the plantation is first created. This document shall be issued by the Forestry Service, and shall testify to ownership of the resource.

Action 5: The Chief of Forestry Control Post shall forward a quarterly report on plantations created and registered to the Divisional Delegate with copies to the Regional Delegate and the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife.

Action 6: The Chief of Post, the Divisional Delegate and the Regional Delegate shall keep physical registers and/or electronic files containing information on the plantations and products harvested.

Article 7: These officials shall monitor activities on site and provide free technical assistance to promoters.



Article 8: (1) To transport Non-Timber Forest Products from plantations, every promoter shall apply for a Consignment Note with a stamped (at the official rate) application addressed to the relevant authority.

(2) The Consignment Note in paragraph (1) above shall include, among other things, the serial number of the agroforestry notebook and the reference code of the plantation. This document shall be issued at the official rate.

Article 9: This Decision shall be registered and published as and where necessary.

05 FEB 2020

Done in Yaounde, this _____



Jules Doret NDONGO
Minister of Forestry and Wildlife

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTÈRE DES FORÊTS
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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY
AND WILDLIFE

DECISION No. _____/D/MINFOF/CAB of _____
To classify Special Forest Products and Non-timber Forest Products

THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Mindful of the Constitution;
Mindful of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down the Regulation of Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries;
Mindful of Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Forest Regulation;
Mindful of Decree No. 2005/099 of 6 April 2005 to organise the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2005/495 of 31 December 2005;
Mindful of Decree No. 2011/408 of 9 December 2011 to appoint members of Government, amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2018/190 of 2 March 2018;
Mindful of Decree No. 2018/191 of 2 March 2018 to reshuffle Government;
Mindful of Decision No. 2356/D/MINFOF/CAB of 30 October 2012 to implement the National Plan for the Development of Non-timber Forest Products;
Considering service needs;

HEREBY DECIDES AS FOLLOWS: CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: This decision classifies special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products, and establishes a list of those of special interest nationwide.

Article 2: Special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products are those of plant origin.

Article 3:

- (1) Special products are timber and Non-Timber Forest Products of special interest.
- (2) Non-Timber Forest Products are forest products of plant origin other than timber.

CHAPTER 2: CLASSIFYING SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS AND NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

Article 4: Special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products are classified based on their economic and sociocultural value, as well as their ecological sustainability.

Article 5:

- (1) In this case, the economic value of a product is understood as its market sale value;
- (2) The sociocultural value of a product is linked to its traditional value and/or its demand rate for auto consumption;
- (3) Ecological sustainability takes into account:
 - the plant's harvesting technique and the parts used (bark, stem, leaves, fruits, roots, exsudats, etc.);
 - the relationship between market demand for the product and the natural production potential/capacity of the resource;
 - the species' regeneration capacity.

Article 6: Following the criteria defined in Article 5, special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products are classified into 3 (three) categories:

- **Category A:** Endangered forest products with a high economic and sociocultural value.
- **Category B:** Averagely endangered forest products/ averagely marketed, with an average sociocultural value and a high commercial value.
- **Category C:** Non endangered forest products.

Article 7:

- (1) In application of the provisions of Article 9(2) of Law No. 94/01, forest products which attract special interest, thus falling under special products, are those of categories A and B.
- (2) In accordance with the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 2 of the aforementioned law, together with those of Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of the Forest Regulations, exploitation rights for the special forest products outlined in the above paragraph, are granted on approval from the Inter-Ministerial Commission stipulated in Article 64 of that Decree.

Article 8:

- (1) Category C forest products are considered secondary in line with Article 26 (1) of Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions of application of the Forestry Regulation.
- (2) For these secondary forest products, exploitation rights are granted on mutual agreement by the Minister in charge of forests, in application of the prescriptions of Article 56 paragraph 3 of the above-cited law.
- (3) However, for collection and transportation of some of these secondary forest products, an application for a collection authorisation should be addressed to the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife.

CHAPTER 3: MISCELLEANEOUS

Article 9: The list of forest products for each category described in Article 6 is the one appended to this decision. This list may be amended as the need arises.

Article 10: The special forest products featuring in the CITES list shall respect special procedures for the drafting and implementation of management plans as provided for in the CITES agreement.

Article 11: This Decision which abrogates all previous provisions, notably those of Decision No. 0747/minfof/sg/df/sdaff/sag of 22 December 2016, shall be registered and published as and when need be.

Yaounde,

Jules Doret NDONGO

MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

CC

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
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MINISTRY OF FORESTRY
AND WILDLIFE

DECISION No. _____ **/D/MINFOF/CAB of** _____

To lay down terms and conditions for the collection and transportation of Secondary Non-timber Forest Products.

THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Mindful of the Constitution;
Mindful of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations;
Mindful of Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Forest Regulations;
Mindful of Decree No. 2005/099 of 6 April 2005 to organise the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2005/495 of 31 December 2005;
Mindful of Decree No. 2011/409 of 9 December 2011 to organise the Government, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2018/190 of 2 March 2018;
Mindful of Decree No. 2018/191 of 2 March 2018 to reshuffle the Government;
Mindful of Order No. 067/PM of 27 June 2006 to organise and enabling the functioning of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Coordination and Monitoring of the implementation of CITES;
Mindful of Decision No. 2356/D/MINFOF/CAB of 30 October 2012 to enforce the National Plan for the Development of Non-Timber Forest Products;
Mindful of Decision No. _____ / to classify special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products;
Considering service needs,

HEREBY DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: This decision lays down terms and conditions for collection and transportation of Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products;

Article 2: Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products referred to herein shall be category C products of plant origin as defined in the decision to classify special products and Non-Timber Forest Products.

Article 3: The transportation of products collected shall be done by any corporate body or individual of Cameroonian Nationality. It shall be subject to a collection authorisation issued by the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife.

Article 4:

- (1) Application files for Category C collection authorisations for Non-Timber Forest Products shall comprise the following documents:
 - A stamped application (at the current rate) addressed to the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, stating:
 - Full names and address of the applicant for individuals;
 - Company name, articles of association, headquarters and the Manager's name, for corporate bodies;
 - A datasheet issued by the Divisional Delegate of the desired area of collection stating species to be harvested, quantities of products as well as places and conditions of harvest;
 - A debt clearance certificate, where necessary;
 - A receipt of declaration of association or a certificate of registration in the register of cooperatives, etc.;
 - A certified true copy of the national identity card for individuals;
 - The task execution form for previous year's activities based on the format provided by the forestry administration, where necessary.
- (2) The collection authorisation shall be valid for one year, based on the fiscal year.

Article 5:

- (1) The transportation of category C products shall be subject to a consignment note for transport of Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products issued by the forestry service.
- (2) Secured consignment notes for transport of Secondary Non-Timber Forest Products shall be issued by relevant services of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife upon presentation of the following documents:
 - A stamped application addressed to the Director of the Promotion and Processing of Forest Products;
 - A copy of the collection authorisation;
 - Evidence of payment of regeneration tax as laid down by the regulations in force, based on the quantities of products to be transported.

Article 6: Non-Timber Forest Products referred to herein shall be exported in accordance with the regulation in force.

Article 7: This Decision shall be registered and published as and where need be.

Yaounde,

Jules Doret NDONGO

MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Copies:

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- SG/MINFOF
- IG/MINFOF
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