Win-wins in forest product value chains? How governance impacts the sustainability of livelihoods based on non-timber forest products from Cameroon

Ingram, V.J.

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Outputs

This section details the publications which have contributed to this thesis. Given the lack of data on some NTFPs, and particularly on their value chains, this research aimed to contribute to local knowledge and practice about NTFP value chains and governance and to Cameroonian national and Central African regional policy and decision-making. This was done in collaboration with the project partners as part of the projects in which this research was embedded, using the following mix of channels:

- **Reports**: The highlights of the value chain analyses are presented as reports on http://www.fao.org/forestry/43055/en/. They include data on the chain, actors, prices, arrangements and value chain maps and representations of the value chains.

- **Policy briefs**: Two briefs, one for Cameroon and one for DRC, summarising the policy, regulatory and institutional findings and recommendations, published by the FAO under the FAO-CIFOR-SNV project http://www.fao.org/forestry/43055/en/.

- **Product sheets**: Eight four-page sheets on each value chain (both in English and French), published by the FAO project http://www.fao.org/forestry/43055/en/.


My individual contributions to these dissemination activities were:

- Presentations of the project findings at four workshops in Cameroon, at national meetings in Cameroon and at conferences between 2009 and 2013 (see below and at http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/v.j.ingram/ for presentations).

- Demonstrations of hive product harvesting, processing and sharing information with beekeepers in the Northwest, Centre and Adamaoua with Guiding Hope.

- Comparative academic articles on honey (Paumgarten et al. 2010) and *Gnetum* spp. (Ingram, Ndumbe and Ewan 2011; Ingram et al. 2011) to aid upscaling of results from a country and chain level and place the results in a broader perspective. An article on *Prunus africana* is being prepared, building on exchanges with other researchers, MINFOF and CITES.

- Sharing data and methods as part of the supervision of PhD and MSc students and with their professors at the Universities of Buea, Dschang, Yaoundé and Wageningen.
- Where possible co-publishing articles with Cameroonian researchers and stakeholders, to share knowledge and build capacity (Ingram and Nsawir 2007; Matsop et al. 2008; Ingram et al. 2011b; Ingram et al. 2012d).

- Participating in actors’ collective actions to improve livelihoods: by sharing of research results and information by email, blogs, and in person with exchange platforms such as the Prunus Platform, Scientific Group supporting CITES Authority, Honey Exporters Union, Honey Interprofession, APITRADE Africa, FAO TEAC Beekeeping group, Forest Connect, and with staff from the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife and Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Industrial Animals.

An ethical consideration of making value chain data publically available is the impact and potential changes in power and relations between actors, markets, gender and ethnic groups that could arise due to this new information. This was a deliberate aim of the FAO-CIFOR-SNV NTFP project: to equitably mobilise, empower and build the capacity of individuals, groups and small and medium-scale enterprises in the sector. The author is however aware that there are often unintended effects of disclosing and disseminating this type of data (Binnendijk 1989; Biggs et al. 1999; Hayward et al. 2004). Conscious of this, the impacts of disclosure and effect of using certain dissemination channels were discussed with actors in the chains. None of the actors interviewed declined to be interviewed or provide information for this reason. During the PAR, sensitive trade data was obtained. In view of the long-term repercussions the disclosure of this type of data could have, some sources were made anonymous, although the actual names of organisations and enterprises are used.

Journal articles (Peer reviewed)


Government document (peer reviewed)

Book chapters (peer reviewed)


Oral presentations at scientific conferences


INGRAM V. (2012). Gender and NTFP value chains. From the forest and further: Forest product value chains, Congress of the International Society of Ethnobiology. Montpellier, France. 25 May 2012


Initiated and chaired sessions:
Technical Session H01 – Income from smallholder forestry – Can it be a driver of poverty alleviation?
Session 41 - From the forest and further: Forest product value chains, Congress of the International Society of Ethnobiology 2012. Attended by around 50 participants

Facilitator/Moderator:
Pre-conference Panel and Workshop: People, institutions and forests: Moving toward a new governance research agenda with Keynote speaker Elinor Ostrom. 13th Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC).Hyderabad, India, November 2010.
Session 7: International institutions and forest peoples’ rights. Taking stock of smallholder and community forestry: Where do we go from here?” Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Centre International de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD).Montpellier, France, 24-26 March 2010.

Popular books, brochures and Policy Briefs


Reports


**Posters**


INGRAM, V., A.J. NSOM (2007). No kill'um, no chop'am but keep'am. Dis thing dem for we bush be important for we!. Poster. Plant and Animal Guide for the Western Cameroon Highlands. WHINCONET. Bamenda, Cameroon, SNV, FGF.

**Articles – peer reviewed**


**Blogs**

Can’t see the wood for the trees? Look again at the Congo Basin [http://blog.cifor.org/2838/can’t-see-the-…he-congo-basin/](http://blog.cifor.org/2838/can’t-see-the-…he-congo-basin/)