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INDEPENDENT FOREST MONITORING


MISSION REPORT

INDEPENDENT FOREST MONITORING MISSION OF ALLEGATIONS OF ILLEGAL LOGGING IN THE LOLABE VILLAGE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

(Kribi 1 Subdivision, Ocean Division, South Region)

April 2020



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Visa	

Centre pour le Développement Local Alternatif (CeDLA)

Phone No.: 00 237 242 17 87 75 - 696 21 57 58,

E-mail : cedla_dev2008@yahoo.fr

P.O. Box 43 Niété – Cameroon

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List of abbreviations

CeDLA	: <i>Centre pour le Développement Local Alternatif</i>
CPCFC	: Head of Forestry and Hunting Control Post
EPI	: Personal Protective Equipment
EFAF	: Forestry company <i>Alima et Frères</i>
FDN	: National Estate Forests
FGD	: Focus Group Discussions
GPS	: Global Positioning System
MINFOF	: Ministry/Minister of forestry and Wildlife
NM	: Unmarked
PA	: indigenous population
PVE	: Report
UTM	: Universal Transverse Mercator
VC	: Sale of Standing Volume

1. Executive Summary

The *Centre pour le Développement Local Alternatif* (CeDLA) received information by telephone call from a community member on 26 February 2020, regarding alleged illegal logging practices around Lolabé village, in the Kribi 1 Subdivision. In his comments, he stated that a logging company based in the village of Lolabé took advantage of the intense logging activity in this area to fell timber in the National Estate Forests (FDN). After cross-checking information and reviewing the list of valid titles for the year 2019, it appears that this zone has twenty-four (24) Sales of standing volume (VC). Only VC No. 0903439 closer to the village of Lolabé, where the site manager lives, is currently active. CeDLA carried out a field mission from 3 to 7 April 2020 to observe and document these allegations.

At the end of this mission, the following facts were observed:

- 7 (Seven) forest parks containing a total of 36 various species of logs, all bearing the stamp of the forest hammer with the words “seizure”, and 15 various species bearing no markings. In particular, 2 logs of Tali¹, 4 of Azobé² and 2 of Ovangkol³, **with a total volume of 17.28m³ in the 1st park; 08 logs of Ovangkol cubing 59.54 m³ in the 2nd park; 1 log of Padouk⁴, 1 of Niové⁵, 11 of Azobe, and 10 Azobe shorts with a total volume of 67.97 m³ in the 3rd park; 5 Tali logs cubing 17.29 m³ in the 4th park; 2 Tali logs cubing 5.24 m³ in the 5th park; 06 unmarked Tali logs and 5 Tali shorts, cubing 34.03 m³ in the 6th yard;**
- A park containing 6 unmarked logs including 05 Tali and 1 Niové with **a total volume of 42.66 m³;**
- Two unmarked Tali logs cut from the National Estate Forest (NDF) **cubing 4.98 m³;**
- Eighteen stumps of Tali and a stump of Niové all unmarked, felled in the national estate forest (FDN).

¹Tali (*Erythrophleum ivorense*)

²Azobe (*Lophira alata*)

³Ovangkol (*Guibourtia ehie*)

⁴Padouk (*Pterocarpus soyauxii*)

⁵Niové (*Staudtia kamerunensis*)

- The logging site continues to operate at the time of the mission, despite the passage of the forest administration's control team.
- A team of prospectors and fellers is in the field during the passage of the mission.
- The timber is still stored in the parks for lack of a waybill, making investigation into the fate of this timber impossible.

The investigation opened to this effect by the CPCFC with whom we discussed this issue reveals that a member of the community is allegedly an accomplice in this alleged illegal logging operation in view of his role as a canvasser/facilitator for this activity.

These facts, brought to the knowledge of the local forest administration, constitute unauthorised logging in a FDN, in violation of Section 53 (1)⁶ of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on the forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime; punishable by the provisions of Section 156 (4)⁷ of the same law and Section 128(6)⁸ of Law No. 81/013 of 27 November 1981 on the forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime, and Complicity of the same facts, punishable under the provisions of the Sections 97 (1) (a) (b)⁹ and 98 (1)¹⁰ of Law No. 2016/007 of 12 July 2016 establishing a penal code.

In view of the above, CeDLA recommends that MINFOF instruct a forest law enforcement mission to verify presumed illegal logging activities underway in the FDN in and around Lolabé.

⁶ Article 53(1) of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on the forestry, wildlife, and fisheries regime, which states that: -

"The exploitation of the forests of the national domain shall be carried out by Sale of Standing Volume, by permit or by personal authorisation to fell".

⁷ Section 156(4), which stipulates that "is punishable by a fine of CFAF 200,000 to CFAF 1,000,000 and imprisonment of one (1) month to six (6) months or only one of the following offences: - exploitation by Sale of Standing Volume in a national estate forest beyond the limits of the delimited ceiling of logging and/or the granted period, in violation of Section 45 above, without prejudice to the damages and interest on the exploited timber as provided for in Section 159 below";

8 Section 128(6) of Law No. 81/013 of 27 November 1981, which provides that: "Anyone who engages in fraudulent exploitation shall be punished by a fine of between FCFA 500,000 and FCFA 2,000,000 or by imprisonment for between three months to two years, or by one of these two penalties only".

⁹ Section 97: "is an accomplice to an offence classified as a felony or misdemeanour:

(a) Whoever in any way induces the commission of the offence or gives instructions for its commission;
 (b) One who assists or facilitates the preparation or commission of the offence".

¹⁰ Section 98: "The co-authors and accomplices shall be liable to the same penalty as the principal author, unless the law provides otherwise".

2. Context and justification

On 26 February 2020, the *Centre pour le Développement Local et Alternatif* (CeDLA) received a denunciation from an individual living in the village of Lolabé. This denunciation reported an alleged illegal logging operation that has been underway since December 2019 by unidentified individuals living in the village of Lolabé. Our denunciator reports that, for the past two months, trucks have been leaving the forest day and night loaded with unmarked logs. During his hunting, he counted at least five (05) yards with unmarked logs ready for loading, twenty-four (24) unmarked stumps, namely: six (06) Azobé stumps, seven (07) Ovangkol stumps, eight (08) Tali stumps, three (03) Ekop stumps and finally ten (10) trees felled and not logged. The denouncer also affirms that these allegations took place in the national estate forest.

According to data from the Interactive Forestry Atlas 2019 projected on a map by the QGIS software, this zone has twenty-four (24) VCs distributed among the Kribi 1 Subdivisions of Lokoundjé and Campo, an area where illegal logging prospers.

It is in order to observe and monitor these allegations of alleged illegal logging taking place in this locality, that CeDLA planned a verification mission to the village of Lolabé and its surroundings from 3 to 7 April 2020 within the framework of the project: “Project for Independent Monitoring of Timber Supply Chains and Amplification of Information from Independent Forest Monitoring (Relai-OI Project)”.

3. Objectives of the mission

The overall objective of the verification mission was to document alleged illegal logging activities in and around the village of Lolabé.

More specifically, it was about:

1. Carry out and document past interviews with local communities in the area favourable to the mission, see if any steps have already been taken by the community regarding this exploitation and document them;
2. Document evidence of suspected illegal logging activities in the village and surrounding area;
3. Investigate the circuit (itinerary) of these timber and possibly the accomplices;

4. Analyse the facts observed, prepare maps showing the mission area and its surroundings;
5. Prepare an external independent forest monitoring report and forward it to the SNOIE coordination.

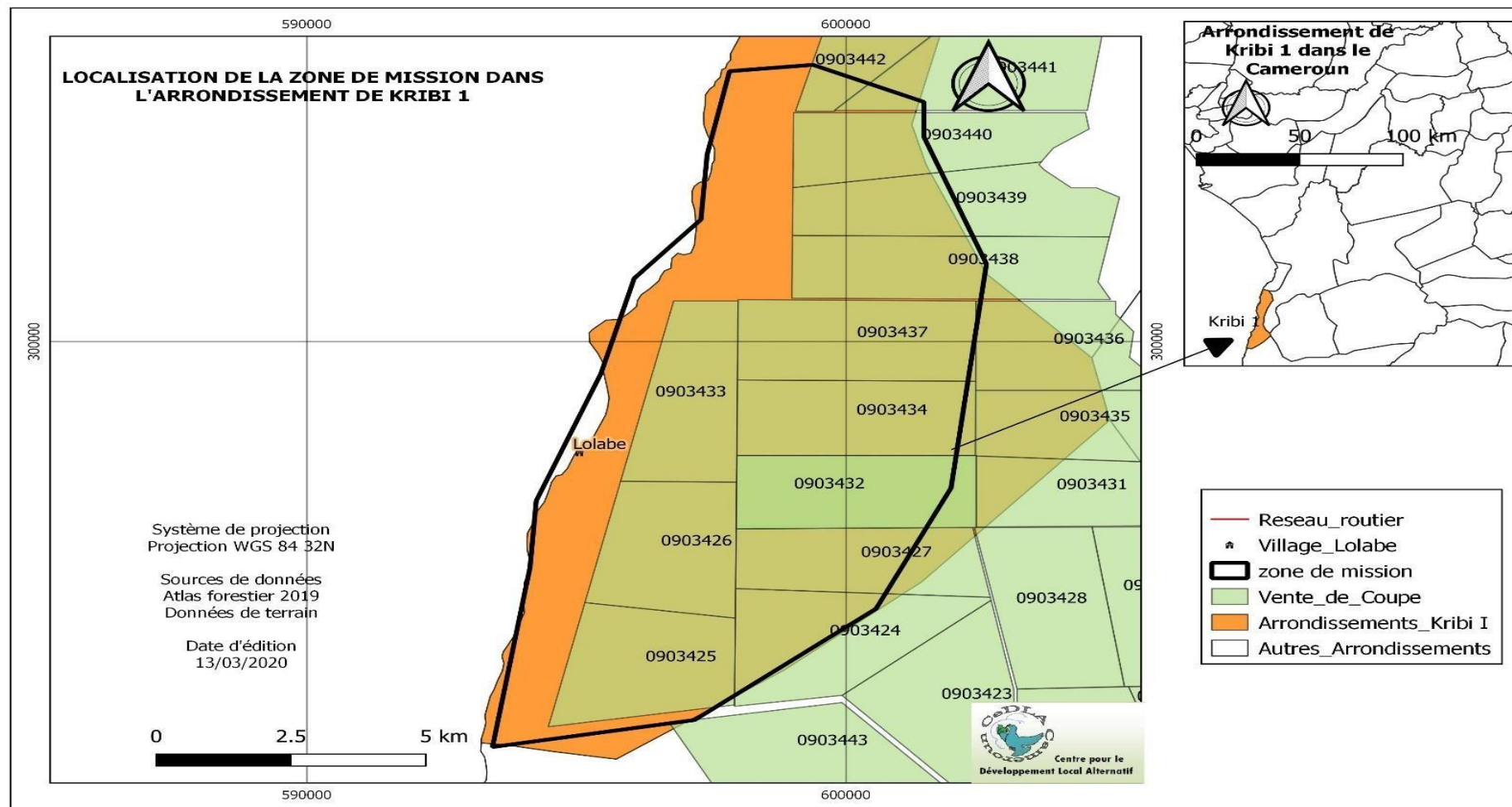


Figure 1: Location map of the mission area

4. Equipment, methodology and composition of the mission team

4.1. Equipment

The equipment used for this mission is summarised as follows:

a) Equipment for field data collection

- One (01) Etrex venture GPS;
- A digital camera;
- Two sets of AA alkaline batteries;
- A mobile phone/recorder;
- A tape measure/Decametre;
- Observation sheets;
- PVE sheets.

b) Security equipment

- PPE (two pairs of boots, two helmets, two jackets);
- A machete.

c) Data processing and analysis equipment

- A Laptop with GIS software;

d) Rolling equipment

- Two field bikes, one BOOMA and the other LIFAN 150 for the team's movement;

4.2. Methodology

The methodology used for this assignment was as follows:

- **Documentary research/consultation (texts and laws governing forestry activity, WRI forest maps, etc.)**

The legal instruments in force in Cameroon, applicable to forestry activity (Law 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on the Forest and Wildlife Regime, Cameroonian Penal Code, Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 establishing the modalities of application of the forest regime) were collected and consulted. The forest maps and the following documents: the list of operational titles as at 25 October 2019 and the list of logging companies approved to the profession of active logger (version of 28 March 2016) were also gathered in order to assess the nature of the observed facts.

- **Individual and/or group interviews with local communities, site managers and local authorities.**

Community interviews were conducted in the villages of Lolabé (Bantu) and Biyengué (Bagyeli) with an average participation of 5 people. Open-ended questions were addressed to men, women and local and indigenous communities in order to obtain information on the exploitation taking

place in the area and their level of participation. In addition, the mission met with the CPCFC of Kribi 1 to get its point of view on this exploitation.

– **Documentation of the facts in the mission area**

Logging activities were documented through the taking of photographs, geographical coordinates at the various sites of the events, identification of species, marks found on the sites, etc. The activities were also documented through the use of a computerized database. It was also a question of verifying the facts reported and collecting the related clues in the logging site where logging operations were taking place, taking photographs and recording UTM coordinates (zone 32) using GPS. These coordinates were projected using QGIS 3.2 software on a topographic map to locate the observed facts.

– **Analysis and processing of data collected in the field**

The UTM zone 32N metric coordinates of the events were projected on topographic backgrounds using cartographic software (QGIS 3.2) to locate the title that was the subject of the activity. Testimonies and the comparison of these facts in relation to the legal and regulatory provisions enabled the team to make observations and issue recommendations.

– **Investigation of the seizure procedure, the circuit and the recipient of the timber**

A monitoring team composed of three (03) members of the community, namely two (02) Bantu and one (01) Bagyeli was put in place to alert the CeDLA investigation team in real time so as not to miss the timber removal period. Investigations are also continuing with the Divisional Delegation of Forestry to check the circuit that this timber goes through (origin of the secure documents used, the auction procedure of the seized timber and the recipient of the timber etc...). Interviews with the various stakeholders in the chain are being conducted.

4.3. Composition of the mission team

This mission was carried out by a team composed of:

- Forest planner and cartographer, head of mission;
- An environmental lawyer, member;
- A member of the local community of the Lolabé village and a member of the local indigenous community of the Biyengué village, as a guide.

5. Results obtained

5.1. Observed facts and imaging of facts

- Forest parks



Photo a.1 : Park containing 13 logs bearing the marks of the forest hammer (including 01 Padouk, 01 Niové, 11 Azobe) + 10 shorts of Azobe GPS coordinates 32N X : 589334 Y : 289334



Photo a.2: Park containing 8 Tali logs bearing the seizure marks GPS coordinates 32N X: 594870 Y: 293896



Photo a.3 Park containing 06 NM logs including 05 Tali and 01 Niové GPS Coordinates 32N X: 593419
Y: 288127



Photo a.5: Log loading point with 08 logs of black Ovankol with seizure marks GPS coordinates 32N
X: 594115 Y: 291903



- Unmarked log



Photo b.1: Log of Tali NM GPS coordinates 32N X: 593424 Y: 288139

- Log bearing seizure marks;



Photo b.2: Tali log bearing the seizure marks GPS coordinates 32N X: 594620 Y: 289377

- Unmarked stump



Photo c: Tali NM stump GPS Coordinates
32N X: 593522; Y: 288181

- Logging path open in the FDN;



Photo: logging path open in
FDN GPS coordinates 32N X:
593946 Y: 291959

5.2. Summary of discussions

- **With the head of the forestry post (CPFC) of Kribi I**

The following was observed from the interview:

The facts observed by our team had already been the subject of several inspection missions to the said locality, where the timber had been seized, a few people had been interviewed and a case filed to this effect. The field trips carried out made it possible to make seizures of timber, the most significant of which is that of 23 February 2020, when approximately twenty-one (21) m³ of logs (black Ovangkol) were seized. However, the activity continues in the area and extends towards Campo with a strong involvement of the local community.

- **With the local community of the Lolabé village and its surroundings**

As a result of discussions with the local and indigenous community, it emerged that:

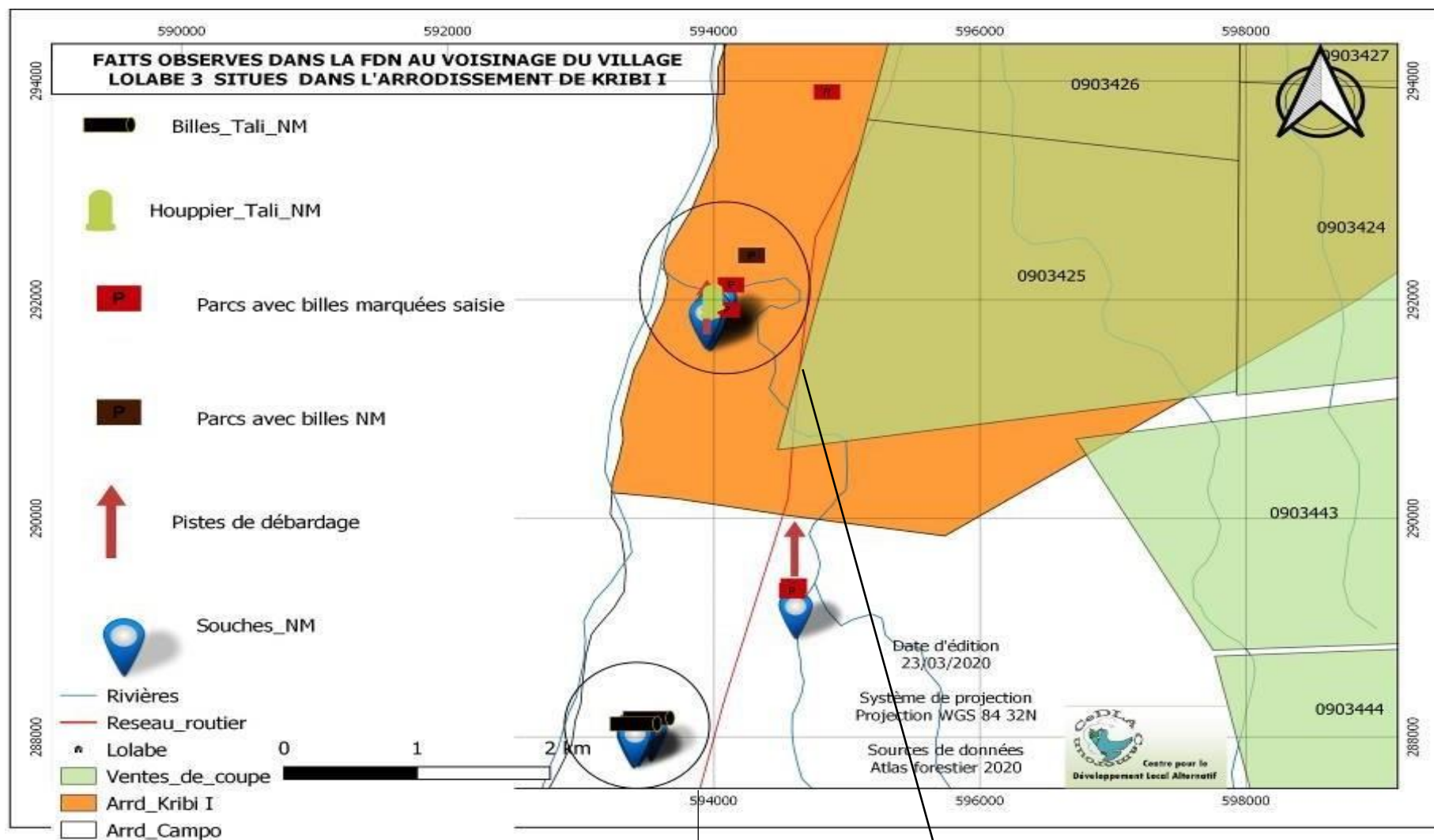
“At present there are two (02) legal VCs in operation in the village; the populations facilitate prospecting activities and even logging on behalf of the operators who, according to them, are simply waiting for the issue of the waybill (LV) for the 2020 fiscal year in order to evacuate the timber in stock in the forest. This is what justifies the two (02) months of salary arrears recorded by the workers”.

From the interview with the Bagiely community of Biyengue the following emerged:

“The exploitation that takes place in the village benefits only the Bantu; they are the only ones to sell the timber from the fallow land. The Bagiely only prospect and in return they have a small motivation”.

Following interviews with the community of Lolabé villages, a monitoring team composed of three members of the community, two (02) Bantu and one (01) Bagyeli, was put in place to alert the CeDLA investigation team in real time so as not to miss the timber removal period and to allow the team to continue investigations into the destination of the timber from this removal and possibly to identify the accomplices.

5.3. Fact mapping



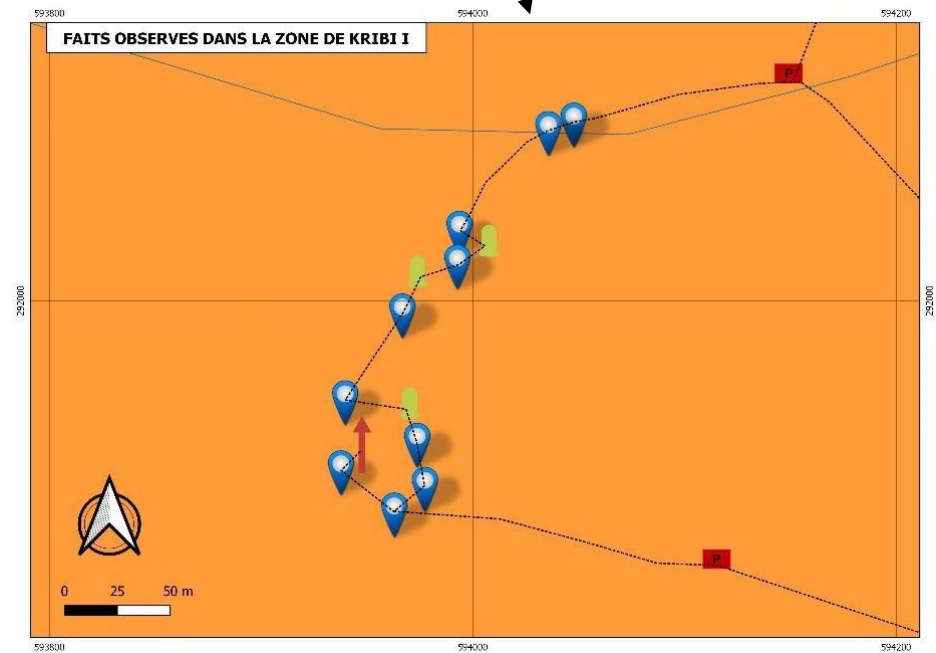
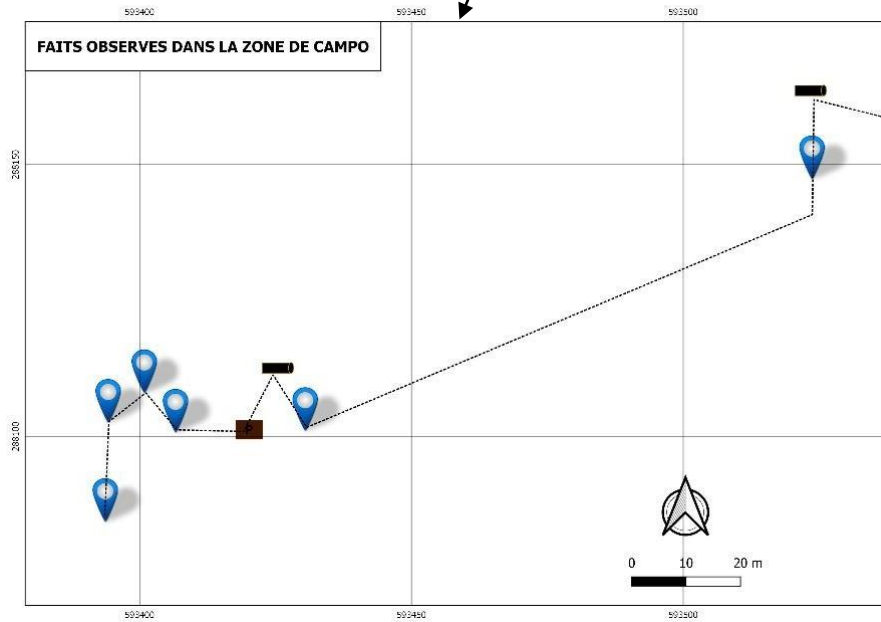


Figure 2: Fact Mapping

5.4. Analysis of facts

Two thrusts to support our analysis, namely: the respect of verified forest legality in the work area and the acts of complicity noted in the implementation of these illegalities.

- **Unauthorised logging in a national estate around the Lolabé village**

Logging in Cameroon is governed by legal provisions, the violation of which leads to criminal and/or financial penalties. The provisions of Sections 41 (1)¹¹ and 53(1)¹² of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down rules on forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime set out the conditions to be met in order to exercise the profession of forest exploiter and logger.

Acts perpetrated in the field and verified by the mission team report the following: four (04) yards containing logs and runners of various species bearing seizure marks representing **140.18 m³**; one (01) park containing 08 Ovangkol logs bearing seizure marks representing **59.54 m³**; two (02) parks containing Tali, Niové and Tali runners not bearing seizure marks representing **78.68 m³**; one (03) yard containing Tali, Niové and Tali shorts bearing seizure marks representing 78.68 m³; and one (04) parks containing Tali, Niové and Tali shorts bearing seizure marks representing 78.68 m³; two (02) unmarked Tali logs representing **4.97 m³**; eighteen (18) unmarked Tali stumps and one (01) unmarked Niové stump; two (02) open forest paths. After analysis of the map of facts resulting from the projection of GPS coordinates of these points on a topographic map by QGIS, it is clear that these facts are located in the FDN; more precisely in the village of Lolabé, Kribi 1 Subdivision and extends into the Campo Subdivision; it is therefore an unauthorised logging operation in the national estate forest. This act is qualified as unauthorised logging in an FDN in violation of Section 53 (1)¹³ of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down rules on the forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime, repressed by Section 156 (4)¹⁴ of the same law and Section

¹¹ Section 41(1): *Any natural or corporate body wishing to carry out a forestry activity must be approved in accordance with the procedures laid down by decree.*

¹² Section 53(1): *The exploitation of national estate forests is carried out by Sale of Standing Volume, by permit or by personal authorisation to fell.*

¹³ Section 53(1) Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on the forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime, which states that: -
"The exploitation of forests in the national domain is carried out by Sale of Standing Volume, by permit or by personal authorisation to fell".

¹⁴ Section 156(4) which stipulates that "*is punishable by a fine of CFAF 200,000 to 1,000,000 and imprisonment of one (1) month to six (6) months or only one of the following offences: - exploitation by Sale of Standing Volume in a forest of the national estate beyond the limits of the delimited logging base and/or the granted period, in violation of Section 45 above, without prejudice to the damages and interest on the exploited timber as provided for in Section 159 below*";

128(6)¹⁵ of Law No. 81/013 of 27 November 1981 to lay own the forestry, wildlife, and fisheries regime.

- **Complicity of unauthorised exploitation in a national estate forest**

Article 26 of Decree No. 95-531-PM of 23 August 1995, which sets out the procedures for the implementation of the forest regime, refers to the right of use reserved for indigenous populations in the FDN. Paragraph 2 of this provision authorises them to cut down a certain number of trees for firewood or for construction purposes after obtaining authorisation from the competent administration, as follows: *“With a view to satisfying their domestic needs, in particular for firewood and construction wood, the local populations concerned may fell a number of trees corresponding to their needs”*. However, the same paragraph (2) makes a restriction when it states that *“they may not under any circumstances market or trade in timber from such trees”*. The interview with the CFCPC revealed that this activity had been sponsored and facilitated by certain individuals from the community whom it was able to identify during the control mission and that timber was seized and that, following a hearing, a case was opened to this effect. This information is sufficient to indicate the presumption of complicity of the community in the acts perpetrated by the FDN in the Lolabé area. These acts, which are qualified as complicity, are punishable under the provisions of the following Section 97 (1) (a) (b)¹⁶ and 98 (1)¹⁷ of Law No. 2016/007 of 12 July 2016 on the Penal Code.

¹⁵ Section 128(6) of Law No. 81/013 of 27 November 1981, which provides that: *“Whoever commits fraudulent exploitation shall be punished by a fine of CFAF 500,000 to 2.000 000 and imprisonment for a term of 3 months to 2 years or by one of these two penalties only”*.

¹⁶ Section 97: *“is an accomplice to an offence classified as a felony or misdemeanour:*
 (a) *Whoever in any way causes the commission of the offence or gives instructions for the commission of it;*
 (b) *Whoever aids or abets the preparation or conviction of the offence”*

¹⁷ section 98: *“Co-perpetrators and accomplices shall be liable to the same penalty as the principal perpetrator, unless the law provides otherwise”*.

6. Difficulties encountered

The mission team faced some challenges, namely:

- The hostility of the village chief and some notables,
- Lack of collaboration with the vast majority of the community.

7. Conclusion and recommendations

At the end of this monitoring mission, it appears that the alleged illegal logging activities in the mission area have been confirmed. These include unauthorised logging in the FDN. Furthermore, the strong involvement of community members in these operations is sufficient evidence of community complicity in the implementation of its illegalities.

In view of the above, CeDLA recommends that MINFOF should instruct a forest law enforcement mission to verify alleged illegal logging activities in the FDN in and around Lolabé.

8. Annexes

8.1 Annex 1: Field data

GPS coordinates of Lolabé			
Alt	X	Y	Comments
38	593522	288181	Stump of Tali NM
60	593522	288190	Log of Tali NM
43	593420	288140	Stump of Tali NM
43	593424	288139	Log of Tali NM
41	593419	288127	park containing 06 logs NM with 05 Tali and 01 Niové
48	593392	288118	Stump of Tali NM
48	593400	288139	Stump of Niové NM
49	593401	288139	Stump of Tali NM
16	594620	289377	park containing 5 logs of Tali all bearing seizure marks
77	594609	289334	park containing 13 logs bearing seizure marks (including 01 Padouk, 01 Niové, 11 Azobe) + 10 Azobe shorts
86	594609	289308	Stump of Tali NM
87	594611	289302	Stump of Tali NM
88	594606	289749	Forest path
31	594115	291903	Park containing 8 logs of Tali bearing seizure marks
38	594149	292132	park containing 2 logs of Tali bearing seizure marks
14	594046	292118	Stump of Tali NM
18	594034	292114	Stump of Tali NM
70	593992	292067	Stump of Tali NM
28	593997	292057	Tree crown of Tali NM
30	593991	292051	Stump of Tali NM
28	593971	292037	Tree crown of Tali NM
32	593965	292028	Stump of Tali NM
26	593968	291975	Tree crown of Tali NM
28	593972	291967	Stump of Tali NM
36	593973	291957	Stump of Tali NM
30	593961	291943	Stump of Tali NM
27	593962	291938	Stump of Tali NM
22	593936	291954	Stump of Tali NM
28	593946	291959	logging trail
25	593938	291987	Stump of Tali NM
20	594304	292401	park containing 6 logs of Tali NM + 05 shorts of Tali
32	594870	293896	Park containing 8 logs (2 Tali + 4 Azobé + 2 Ovangkol) Bearing seizure marks

– **Volume of timber collected from several sites during the mission;**

Lolabe cubing					
	D(cm)	d(cm)	Dmoy(m)	L(m)	VOL(m3)
park containing 6 logs NM with 05 Tali and 01 Niové					
B1	145	110	1,275	9	11,49089288
B2	120	90	1,05	13	11,2567455
B3	105	80	0,925	9	6,048070875
B4	120	100	1,1	8	7,602672
B5	90	60	0,75	6,5	2,87161875
B6	70	50	0,6	12	3,392928
TOTAL					42,662928
Log of Tali NM					
B1	210	180	1,95	13	38,8242855
B2	80	50	0,65	15	4,9774725
Park containing 5 logs of Tali all bearing seizure marks					
B1	70	60	0,65	5	1,6591575
B2	80	65	0,725	6,5	2,683368188
B3	90	80	0,85	6	3,404709
B4	105	85	0,95	7	4,9617645
B5	95	66	0,805	9	4,580629515
					17,2896287
Park containing 13 logs bearing seizure marks (with 01 Padouk, 01 Niové, 11 Azobe) + 10 shorts of Azobe					
B1	80	75	0,775	12	5,6607705
B2	80	60	0,7	7	2,693922
B3	100	86	0,93	9	6,11363214
B4	90	80	0,85	4	2,269806
B5	105	90	0,975	12	8,9594505
B6	105	80	0,925	17	11,42413388
B7	90	80	0,85	5	2,8372575
B8	110	80	0,95	15	10,6323525
B9	80	60	0,7	8	3,078768
B10	90	60	0,75	10	4,417875
B11	85	80	0,825	5	2,672814375
B12	70	60	0,65	4	1,327326
B13	88	70	0,79	12	5,88201768
TOTAL					67,97012607
Log loading point with 08 Ovangkol logs bearing seizure marks					
B1	110	85	0,975	8	5,972967
B2	85	60	0,725	11	4,541084625
B3	100	80	0,9	9,8	6,2345052
B4	105	73	0,89	15	9,3317301

B5	107	85	0,96	9,6	6,948716544
B6	126	107	1,165	11	11,72560967
B7	107	74	0,905	10	6,43262235
B8	96,5	88	0,9225	12,5	8,354753859
TOTAL					59,54198934
Park containing 02 logs of Tali bearing seizure marks					
B1	110	105	1,075	3,5	3,176697563
B2	105	100	1,025	2,5	2,062902188
TOTAL					5,23959975
Park containing 06 logs of Tali NM + 05 shorts of Tali					
B1	80	75	0,775	9	4,245577875
	110	90	1	8	6,2832
	70	50	0,6	8	2,261952
	105	85	0,95	9	6,3794115
	95	80	0,875	11	6,614540625
	102	85	0,935	12	8,23939578
TOTAL					34,02407778
Park containing 08 logs bearing seizure marks					
B1	120	98	1,09	9	8,39820366
B2	107	89,1	0,9805	10,5	7,928214508
B3	112	84,5	0,9825	11	8,339666816
B4	108	75	0,915	23,4	15,38682245
B5	117	59	0,88	11	6,69035136
B6	98	69	0,835	11	6,023605665
B7	105	97	1,01	9,5	7,61127213
B8	97,9	66	0,8195	12,5	6,593239104
TOTAL					66,97137569
TOTAL OF THE AREA					337,501

8.2. Annex 4: Valid titles as at 25 October 2019

N° VC	VENTE DE COUPE		Nbre de pieds	Volume (m3)	Superficie (ha)
	Exploitant	Commune			
07 02 75	OYE ET CO	Nkondjock	6726	53104	2 113
07 02 100	COFA	Nkondjock	5136	38808	935
07 02 102	COFA	Nkondjock	3637	29855	1 078
07 02 110	SEFECAM	Yabassi	7878	68222	2 493
07 02 111	SIENCAM	Yabassi	7160	67673	2 500
07 02 112	SEFECAM	Yabassi	12 200	112 277	2 217
0703305	SOFOCAM	Massok-Songloulou	3 729	37 395	978
0703315	SOFOCAM	Ngwei	4 003	46 495	1 805
0703316	SOFOCAM	Massok-Songloulou	4 645	49 574	1 500
0703320	SOFOCAM	Massok-Songloulou	3 232	38 793	1 620
0703321	SOFOMAC	Massok-Songloulou	2 233	18 531	891
0703336	BOISCAM	Edéa	2 695	19 769	1 000
0703337	SEXTRANSBOIS	Edéa	2 748	17 022	1 000
0703338	CAMWA	Nyanon	3 505	26 820	1 000

0703340	SEGC	Makondo	3 575	36 160	1 892
0703350	SOFOCAM	Massok-Songloulou	1 622	27 766	906
0703351	SOFOCAM	Ngambé	1 559	25 021	750
0801237	BMC	Minta	3 753	39 120	1 898
0801238	SVF	Nkoteng	3 589	33 475	2 500
0801243	SCIFO	Lembe-yezoum	8 645	81 415	2 426
0801244	SOBOCA	Minta	4 411	36 958	2 500
0801245	AFC	Nanga eboko	7 215	82 251	2 493
0801255	MARTIAL	Minta	2 048	18 181	490
0804402	ZTN	Yoko	6276	74 708	1 800
0808230	HUGUETTE	Messondo	2 694	28 904	1 023
0808231	HUGUETTE	Messondo	2 145	20 277	831
0808232	HUGUETTE	Messondo	2 489	24 952	1 015
0808233	CAFECO	Messondo	5 153	47 973	2 500
0808300	KIEFFER	Biyouha	3 237	34 423	2 200
0808400	EFAA	Matomb	2 570	28 150	865
0809245	WFC	Ayos	4 112	36 950	2 407
0810270	OYE ET CO	Akoeman	3 961	39 070	2 270
0901382	MGZ	Meyomessala	1 956	12 804	574
0901410	SFB	Meyomessala	3 090	30 595	1 418
0901428	FEEMAM	Mintom	1 349	14 058	952
0903421	BTA	Campo	1337	13 972	810
0903424	NAMBOIS	Lokoundjé/Kribi1	1686	10 795	889
0903425	SBAC	Kribi	1405	6 323	799
0903426	SBAC	Kribi	1587	5 455	780
0903427	NAMBOIS Sarl	Lokoundjé/Kribi1	1478	11 792	781
0903428	CIC-MMB	Lokoundjé	1221	9 208	817
0903432	NAMBOIS Sarl	Lokoundjé/Kribi1	1372	10 896	786
0903439	LFM	Lokoundje/Kribi	861	9 806	861
0903441	MANI	Kribi	1 906	7 238	873
0903444	BTA	Campo	1 245	15 280	931
0903450	SABE	Lokoundje	874	8 026	590
0903451	SABE	Niéte	2 574	22 120	854
0903452	SABE	Lokoundje	3 596	32 229	1 050
0903461	SAFE	Lokoundje	4 264	28 825	800
0903464	HUGUETTE	Lokoundje	2 819	22 113	1 530
0903465	AFC	Lokoundje	6 158	28 361	1 287
0903466	AFC	Lokoundjé	4 284	19 665	1 023
0903470	SEF	Campo	1 757	14 074	500
0903471	LFIS	Lokoundjé	1 862	10 103	986
0903472	SOFOMAC	Akom2	4 581	53 458	1 600
09 03 473	SALI NDJIDA	Akom2	5 029	58 745	1 600
0903480	SALI NDJIDA	Lolodorf	4 169	40 839	1 089
0903481	BOISCAM	Akom2	5 058	53 479	1 000
0903490	LFM	Campo	2 440	26 167	1 526
0904450	SFE	Kyé ossi	6 236	43 310	1 886
0904455	SEXTRANSBOIS	Ma'an	4 533	33 753	1 000
1001325	STBK	Yokadouma	3 360	36 282	2 452
1001326	MSP	Garigombo	5 280	60 069	2 500
1004311	AFC	Bétaré Oya	6 126	80 026	1 957
1004321	JEAB	Bétaré Oya	1 731	28 324	1 020
1004322	ESA	Lom Pangar	1 901	25 328	913
1004323	FEEMAM	Bétaré Oya	1 689	19 275	1 061
1004329	EXAF	Bétaré Oya	1 812	26 695	1 051
1004330	CIC-MMB	Bétaré Oya	503	8 438	892
1403001	SMK	Banyo	4 763	50 780	2 500
TOTAL VENTE DE COUPE			95 834		

TOTAL SUPERFICIE 372 262

