

1999 - 2000 Allocation of Logging Permits in Cameroon: Fine-Tuning Central Africa's First Auction System



By Jean-Gael Collomb and Henriette Bikié
Global Forest Watch Cameroon

Contents

Acknowledgements	4
I. Key Findings	4
II. Introduction	5
III. About the Bidding Process	5
A. History	5
1. <i>Ventes de coupe</i>	5
2. <i>Unités Forestières d'Aménagement</i>	5
3. Community forests	6
B. Rules for allocation	7
1. <i>Ventes de coupe</i>	7
2. <i>Unités Forestières d'Aménagement</i>	7
IV. Allocation Results	8
A. <i>Ventes de coupe</i>	8
1. Area and revenues	8
2. Winners	8
B. <i>Unités Forestières d'Aménagement</i>	8
1. Area and revenues	8
2. Winners	8
3. Technical capacity	9
C. Community Forests	9
1. Area and revenues	9
2. Winners	9
V. Progress in Implementing Concession Allocation Guidelines	10
VI. Conclusion	12
Notes	13
Annexes	16
Map	18
Tables	19
Figures	36

Map

List of Tables

1. The auction of 85 *ventes de coupe* in 1999
2. *Ventes de coupe* slated for future allocation, possibly early 2001
3. Results of the June 2000 UFA allocation
4. The 21 UFAs to be allocated in 2001
5. Community forests allocated in 1997 and 2000
6. Nationalities of *ventes de coupe* recipients in 1999
7. The 20 companies awarded UFAs in June 2000 and their affiliations
8. Logging companies with documented infractions that tried to obtain UFAs at the June 2000 auction
9. Concession holders in 1999-2000
10. Valid logging titles and community forests in 1999-2000

List of Figures

1. Fewer than one-half the 103 *ventes de coupe* were successfully allocated in 1999
2. Financial bids from winning companies
3. Areas allocated during the June 2000 UFA auction
4. Percentage of total area allocated in the June 2000 auction

Acknowledgements

Global Forest Watch wishes to thank the following people for their help and contributions:

Alain Chaudron, Yvan Cusson, Laurent Debroux, Louis Djomo, Harm Duiker, Alain Karsenty, Martha Klein, Klaus Mersman, Rouger Ngouffo, Felix Piroton, Ralph Ridder, Nicodème Tchamou, Daniel Owona, Filip Verbelen, Stuart Wilson and Ursule Zang Zang.

At WRI, we are thankful for the advice and the support of our colleagues: Susan Buzby, Dirk Bryant, Tony Janetos, Susan Minnemeyer, Tyson Walker and Nels Johnson.

Key Findings

- The June 2000 round of concession allocations was far more transparent than those of 1997, when allocation guidelines were first implemented in Cameroon. Although the 1997 allocations were fraught with irregularities, the new allocations appear to be in compliance with government guidelines, which have recently been clarified. This change attests to Cameroon's commitment to develop a complex market-based auction aimed at increasing transparency and rents captured from logging.
- The June 2000 allocations raise several unanswered questions about Cameroonian concession allocation policy, particularly regarding bids offered by companies sanctioned for illegal logging.
- 6¹ percent of Cameroon's 22.8 million hectares of forests were allocated for logging in 1999-2000, including:
 - Forty-seven *ventes de coupe*,² covering 117,500 hectares, awarded in October 1999. Approximately one half of this area went to Cameroonian companies.
 - Twenty-one³ UFAs,⁴ covering almost 1.7 million hectares, were awarded through a June 2000 auction that drew bids from 48 companies.
- The French group, Rougier, received more concession area, almost 329,000 hectares, than any other group in June 2000.
- The top three concession owners in Cameroon are now Thanry (792,000 hectares), Rougier (400,000 hectares), and Bolloré (354,000 hectares). Holdings by these three predominantly French companies⁵ total almost 40 percent of Cameroon's concession area.
- The government of Cameroon is expected to receive more than 5.1 billion CFA francs (US\$6.5 million⁶) per year from the winning bids⁷ following the June 2000 UFA auction. This revenue increase per hectare is three times that from the 1997 auction.
- After granting the first 2 community forests in 1997, the Ministry of the Environment and Forests granted an additional 5 in 2000, covering 16,532 hectares,⁸ and has received proposals for an additional 74.

Introduction

Forest sector planning and management policies can help ensure long-term yields of timber products while minimizing the environmental and social costs of logging and other development. However, in many countries the lack of transparency and accountability in the forest sector often prevents their application. For instance, until 1997, logging concessions in Cameroon were allocated on a discretionary basis that did not ensure either adequate rent capture by the government or logging companies' technical and financial means to carry out their operations. The lack of these elements resulted in substantial loss of revenue for the government and unnecessary environmental damage.⁹

When Cameroon introduced groundbreaking forestry legislation reform in 1994, followed by an implementation decree in 1995, it became the first country in Central Africa to plan concession allocation through open competitive bidding. The first round took place in 1997, but reported irregularities have hampered the forestry sector ever since. In an effort to increase transparency, an independent observer was appointed by the Government following a transparent selection process to monitor future allocations.¹⁰

Five types of permits grant logging rights in Cameroon. Exploitation permits and *Autorisation de récupération* are short-term volume-based logging titles reserved for nationals. *Ventes de coupe* are 2,500-hectare permits allocated for 1-3 years. Concessions (subdivided in *Unités Forestières d'Aménagement*) are large long-term

titles. Licenses are medium-size to large logging titles, but they are no longer allocated or renewed. Some licenses, predating the new forestry code, are still valid but will expire soon. Further, Cameroon is the first Central African country to introduce community forests. Community forests are forest blocks of up to 5,000 hectares whose management is entrusted to local communities, with benefits accruing to them.

Cameroon's new forestry legislation is now being implemented by the recent allocation of new *ventes de coupe*, *Unités Forestières d'Aménagement* (UFA) and community forests. This document presents information on how these different logging rights were allocated in recent months and to whom. It is concurrent with the Global Forest Watch Cameroon mandate to make such information widely available to national and international audiences. Our assumption is that by promoting transparency and accountability in the forest sector, we can help ensure that Cameroon's forest resources are managed in the public interest.

About the Bidding Process

A. History

1. *Ventes de coupe*¹¹

In all, 103 *ventes de coupe* were to be allocated in 1999, although less than one-half were actually distributed.¹² Eighty-five were placed on the auction block in January 1999,¹³ and in October 1999¹⁴ the government announced that 54 *ventes de coupe* had been allocated. Subsequently seven were canceled because the bidding companies were unable to meet their financial obligations or failed to sign the final documents (see Table 1). Forty-seven *ventes de coupe* were therefore successfully allocated in 1999, leaving 56¹⁵ *ventes de coupe* from 1999 to be allocated in 2000 (see Figure 1). They were placed on the auction block in October 2000 (see Table 2).

Delays and confusion concerning the next¹⁶ allocation of *ventes de coupe* may be the result of the preparation of a new *arrêté*¹⁷ that grants pre-emption privileges to community forest projects when they overlap with *ventes de coupe*.¹⁸

2. *Unités Forestières d'Aménagement* (UFAs)

(a) 1996-97: The first round of UFA allocations

In 1996, seven UFAs were allocated through a discretionary process, without being subjected to competitive bidding. In 1997, 26 UFAs were placed

on the auction block for Cameroon's first competitive concession allocation, but the process was undermined by several irregularities. Among the 26, 2 were not allocated and one was ultimately revoked. Prior to June 2000, then, 30 UFAs with temporary logging contracts were scheduled to expire at the end of 2000. According to sources within the Ministry of the Environment and Forests (MINEF), several of them will probably not be renewed for a final long-term contract because many of the companies holding these UFAs failed to meet stipulations spelled out in their contracts.

(b) June 2000: The second round of UFA allocations

The Ministry of the Environment and Forests planned to allocate the following areas over the next three years, as spelled out in the 1999 planning document, *Planification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière*:¹⁹

- For 2000-2001, 40 UFAs²⁰ covering 2,881,751 hectares, including 36 *assiettes de coupe*²¹ covering 90,000 hectares, with a potential production of 1,350,000 m³ of wood per year.
- For 2001-2002, 13 UFAs covering 900,091 hectares, including 9 *assiettes de coupe* covering 22,500 hectares, with a potential production of 337,500 m³ of wood per year.
- For 2002-2003, 4 UFAs covering 204,662 hectares, including 4 *assiettes de coupe* covering 10,000 hectares, with a potential production of 150,000 m³ of wood per year.

The second round of UFA allocations was originally announced in December 1999.²² Various procedural problems²³ delayed the start of the selection process until June 2000. Technical analysis of the bids was carried out until July. The financial bids opening session was public and the final results (See Table 3) were published by the Government in mid July 2000. An independent observer²⁴ was appointed to document this allocation process. He reported that despite great improvements since 1997, the June 2000 UFA allocation suffered from:

- Insufficient data to assess the technical and other qualifications of bidding companies.
- Unresolved questions about the eligibility of bidding companies with a track record of management violations.
- Inconsistent, conflicting, and/or false documentation provided by bidders.
- Possible leaks on bidding status for some UFAs.²⁵

It should be noted that the June 2000 auction and the planned September 2000 auction differed from the plan set out in the original *Planification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière* in terms of which and how many UFAs were to be allocated in 1999-2000.²⁶ But the World Bank, which has been influential by helping Cameroon implement its new forest policy through structural adjustment lending, claims that these irregularities are

insignificant so long as the overall areas allocated on a yearly basis fall within the range of the document's plans, which they do so far. The UFAs originally set out to be allocated in 1999-2000 were not selected to take into account the vulnerability of unallocated forestland. The June 2000 UFA auction attempted to rectify this situation by allocating UFAs that were easily accessible and, therefore, were at risk from illegal logging.²⁷

(c) Forthcoming: The third round of UFA allocations

In July 2000, the Ministry also announced that 21 new UFAs were available for allocation (see Table 4). This offer is open to all logging companies registered in Cameroon. The minimum bidding price is at 1,000 CFA francs per hectare. Applications, including a financial and technical proposal, were originally due by September 15, 2000,²⁸ but as of December 2000, this auction had been postponed as a result of the Government's decision to fine-tune the technical criteria in light of the June 2000 allocation.²⁹

3. Community forests

Community forests are part of the nonpermanent forest domain³⁰ and are established through a management contract between the local community and MINEF. Under the terms of this contract, MINEF offers its technical expertise to help manage the forest resources in the interest of the community. This agreement is valid for 5 years and may be renewed.³¹

Requesting and obtaining a community forest may be a long and complex process, especially for distant rural communities that are often unfamiliar with urban bureaucratic procedures. In short, local communities must submit a proposal to MINEF. Once it has been accepted, a management plan must be elaborated and a contract is then signed. To date, MINEF has granted 2 community forests in 1997 and another 5 in 2000³² (see Table 5) and has received proposals for an additional 74. Thirteen of these proposals are likely to be approved soon, 39 are reserved for communities finishing their management plans, 11 proposals are incomplete, and 11 were rejected because they were located in the permanent forest domain, where community forests are not permitted.³³ It should be noted that there are no deadlines to request community forests and the numbers evolve constantly.

B. Rules for allocation

The allocation of *ventes de coupe* and UFAs is determined by a governmental body called the *commission interministerielle d'attribution des concessions forestières*. It includes representatives from different ministries (e.g., Environment and Forests, Economy and Finance), specific departments of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests, unions, experts called on an individual basis, and an independent observer. The selection criteria and procedures are ruled by *Arrêté* 0293/MINEF dated March 21, 2000 (see Annex 1). These criteria considered the following: investments, financial capacity, technical capacity, and respect for both prior

commitments and the environmental legislation. A technical score and a financial score were given. The financial score was calculated by the following formula: financial bid x 100 / highest financial bid offered for that particular UFA or *vente de coupe*.³⁴

1. *Ventes de coupe*

Technical scores were awarded out of a possible total of 120 points, and scores above 72 were required to qualify for the bidding process. The minimum bidding price was set at 2,500 CFA francs per hectare. The following formula was used to determine the winner for each *vente de coupe*: (technical score x 0.2) + (financial score x 0.8).³⁵

The next allocation of *ventes de coupe* is open to all logging companies registered in Cameroon (in theory, some earlier allocations were to be reserved for Cameroonian nationals). The minimum bidding price is 2,500 CFA francs per hectare. According to MINEF, the selection scoring system is to be harmonized to match that of the UFAs.³⁶

2. *Unités Forestières d'Aménagement*

Technical notes were scored out of a possible 100, a score of 55 or below resulting in disqualification (see Annex 1 for details on technical criteria).

In the past, companies were required to pay only a small fraction of their financial offers, but this time the government required them to pay their full offers within the first year. As an accompanying measure, the base price for the financial bid

was reduced from 1,500 CFA francs per hectare to 1,000 CFA francs per hectare. The following formula was then used to determine the winner of the bidding process for each UFA: (technical score x 0.3) + (financial score x 0.7).³⁷ The World Bank favors the 3:7 ratio for the technical and financial score although reportedly the government and the private sector would prefer a more balanced ratio whereby technical scores factor more heavily.³⁸

The companies awarded UFAs had 45 days to pay the bidding price, but the deadline was extended at the request of bidders to September 30.³⁹ If companies failed to meet this deadline, the concession was to be awarded to the second company on the bidding list.

Allocation Results

A. Ventes de coupe

1. Area and revenues

The 47 *ventes de coupe*, awarded in October 1999, covered 117,500 hectares. The Est, Centre, and Sud provinces each encompass about one-quarter of the allocated *ventes de coupe*. *Ventes de coupe* represented less than 7 percent of the new concession area allocated between 1999 and 2000. The Cameroonian government theoretically received 506 million CFA francs (US\$648,000) per year through the open auction allocation. The average winning bid was 4,296 CFA francs per hectare, ranging from 2,800 to 10,500.

2. Winners

Table 1 shows the outcome of the 1999 *ventes de coupe* allocation.

Most companies obtained only one *vente de coupe*, but eight companies received two. Notable among the eight was the Société Forestière Hazim (SFH), which made the highest bid per hectare at 10,500 CFA francs per hectare. SFH was excluded from the June 2000 UFA auction because it had been sanctioned by the government for illegal logging.⁴⁰

Table 6 shows how Cameroonian companies fared compared to foreign companies. The latter were awarded 47 percent of the *ventes de coupe* area. On average Cameroonian company bids were slightly higher than those of

foreign companies, except for the Lebanese and the Belgian-owned corporations. Seven of these *ventes de coupe* were originally reserved for Cameroonians but were eventually allocated to foreign companies.⁴¹

B. Unités Forestières d'Aménagement

1. Area and revenues

Forty-nine companies entered the auction during which 28 UFAs were scheduled to be allocated⁴², but 4 UFAs received no bids, and 3 UFAs were bidden on by companies that were ultimately disqualified. 20 companies received 21 UFAs⁴³, covering almost 1.7 million hectares or 6⁴⁴ percent of Cameroon's 22.8 million hectares of primary and secondary forests. Today, 17 percent of these forests are under a valid logging concession, and an additional 15 percent are planned for allocation in the next two to three years.⁴⁵ Abandoned, current and planned concessions cover at least 71 percent of Cameroon's forests.⁴⁶

As a result of this bidding process, the Government of Cameroon is expected to generate more than 5.1 billion CFA francs (US\$6.6 million) per year from the winning bids.⁴⁷ In 1997, it received only 1 billion CFA francs (US\$1.6 million)⁴⁸ from the first UFA allocation. In 1997, the bids ranged from 400 to 5,000 CFA francs per hectare, but the range was 1,100-7,500 in 2000. The winning bids averaged 3,438 CFA francs per hectare up from 1,026 CFA francs in 1997, indicating logging companies' high interests in access to forest resources.

The fiscal law for 2000-2001 stipulates that bidding revenues are to be shared among the government (50 percent), communes (local administrative units) (40 percent), and local communities (10 percent).

2. Winners

Table 3 details the bidding process for all the UFAs allocated at the June 2000 auction (also see Map 1). Companies awarded contracts are highlighted in yellow. Almost one-quarter of the UFAs allocated had only one bidding offer.

As of October 10, 2000, three companies had failed to fulfill their bid obligations and "their" UFAs were allocated to the second highest bidder. INC was replaced by SCTCB for UFA 08.008, Ingénierie Forestière by SFIW for UFA 10.022, and Sofopetra by SN Cocam for UFA 09.015. The three new companies had until October 15, 2000, to pay.⁴⁹ As of December 2000, all the companies appear to have fulfilled their financial obligations and secured temporary contracts with the government for their newly acquired UFAs.

Ingénierie Forestière made the largest bid per hectare, accounting for the largest financial offer in this bidding round, and claimed the fifth biggest area (see Graphs 1 and 2 and Table 7). This company was created in 1998 and was mainly involved in log transport until this year. Ingénierie Forestière retracted its offer for UFA 10.022, which was subsequently awarded to SFIW, allegedly a partner of the Société Forestière Hazim. Reportedly, SFH will conduct logging operations for SFIW in UFA 10.022 and for Ingénierie Forestière in UFA 10.020.⁵⁰ If so, SFH, which was barred from

obtaining new concessions in 2000 because of its documented illegal practices, may still be operating in new concessions this coming year.

Given the size of Ingénierie Forestière's current holdings, ownership information on this company is relevant. Government records show Ingénierie Forestière under the ownership of a Mr. Mataga and Mr. Rocher. But according to several sources within the Cameroonian NGO and the donor community, Ingénierie Forestière is ultimately controlled by a high-level political figure, who may have had previous ties to the timber industry, reportedly owning shares in another logging company, COFA. (As Table 8 indicates, the government recently fined COFA for logging outside its annual cutting area and prohibited its participating in the June 2000 UFA auction).⁵¹ Ingénierie Forestière has denied such links.⁵²

The largest area allocated in this bidding round, 146,000 hectares, went to Cambois, a subsidiary of the French Rougier group. With its other subsidiaries, Rougier received almost 329,000 hectares of concession area during this auction. It leads in terms of total area allocated to a multinational group in June 2000, followed by Thanry and Bolloré (see Graph 3). All three are French groups with a long history in the region. However, several experts have indicated that VicWood, a Hong Kong corporation, may now be among the largest shareholders of the Cameroonian subsidiary of the Thanry group.⁵³

The top three concession owners in Cameroon are now Thanry (792,000 hectares), Rougier (400,000 hectares), and Bolloré (354,000 hectares), totaling almost 40 percent of Cameroon's

concession area (see Table 8). If SFH's alleged partnerships with Ingénierie Forestière, SFIW, and SFDB are true, in terms of companies actually engaged in timber extraction (subcontracting as well as owning concessions), Société Forestière Hazim may now have access to the fourth largest concession area (350,000 hectares) in Cameroon.

3. Technical capacity

Technical scores of companies participating in the June 2000 auction averaged 80 out of 100. One-half of the winning bidding companies scored below average, with scores ranging from 64 to 99. The highest technical score of bidding companies averaged 87 out of 100, ranging from 78 to 99. Only four of the winning bidding companies scored 87 or better.

When there were multiple bids on a concession, most winning companies ranked low on the technical score. (Only two winning bidding companies ranked first technically, and six were last or second to last when there were at least three bidders).

Eight companies⁵⁴ with active sawmills or sawmills in construction received a concession during this round. In the wake of instituting the first log export ban in Central Africa, Cameroon's government is actively trying to promote its national timber processing industry. However, there are some indications that in doing so, Cameroon may be risking the creation of a processing capacity higher than what can be legally and sustainably harvested given the limited number of species in commercial demand.⁵⁵

C. Community Forests

1. Area and revenues

The five community forests allocated in 2000 cover 16,532 hectares. According to the *Soutien au Développement Durable de Lomié* project,⁵⁶ it costs approximately 500,000 CFA francs for local communities to prepare a proposal requesting a community forest. The five communities awarded forests this year spent a reported combined amount of 4.5 million CFA francs, which also included the elaboration of management plans and basic maps.⁵⁷

2. Winners

Table 10 shows both the five communities awarded community forests in Cameroon in 2000 and the first two community forests granted in 1997.

Progress in Implementing Concession Allocation Guidelines

MINEF plans on developing a permanent forest domain of 7 million hectares.⁵⁸ The area under a valid logging contract in 2000-2001 increased to 4.1 million hectares, up from 4 million hectares in 1998/99.⁵⁹ Note that the net area increase is small owing to the fact that new concession allocation was balanced out by official expiration of several logging titles (*ventes de coupe* and licenses). The concession area dropped to 2.6 million hectares in 1999-2000 because, following the controversial 1997 allocation, no UFAs were allocated until a clearer mechanism was put in place in 2000. The vast majority of forest concession area is under an *Unité Forestière d'Aménagement*, and community forests represent less than 1 percent of the total (see Table 10). It should be pointed out that the areas discussed in this document account only for formal agreements between logging operators and the Cameroonian government regarding areas open to logging over time, not to areas that are currently logged. Some concession land may never be exploited because of poor access or excessive costs. In addition, this study does not account for areas illegally harvested by small- to large-scale operators and, as such, underestimates the actual extent of logging in Cameroon.

Considerable progress has been made in implementing logging concession allocation regulations since the new law was passed in 1994. The first

UFA auction held in 1997 resulted in 21 concessions that were not awarded to the highest bidder.⁶⁰ Following complaints from donor organizations, from within the Cameroonian government, by the private sector, and by NGOs, more clearly defined guidelines were applied during the 1999 allocation of *ventes de coupe*. The independent observer's report showed that the technical criteria were still open to misinterpretation. The rules were revised once again to ensure that no ambiguities remained. At first glance, the 2000 UFA allocation seems to have respected the allocation guidelines, demonstrating Cameroon's ability to implement a complex market-based auction aimed at increasing rents captured from logging.

Several unanswered questions about the June 2000 UFA allocation remain:

- *Why were some companies with a history of infractions allowed to bid for concessions while others were not?* Several logging companies were disqualified from the bidding process (see Table 8) for various past illegal activities but others were not. In fact, two companies sanctioned by the government⁶¹ for logging violations (SIBAF and COFA) were awarded new concessions. Why were companies known to violate the law awarded concessions?
- *Were revenues lost because some bidding companies discovered they faced no competition?* The independent observer's report suggests that because some bidders were aware that they had no competition for particular UFAs, they offered the lowest bid possible, thus lowering financial revenues for the

government. By the time the government decided to demand payment of the full financial offer within the first year and to reduce the minimum bids to 1,000 CFA francs per hectare, the proposals had already been submitted to MINEF. Bidders were invited to retrieve their proposals in order to make changes following these decisions.⁶² Reportedly, in the process of retrieving their proposals, some bidders realized that owing to the absence of other portfolios on hand, they had no competition and in response made only minimum bids.

- *How appropriate is it for related companies (i.e., those under a single parent company umbrella) to bid on the same UFA, as was the case with the SFID and Cambois (both related to Rougier) bids on UFA 10.038?* This could result in abuses. For example, two companies, A and B, registered independently but related to the same group of investors, could have an advantage over single companies under the following scenario: A offers the highest price the group of investors is willing to pay for a particular UFA while B offers a lower but still competitive bid. Assume that the bid of a third, unrelated, company is between those of A and B. A maintains its bid and ultimately wins the concession. But, if A and B are the top two offers, A could retract its offer, thereby allowing B to win the concession at a more affordable price. In either event, the parent company of A and B wins the concession and potentially has the option to drop the bid price later. Although there is no evidence of such a strategy in the last allocation, this technique could allow some companies to undermine government

efforts to grant concessions to the highest bidders.

- *When companies were excluded from the bidding process owing to past infractions, why did this restriction apply only to individual subsidiaries, rather than the entire parent company?* For example, the Société Africaine de Bois was excluded from bidding because of past infractions; yet Jacques Prenant (not cited for infractions) was not affected, although both are part of the Thanry group, and subsidiaries are known to trade logs with one another. Advocates of the current allocation process argue that it would be unfair to penalize legally independent companies simply on the basis of common investors.⁶³ But, given the influence of these investors, shouldn't a large group, like Thanry, be held accountable for the actions of all its subsidiaries?
- *Despite greatly improved allocation procedure, why does it seem that qualification and ranking criteria of bidding companies were open for interpretation?* Following the initial ranking by the *commission interministerielle*, 19 appeals were introduced by companies; 14 were rejected and 5 were ultimately considered. Four resulted in changes that in the end did not affect the final allocation decisions. Two are particularly noteworthy because they affect the potential disqualification of bidding companies.⁶⁴
- Société Forestière Hazim contested its disqualification, which was based on allegations of logging beyond the concession's boundaries.

When the *commission interministerielle* determined that it did not have sufficient documentation to rule on this case, it ordered an inspection team to assess the situation. This team included members of the government, representatives of the private sector, and an international NGO, Global Witness. It documented extensive illegal logging practices⁶⁵ and SFH was ultimately disqualified. Global Witness later conducted a second joint mission with the government in eastern Cameroon to assess legal compliance by companies, but the government has yet to release their report.

- INC was originally disqualified for repeated infractions, but that decision was overturned on the basis that the two citations were for different infractions, not for repeated similar infractions. INC eventually received an overall score of 76 and was awarded 08009. Several sources have indicated that INC and SFH are business partners.

In addition to these questions, other issues indicate that Cameroon's forests may still be at risk from questionable enforcement of the law. For instance, there is evidence that SEFAC and SEBAC are interested in obtaining and logging UFAs 10 008 and 10 009⁶⁶ and that SAB and SEBC are interested in UFAs 10 005 and 10 017.⁶⁷ The government of Cameroon found these companies to be involved in illegal activities and barred them from participating in the June auction round. However, three of these UFAs were not scheduled to be allocated in June 2000.⁶⁸ According to "*Décision ministérielle fixant les modalités d'évaluation des engagements antérieurement*

pris," SEFAC, SEBAC, SAB and SEBC should be allowed to participate in future allocation rounds one year after their fines are paid. Hence, some may question the practicality of punishing these companies by excluding them from bidding on UFAs that they are probably not interested in anyway.⁶⁹

Despite these lingering questions, the Government of Cameroon has demonstrated a commitment to enforcing legislation on concession allocation in the face of corporate pressure and lost revenues. Two examples illustrate this point:

- Following the June allocation, some companies have pressured the government to modify the results of the auction for a few UFAs based on prior agreements signed between logging companies and MINEF that granted these companies preemptive privileges. Through one such agreement (signed in 1997), the logging company SOFOPETRA agreed to help develop a gorilla sanctuary in southern Cameroon and, in exchange, expected to receive concessions at the next allocation. SOFOPETRA tried to obtain UFAs 09015 and 09019 but was outscored and outbid and did not receive any concessions. The government allocated these concessions according to the guidelines that it had set and to date has refused to modify these results.⁷⁰
- MINEF disqualified or excluded eight logging companies from the bidding process on the basis of past infractions, including SFH, CTL, and SEFAC (see Table 8). As a result, the government lost revenues because SFH, CTL, and SEFAC were the only ones interested in

three UFAs up for auction that were ultimately not allocated. It should be noted that the infractions listed in Table 8 resulted in a substantive loss of revenue in themselves. As the table shows, the government sought almost 500 million CFA francs (US\$ 640,205) in lost value and interest from infractions committed by two companies. (We were unable to find out whether these fines had been paid.)

Conclusion

Cameroon is moving ahead rapidly with the allocation of remaining unprotected and productive forestlands. In recent allocations (covering 1999-2000), the government has demonstrated a commitment to implementing elements of its new forest policy, in particular, those provisions relating to an open auction system whereby concessions were awarded to the highest bidder, with technical capacity as a factor. Unlike the first UFA allocations of 1997, which were fraught with irregularities, the June 2000 UFA allocations appear to have respected guidelines set out to regulate the process. In addition, similar guidelines are now being applied to smaller *ventes de coupe*, which were previously granted outside the auction system. These steps can help generate higher government and local communities revenues for forest resources. The effectiveness of these policies is borne out by the fact that the June 2000 UFA allocations generated approximately three times more revenue per year per hectare of forest concessions than the 1997 round of allocations.

The recent allocation process raised questions about the ability (and willingness) of some recipient companies to implement management regulations—to be good stewards of the forest—given their track records. As noted above, although some companies sanctioned for past illegal logging were excluded from the bidding process, others were allowed to participate. In addition, allocation regulations do not preclude companies with a track record of violating laws from subcontracting out to successful bidders in order to harvest their concessions.

Although several new players have emerged as major operators in the logging sector (notably Ingénierie Forestière), a small group of largely French-owned parent companies continues to dominate the industry. However, Cameroonian companies hold a slim majority of newly allocated *ventes de coupes*, and local populations are now empowered to manage their own forests, however small, with five new community forests allocated in 2000.

Notes

¹ This 6 percent represents 1.4 million hectares, but is actually an underestimation because the calculation only accounts for mapped UFAs. A few UFAs and all *ventes de coupe* were not counted in this calculation. In addition, the area calculation is based on spatial (GIS) data whereas the areas discussed in this document are based on reported area by the government.

² A type of logging permit.

³ Based on *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*.

⁴ *Unité Forestière d'Aménagement*, a type of logging permit.

⁵ According to several French forestry experts, Hong-Kong based, VicWood, now owns a significant portion of Thanry's shares.

⁶ Converted from CFA francs: US\$1 = 781 CFA francs, from www.oanda.com on October 19, 2000. This rate is applied to all other conversions in this document.

⁷ Based on *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*.

⁸ Décision 1305 D/MINEF/DF/CFC du 23 octobre 2000.

⁹ J. Brunner and F. Ekoko, "Cameroon's Case Study," in *The Right Conditions: The World Bank, Structural Adjustments and Forest Policy Reform* (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2000).

¹⁰ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, January 2001.

¹¹ An auction for 147 *ventes de coupe* was announced in late February 2000, but for reasons that have yet to be determined, they were never allocated. This auction was rescheduled in July 2000, but again it did not take place.

¹² Yvan Cusson (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts), private communication, December 2000.

¹³ Avis d'appel d'offre No. 31/AAO/MINEF/DF/SDEIF/STEF du 8 janvier 1999.

¹⁴ Arrêté No. 1147/A/MINEF/DF du 13 octobre 1999.

¹⁵ MINEF's document "Réaménagement #/R/MINEF/DF/SDIAF/SI relatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres pour l'attribution des 52 ventes de coupe #0415/AAO/MINEF/DF/SDIAF du 6 juillet 2000" announce that 52 *ventes de coupe* are available, but lists 56 *ventes de coupe*.

¹⁶ As this document went to press, we were informed that forty-seven *ventes de coupe* were awarded in January 2001. GFW was unable to review this allocation in time for this document.

¹⁷ Yvan Cusson (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts), private communication, November 2000.

¹⁸ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000

¹⁹ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière - Suivi et révision - Exercice 2000-2003*. (Yaoundé:MINEF, 2000)

²⁰ But MINEF advertised in *Cameroun Tribune* (July 12, 2000) that it was placing 21 UFAs on the next auction bloc (see Table 3).

²¹ An *assiette de coupe* is based on the annual allowable cut.

²² Décision 3765/CR/MINEF/CAB du 15 décembre 1999.

²³ The 1997 allocation of UFAs was plagued by irregularities (see GFW's report *An Overview of Logging in Cameroon*); to avoid similar problems in 1999, the allocation procedures had to be more clearly defined. This need resulted in *arrêtés* 0757 dated June 1999, 0276 dated March 13, 2000, and 0293 dated March 21, 2000.

²⁴ A Cameroonian legal firm, Behlé et Associés.

²⁵ Behlé et Associés, *Rapport de l'observateur indépendant (Commission Interministerielle d'attribution des concessions forestières*, Juillet 2000).

²⁶ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière* (Yaoundé:MINEF, 1999).

²⁷ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000.

²⁸ *Cameroon Tribune*, July 12, 2000.

²⁹ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, January 2001.

³⁰ Areas zoned for potential conversion.

³¹ Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement,

Poster sur la Loi 94/01.

³² Décision 1305 D/MINEF/DF/CFC du 23 octobre 2000.

³³ Communiqué de presse No. 832/PR/MINEF/CAB/CC/VGM du 17 août 2000.

³⁴ Arrêté numéro 0276 du MINEF du 13 mars 2000, fixant les critères de sélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des titres d'exploitation forestière.

³⁵ Arrêté No. 0758/MINEF du 16 juin 1999

³⁶ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000.

³⁷ Arrêté numéro 0276 du MINEF du 13 mars 2000, fixant les critères de sélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des titres d'exploitation forestière.

³⁸ Ursule Zang Zang (SIGIF), private communication, November 2000.

³⁹ Yvan Cusson (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts), private communication, September 2000.

⁴⁰ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Rapport de la Mission d'Evaluation des Progrès Réalisés sur les Concessions Forestières Attribuées en 1997 dans la Province de l'Est*. (Yaoundé:MINEF, 1999)

⁴¹ These 7 *ventes de coupe* were possibly not bidden on by Cameroonian companies, which would explain why they were allocated to foreign companies. However, this explanation has not been confirmed.

⁴² Note that this differs from the 17 UFAs scheduled

to be allocated according to MINEF's document *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière*. (Yaoundé:MINEF, 1999)

⁴³ Based on the results of the *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*.

⁴⁴ This 6 percent represents 1.4 million hectares, but is actually an underestimation because the calculation only accounts for mapped UFAs. A few UFAs and all *ventes de coupe* were not counted in this calculation. In addition, the area calculation is based on spatial (GIS) data whereas the areas discussed in this document are based on reported area by the government.

⁴⁵ This calculation only accounts for mapped UFAs. A few UFAs and all *ventes de coupe* were not counted in this calculation. In addition, the area calculation is based on spatial (GIS) data whereas the areas discussed in this document are based on reported area by the government.

⁴⁶ In addition to the 16 million hectares of forest in mapped concessions, an additional 194,000 hectares (in two concessions) remain unmapped because geographic boundaries were not available. The amount of forest estimated to be in concessions differs slightly from values reported in *An Overview of Logging in Cameroon* (2000) because of differences in concession areas reported by the government from areas calculated using GIS. Where digitized boundaries were not available for the 2000 report, we assumed the entire area of unmapped concession reported by the government to be forested. However, the concession area for mapped concession is 95% forested. Global Forest Watch now has the boundaries of 12 concessions that were not mapped in the 2000 report. Our current estimate should therefore be more accurate than what we

reported in 2000, but these values should be regarded as estimates because they were derived using data whose spatial accuracy has not been determined.

⁴⁷ Based on *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*.

⁴⁸ Global Forest Watch, *An Overview of Logging in Cameroon* (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2000).

⁴⁹ Ursule Zang Zang (SIGIF), private communication, October 2000.

⁵⁰ Felix Piroton (*Soutien au Développement Durable de Lomié*, SNV), private communication, November 2000.

⁵¹ Communiqué du 15 mars 2000 du Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts publié dans "Cameroon Tribune" du vendredi 24 mars 2000

⁵² Nicole Sabeh (Ingénierie Forestière), private communication. January 2001.

⁵³ Alain Chaudron, *Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts*, private communication. January 2001.

⁵⁴ These companies are: Alpicam, La Forestière de Campo (Bolloré), Propalmbois (Thanry), MMG (Wijma), SN COCAM, SCTCB, Ingénierie Forestière and SIBAF.

⁵⁵ Global Forest Watch, *Cameroon's Timber Processing Industry* (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, in press).

⁵⁶ A project by the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV).

⁵⁷ *Projet Soutien au Développement Durable de*

Lomié, *Une première: la signature des conventions de gestion des cinq premières forêts communautaires* (Organisation Néerlandaise de Développement).

⁵⁸ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière* (Yaoundé:MINEF, 1999).

⁵⁹ Global Forest Watch, *An Overview of Logging in Cameroon* (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2000). It should be noted that MINEF has adjusted some “published” concession areas since the publication of this report.

⁶⁰ Global Forest Watch, *An Overview of Logging in Cameroon* (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2000).

⁶¹ Communiqué du 15 mars 2000 du Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts publié dans “Cameroon Tribune” du vendredi 24 mars 2000; Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*.

⁶² Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000.

⁶³ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000.

⁶⁴ Procès verbal de la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières (session de juin 2000)

⁶⁵ For more details, see Global Witness’ “Monitoring report of control mission” (July 2000).

⁶⁶ SEBAC/SEFAC was found (illegally) logging UFA

10.009, documented in *Rapport de la Mission d'Evaluation des Progrès Réalisés sur les Concessions Forestières Attribuées en 1997 dans la Province de l'Est* (MINEF, 1999).

⁶⁷ Internal World Wildlife Fund report, January 2000.

⁶⁸ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière*. (Yaoundé:MINEF, 1999).

⁶⁹ Filip Verbelen (Greenpeace), private communication, September 2000.

⁷⁰ Laurent Debroux (World Bank), private communication, November 2000.

Annex I

Criteria for the technical ranking of bidding companies used for the June 2000 UFA allocation. (From Arrêté 0293/MINEF/DU fixant les critères de sélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des titres d'exploitation forestière)

ARTICLE 12 - (1) La répartition de la cotation affectée au critère ayant trait aux investissements existants ou programmés pour les ventes de coupe et pour les concessions forestières est fixée ainsi qu'il suit:

Pour les concessions forestières:

- Lorsque l'usine est déjà implantée et opérationnelle
 - Si elle est un complexe (au-delà de la première transformation, et séchoir) ou une unité de tranchage ou de déroulage. 25/25
 - Si c'est une usine de sciage et de deuxième transformation sans séchoir. 20/25
 - Si c'est une usine de sciage seulement. 15/25
- Lorsque l'usine est programmée
 - Si elle est un complexe (au-delà de la première transformation, et séchoir), ou une unité de tranchage ou de déroulage. 10/10
 - Si c'est une usine de sciage et de

deuxième transformation sans séchoir. 5/10

- Si c'est une usine de sciage seulement. 0/10

ARTICLE 13 - La répartition de la cotation affectée au critère ayant trait aux capacités financières est fixée ainsi qu'il suit

Pour les concessions forestières:

- Possession en propre ou en partenariat notarié d'une usine de transformation opérationnelle ayant une capacité annuelle égale au moins à 50 % de la possibilité annuelle de coupe de la concession. 40/40
- Possession en propre ou en partenariat notarié d'une partie de l'usine et disponibilité d'une caution bancaire ou d'une ligne de crédit garantissant le financement intégral de la partie de l'usine restant à acquérir et à mettre en place. 25/40
- Disponibilité d'une caution bancaire ou d'une ligne de crédit garantissant le financement intégral de l'usine de transformation. 20/40
- Sans garantie financière. 00/40

ARTICLE 14 - La répartition de la cotation affectée au critère ayant trait aux capacités techniques et professionnelles est fixée ainsi qu'il suit:

Pour les concessions forestières:

- Expérience de l'entreprise en travaux forestiers: sur cinq (5) points

- Plus de sept (7) ans d'expérience 5/5
- Entre cinq (5) et sept (7) ans d'expérience 3/5
- Entre trois (3) et cinq (5) ans d'expérience 1/5
- Moins de trois (3) ans d'expérience 0/5
- Qualification du responsable des opérations forestières: sur cinq (5) points
 - Ingénieur forestier diplômé, de nationalité camerounaise 5/5
 - Ingénieur forestier diplômé, d'une autre nationalité 4/5
 - Technicien supérieur diplômé, de nationalité camerounaise 3/5
 - Technicien supérieur diplômé, d'une autre nationalité 2/5
 - Responsable d'exploitation non diplômé en foresterie et bénéficiant d'une expérience
 - § de plus de cinq (5) ans 5/5
 - § comprise entre quatre (4) et cinq (5) ans 3/5
 - § comprise entre trois (3) et quatre (4) ans 1/5
 - § de moins de trois (3) ans 0/5

- Sous-traitance
 - Pas de contrat de sous-traitance 5/5
 - Sous-traitance inférieure à 25 % des activités 2/5
 - Sous-traitance à plus de 25 % des activités 0/5

ARTICLE 15 - La répartition de la cotation affectée au critère ayant trait au respect des engagements antérieurement pris est fixée ainsi qu'il suit

Pour les concessions forestières:

- Unité de transformation installée entièrement et conforme à la programmation inscrite au cahier de charges 5/20
- Pas d'infractions mineures aux règles d'exploitation forestière, ni aux lois et règlements relatifs à la protection de l'environnement 5/20
- Pas de déséquilibre significatif de la situation financière de l'entreprise 5/20
- Réalisations sociales prévues dans le cahier de charges dûment constatées par les autorités compétentes 5/20

Annex 2

This document was given to Nels Johnson for WRI's internal review and to the following external reviewers: Alain Chaudron, Yvan Cusson, Laurent Debroux, Louis Djomo, Klaus Mersman, Parfait Mimbini, Roger Ngoufo*, Dieudonne Nguete, Filip Verbelen* and Ursule Zang. An asterisk denotes a reviewer who was unable to comment on the document. The external reviewers are associated to donor agencies, Cameroon's government, and civil society, but acted in their personal, not institutional capacity. The external reviewers' comments were submitted by email to the authors or during meetings held in Cameroon with the authors.

Overall, the paper was well received in its original format. Most comments helped reshape the structure of the document, provide more accurate factual information on the concessions allocated, and consolidated the conclusion. Unfortunately, the reviewers, despite comments that our map was still incomplete provided no new geographic information on the location of concessions to us. We expanded our geographic data set through recent digitizing work by one of Global Forest Watch Cameroon's partner, Cameroon Environmental Watch, and through new World Conservation Monitoring Centre data.

Reviewers felt the document lacked a few details important for people not familiar with Cameroon's forest sector.

In response, the authors provided more general explanations on the history and the mechanisms of today's concession allocations. A "key findings" section was also added.

Reviewers noticed some inaccurate information regarding the size, the owners and the numbers of logging permits allocated in 1999 and 2000.

In response, the authors obtained new documents and updated the information presented. In cases, where inconsistencies still remained, individual reviewers were contacted for additional clarification. Overall, the data presented here tries to reconcile a series of official documents that are, at times, conflicting.

Reviewers felt some of the "unanswered questions" in the conclusion were incomplete, not objective, or had answers.

In response, the authors modified the conclusion deleting some unanswered questions and providing more details on others to present a more objective perspective. New text was drafted to prevent the document from ending on open questions, and to provide more general concluding statements.

CAMEROON Logging Concessions February 2001

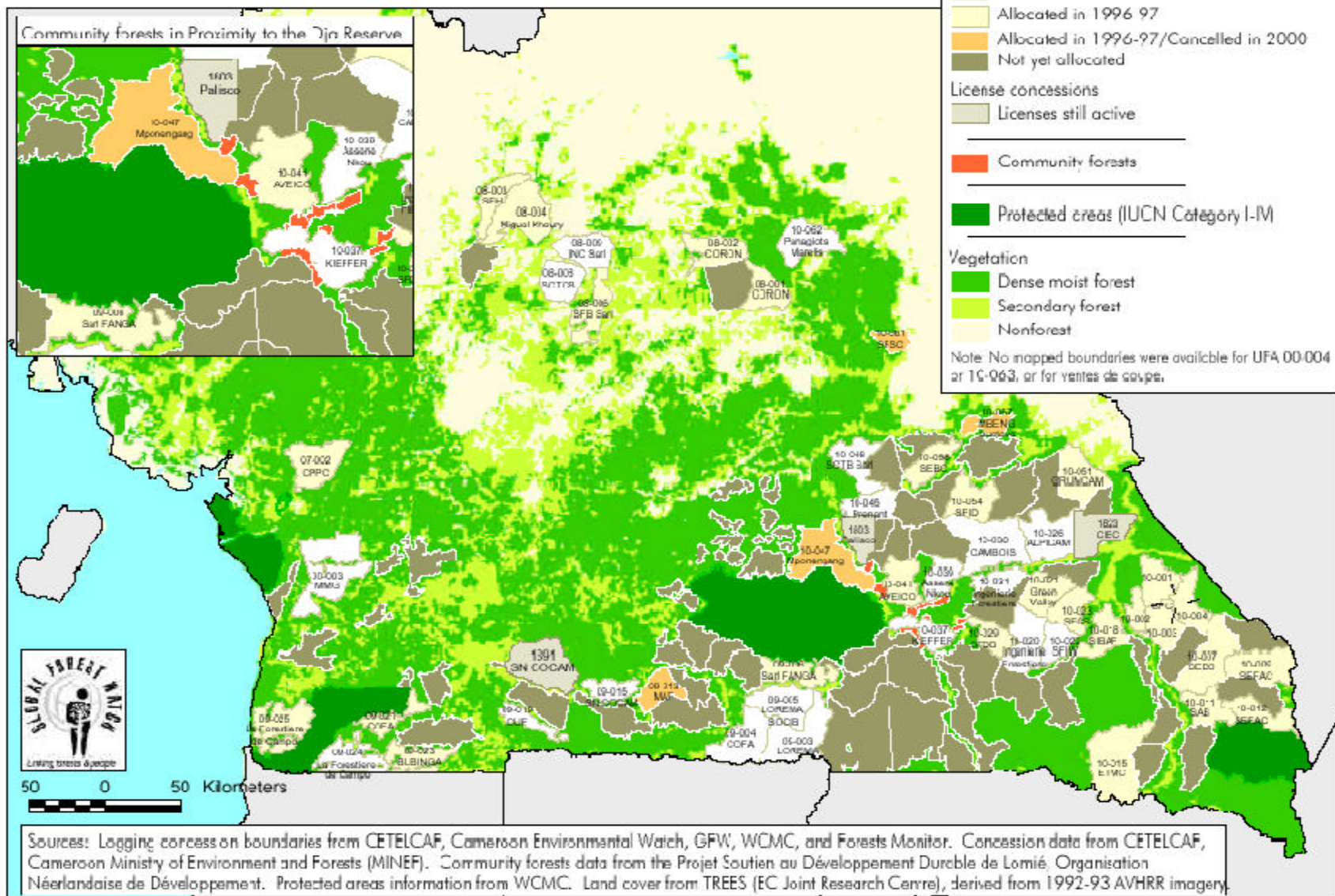


Table 1. The auction of 85 *ventes de coupe* in 1999

Ventes de coupes successfully allocated in October 1999								
Ventes de coupe	Province	Department	Surface area (ha)	Allocation	Financial bid (CFA francs/ha)	Total Financial Offer (CFA frans)	Nationality	Reserved for Cameroonians?
12 08 05	Ouest	Noun	2,500	SEFN	3,550	8,875,000	Cameroonian	No
09 04 59	Sud	Vallee du Ntem	2,500	WIJMA	3,500	8,750,000	Dutch	No
09 01 88	Sud	Dja et Lobo	2,500	SOFIB	5,500	13,750,000	Cameroonian	No
09 03 93	Sud	Ocean	2,500	SGD	4,100	10,250,000	Cameroonian	No
09 02 74	Sud	Mvila	2,500	SFC	5,500	13,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes
09 04 56	Sud	Vallee du Ntem	2,500	SETBC	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
09 03 71	Sud	Ocean	2,500	MMG	3,100	7,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes
09 02 72	Sud	Mvila	2,500	DNK	3,000	7,500,000	Greek	No
09 02 90	Sud	Mvila	2,500	COK	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
09 04 58	Sud	Vallee du Ntem	2,500	CFK	3,500	8,750,000	French	Yes
09 03 67	Sud	Ocean	2,500	CFK	4,500	11,250,000	French	Yes
09 02 91	Sud	Mvila	2,500	BSC	3,000	7,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
09 04 82	Sud	Vallee du Ntem	2,500	AFRYGRUM	3,500	8,750,000	Italian	Yes
11 06 12	Sud-ouest	Ndian	2,500	SEPCO	3,600	9,000,000	Cameroonian	Yes
07 03 17	Littoral	Sanaga Maritime	2,500	WOODWARDS	5,500	13,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes
07 03 18	Littoral	Sanaga Maritime	2,500	PROPALM	3,500	8,750,000	French	No
07 02 21	Littoral	Nkam	2,500	MARELIS	3,650	9,125,000	Greek	No
07 02 24	Littoral	Nkam	2,500	KIEFFER&CIE	4,000	10,000,000	French	Yes
07 02 29	Littoral	Nkam	2,500	J.PRENANT	3,500	8,750,000	French	No
07 02 25	Littoral	Nkam	2,500	ECIC	6,100	15,250,000	Cameroonian	Yes
07 02 20	Littoral	Nkam	2,500	CFC	3,000	7,500,000	French	No
10 02 90	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	SUSAN & SAMMY	3,070	7,675,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 02 95	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	SUSAN & SAMMY	3,070	7,675,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 03 88	Est	Kadey	2,500	STBK	4,000	10,000,000	Cameroonian	No
10 02 86	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	SOKADO	5,700	14,250,000	Cameroonian	No
10 01 89	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	2,500	SFIL	5,000	12,500,000	Belgium	No

Table 1. The auction of 85 *ventes de coupe* in 1999 (continued)

<i>Ventes de coupe</i>	Province	Department	Surface area (ha)	Allocation	Financial bid (CFA francs/ha)	Total Financial Offer (CFA francs)	Nationality	Reserved for Cameroonians?
10 02 93	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	PALLISCO	3,500	8,750,000	French	No
10 01 62	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	2,500	LFM	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 01 84	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	2,500	LFM	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 03 68	Est	Kadey	2,500	FOREMO	6,000	15,000,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 02 94	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	ELOUNGOU TOUA	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes
10 01 73	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	2,500	CFE	3,500	8,750,000	Lebanese	Yes
10 01 85	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	2,500	CFE	3,500	8,750,000	Lebanese	No
10 02 87	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	ASSENE NKOU	4,000	10,000,000	Cameroonian	No
10 02 81	Est	Haut Nyong	2,500	ASSENE NKOU	4,000	10,000,000	Cameroonian	No
08 09 44	Centre	Mbam et Inoubou	2,500	SITRAFOR	4,050	10,125,000	Cameroonian	Yes
08 10 54	Centre	Mbam et Inoubou	2,500	SIM	2,800	7,000,000	Italian	No
08 10 47	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	SFW	4,127	10,317,500	Cameroonian	Yes
08 10 42	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	SFH	10,500	26,250,000	Lebanese	No
08 10 43	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	SFH	10,500	26,250,000	Lebanese	No
08 10 56	Centre	Mbam et Inoubou	2,500	SFEES	4,050	10,125,000	Cameroonian	Yes
08 10 40	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	KHOURY	3,500	8,750,000	Lebanese	Yes
08 10 41	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	KHOURY	3,500	8,750,000	Lebanese	Yes
08 10 53	Centre	Mbam et Inoubou	2,500	INC	3,050	7,625,000	Cameroonian	No
08 01 52	Centre	Haute Sanaga	2,500	Equibat	3,500	8,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes
08 01 48	Centre	Haute Sanaga	2,500	AHMED KHALIL	3,500	8,750,000	Lebanese	No
08 10 55	Centre	Mbam et Kim	2,500	AGRIC 2000	3,500	8,750,000	Cameroonian	No
TOTAL	47		127,500			506,292,500		

Table 1. The auction of 85 *ventes de coupe* in 1999 (continued)

Ventes de coupe allocated in October 99, but subsequently canceled									
<i>Ventes de coupe</i>	Province	Department	Surface area (ha)	Allocation	Financial bid (CFA franc/ha)	Total Financial Offer (CFA francs)	Nationality	Reserved for Cameroonians?	Reason why cancelled
08 07 45	Centre	Nyong et Mfoumou	2,500	SITAF	9,500	23,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes	Nonpayment of the bid
08 06 51	Centre	Nyong et Kelle	2,500	FPC	3,500	8,750,000	Cameroonian	Yes	Nonpayment of the bid
10 04 73	Est	Lom et Djerem	2,500	FODDI	4,000	10,000,000	Lebanese	Yes	Nonpayment of the bid
09 02 51	Sud	Mvila	2,500	SOFOPETRA	4,000	10,000,000	Lebanese	No	Did not sign the "arrete" and the "cahier des charges"
12 08 04	Ouest	Noun	2,500	IBC	3,550	8,875,000	Italian	No	Did not sign the "arrete" and the "cahier des charges"
07 01 19	Littoral	Mungo	2,500	WOODWARDS	5,000	12,500,000	Cameroonian	Yes	Did not sign the "arrete" and the "cahier des charges"
10 03 70	Est	Kadey	2,500	SEEF	4,050	10,125,000	French	No	Did not sign the "arrete" and the "cahier des charges"
TOTAL	7		7,500	3		84,000,000			
Ventes de coupe placed on the auction bloc in January 99, but not allocated in October 1999									
<i>Vente de coupe</i>	Province	Department	Reserved for Cameroonians	<i>Ventes de coupe</i>	Province	Department	Reserved for Cameroonians		
08.01.49	Centre	Haute-Sanaga	Yes	09.01.79	Sud	Dja et Lobo	Yes		
08.07.46	Centre	Nyong et Mfoumou	No	09.01.80	Sud	Dja et Lobo	Yes		
10.02.75	Est	Haut-Nyong	Yes	09.01.81	Sud	Dja et Lobo	No		
10.02.82	Est	Haut-Nyong	Yes	09.03.68	Sud	Ocean	Yes		
10.02.72	Est	Haut-Nyong	No	09.03.70	Sud	Ocean	Yes		
10.02.80	Est	Haut-Nyong	No	09.03.50	Sud	Ocean	No		
10.03.69	Est	Kadey	Yes	09.03.69	Sud	Ocean	No		
09.02.61	Sud	Mvila	Yes	09.03.63	Sud	Ocean	No		
09.02.63	Sud	Mvila	Yes	09.04.57	Sud	Valle du ntem	No		
09.02.73	Sud	Mvila	Yes	09.04.10	Sud	Valle du ntem	No		
09.02.83	Sud	Mvila	Yes	09.04.37	Sud	Valle du ntem	No		
09.02.84	Sud	Mvila	Yes	09.04.38	Sud	Valle du ntem	No		
09.02.94	Sud	Mvila	No	09.04.39	Sud	Valle du ntem	No		
09.02.95	Sud	Mvila	No	12.08.06	Ouest	Noun	No		
09.01.53	Sud	Dja et Lobo	Yes	12.08.07	Ouest	Noun	No		
09.01.54	Sud	Dja et Lobo	Yes	TOTAL	31				

Table 2. *Ventes de coupe* slated for future allocation, possibly early 2001

<i>Ventes de coupe</i>	Province	Department	<i>Ventes de coupe</i>	Province	Department
08.01.75	Centre	Haute Sanaga	08.10.96	Centre	Mbam et Kim
08.01.77	Centre	Haute Sanaga	08.01.72	Centre	Haute Sanaga
08.03.78	Centre	Mefou et Afamba	08.03.68	Centre	Mefou et Afamba
08.03.79	Centre	Mefou et Afamba	10.01.104	Est	Boumba et Ngoko
08.03.80	Centre	Mefou et Afamba	10.01.111	Est	Boumba et Ngoko
08.06.69	Centre	Nyong et Kelle	10.01.118	Est	Boumba et Ngoko
08.07.45	Centre	Nyong et Kelle	10.01.121	Est	Boumba et Ngoko
08.07.62	Centre	Nyong et Mfoumou	10.02.104	Est	Haut Nyong
08.08.84	Centre	Nyong et Mfoumou	10.02.129	Est	Haut Nyong
08.08.97	Centre	Nyong et So'o	10.02.131	Est	Haut Nyong
08.09.90	Centre	Mbam et Inoubou	10.02.132	Est	Haut Nyong
08.10.59	Centre	Mbam et Kim	10.02.133	Est	Haut Nyong
08.10.64	Centre	Mbam et Kim	10.02.137	Est	Haut Nyong
08.10.65	Centre	Mbam et Kim	10.03.123	Est	Kadey
08.10.87	Centre	Mbam et Kim	10.03.124	Est	Kadey
10.03.70	Est	Kadey	09.02.115	Sud	Mvila
10.03.142	Est	Kadey	09.02.116	Sud	Mvila
10.03.143	Est	Kadey	09.02.132	Sud	Mvila
10.01.108	Est	Boumba et Ngoko	09.04.56	Sud	Valee du Ntem
10.02.134	Est	Haut Nyong	09.04.56	Sud	Valee du Ntem
07.03.34	Littoral	Sanaga Maritime	09.03.150	Sud	Ocean
07.03.35	Littoral	Sanaga Maritime	09.03.154	Sud	Ocean
07.03.37	Littoral	Nkam	09.04.10	Sud	Valee du Ntem
12.08.04	Ouest	Noun	09.04.127	Sud	Valee du Ntem
12.08.06	Ouest	Noun	09.04.152	Sud	Valee du Ntem
09.01.100	Sud	Dja et Lobo	09.03.149	Sud	Ocean
09.01.101	Sud	Dja et Lobo	11.03.14	Sud Ouest	Kupe et Manenguba
09.01.109	Sud	Dja et Lobo	11.06.13	Sud Ouest	Meme
09.01.111	Sud	Dja et Lobo			

Sources: Réaménagement # ?/R/MINEF/DF/SDIAF/SI Relatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres pour l'attribution des 52 ventes de coupe #0415/AAO/MINEF/DF/SDIAF du 6 juillet 2000; Yvan Cusson (SIGIF), private communication, December 2000.

Table 3. Results of the June 2000 UFA allocation¹

UFA number	Average bid (CFA francs/ha)	Surface area (hectare)	Province	Bidding company	Technical score (out of 100)	Financial offer (CFA/ha)	Parent company or alleged partner	Observations
00 003	1,800	125,568	Centre, Sud, Littoral	MMG	69	2,000	Wijma	Received the concession
				WIJMA	90	1,600		
				SAB	0	0	Thanry	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries
00 004	2,483	125,490	Centre, Sud, Littoral	PROPALMBOIS	83	2,650	Thanry	Received the concession
				SCTB Sarl	64	2,550		
				SCTCB	84	2,250		
08 008	2,347	72,000	Centre	INC Sarl	76	3,540	SFH	Unable to pay bid
				SCTCB	83	2,200		Received the concession
				SFIW	85	1,300	SFH	
08 009	2,519	65,472	Centre	INC Sarl	75	3,550	SFH	Received the concession
				SCTB Sarl	64	2,525		
				SCTCB	84	2,500		
				SABM	88	1,500		
				SIM	0	0	Rougier	
09003 and 09005a	1,100	138,652	Sud	LOREMA	70	1,100	Rougier	Received the concession
09 004	1,563	81,335	Sud	COFA	71	2,025		Received the concession
				LOREMA	70	1,100	Rougier	
				AFRIGRUM	0	0	Thanry	Disqualified for lack of documents proving ownership of logging equipment
09 005b	1,105	44,698	Sud	SOCIB	70	1,105	Rougier	Received the concession

Table 3. Results of the June 2000 UFA allocation¹ (continued)

UFA number	Average Bid (CFA francs/ha)	Surface area (hectare)	Province	Bidding company	Technical score (out of 100)	Financial offer (CFA francs/ha)	Parent company or alleged partner	Observations
09 015	2,000	41,559	Sud	SOFOPETRA	79	2,500		Unable to pay bid
				SN COCAM	91	1,500	Khoury	Received the concession
09 019	2,160	38,247	Sud	CUF	81	2,500	Khoury	Received the concession
				PKSTF	80	2,500		
				SOFOPETRA	79	2,500		
				CFK	80	1,800		
				SN COCAM	91	1,500	Khoury	
09 024	2,757	76,002	Sud	HFC - La Forestière de Campo	87	4,550	Bollere	Received the concession
				CFK	80	2,100		
				PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	78	1,620		
10 020	5,075	87,192	Est	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	75	7,500		Received the concession
				GRUMCAM	95	2,650	Alpi	
				SFH	0		SFH	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries
10 022	3,737	48,864	Est	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	75	7,500		Unable to pay bid
				SFIW		4,500	SFH	Received the concession
				PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	78	3,120		
				GRUMCAM	95	3,100	Alpi	
				SIBAF	82	3,050	Bollere	
				STBK	93	3,000		
				EGC Sarl	78	2,650		
SFH	0	0	SFH	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries				

Table 3. Results of the June 2000 UFA allocation¹ (continued)

UFA number	Average Bid (CFA francs/ha)	Surface area (hectare)	Province	Bidding company	Technical score (out of 100)	Financial offer (CFA francs/ha)	Parent company or alleged partner	Observations
10 026	2,858	128,449	Est	ALPICAM	99	4,100	Alpi	Received the concession
				CIBC	83	3,650		
				SFID	95	3,100	Rougier	
				CAMBOIS	83	2,600	Rougier	
				SFIL	85	2,200		
				STBK	93	1,500		
10 031	3,608	41,202	Est	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	75	7,500		Received the concession
				STBK	93	3,500		
				KIEFFER	74	3,300	Thanry	
				ASSENE NKOU	83	2,700	Pasquet	
				LFM	70	2,500	Decolvanaere	
				SODETRACAM	78	2,150		
				CFE	0	0	Dabaji	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries
				MPACKO JEANOPIERRE	0	0		No information
SOFOCAM	0	0		Disqualified for tax evasion				
10 037	2,500	51,685	Est	KIEFFER	74	3,350	Thanry	Received the concession
				SCTB SARL	64	2,800		
				ASSENE NKOU	83	2,350	Pasquet	
				SODETRANCAM	78	1,500		
				MBALLA BINDZI	0	0		Disqualified for failure to reach the minimum technical level
10 038	3,500	145,585	Est	CAMBOIS	83	4,100	Rougier	Received the concession
				ALPICAM	99	3,800	Alpi	
				SFID	95	3,600	Rougier	
				SOTREF	85	2,500		

Table 3. Results of the June 2000 UFA allocation¹ (continued)

UFA number	Average Bid (CFA francs/ha)	Surface area (hectare)	Province	Bidding company	Technical score (out of 100)	Financial offer (CFA francs/ha)	Parent company or alleged partner	Observations
10 039	2,562	47,585	Est	ASSENE NKOU	83	3,100	Pasquet	Received the concession
				MBELLEY FELIX	88	2,510		
				SCTB SARL	64	2,500		
				R.PALLISCO	95	2,400	Pasquet	
				SODETRANCAM	78	2,300		
				SFH	0	0	SFH	
10 045	2,987	54,447	Est	J.PRENANT	90	3,560	Thanry	Received the concession
				SCTB SARL	64	2,900		
				R. PALLISCO	95	2,500	Pasquet	
				SIM	0	0	Rougier	
10 046	2,805	70,283	Est	SCTB SARL	64	3,100		Received the concession
				MBELLEY FELIX	88	2,510		
10 062	1,110	138,675	Est	PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	78	1,110		Received the concession
10 063	1,750	68,933	Est	SIBAF	82	1,750	Bollore	Received the concession
08 007				SFH	0	0	SFH	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries
10 064			Est	SEFAC	0	0	Decolvanaere	Disqualified for logging beyond concession boundaries
11 002			Sud-Ouest	CTL	0	0		No information
10 059				None				
10 050				None				
10 049				None				
10 069				None				

Source: Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières.

¹ Winners are highlighted in yellow.

Table 4. The 21 UFAs to be allocated in 2001

UFA Number	Province	UFA Number	Province	UFA Number	Province	UFA Number	Province	UFA Number	Province
08 006	Centre	10 013	Est	10 056	Est	09 012	Sud	11 002	Sud-Ouest
08 007	Centre	10 030	Est	10 057	Est	09 006	Sud		
10 005	Est	10 042	Est	10 059	Est	09 016	Sud		
10 008	Est	10 044	Est	10 060	Est	09 017	Sud		
10 010	Est	10 052	Est	10 064	Est	09 018	Sud		

Source: *Cameroun Tribune*, July 12, 2000

Table 5. Community forests allocated in 1997 and 2000

Village	Administrative unit	Area (ha)	Award date	Province	Observations
Mbimboué	Communauté Mbimboué	3,290	1997	Est	
Cofavet – Bengbis	Association Cofavet-Bengbis	5,000	1997	Sud	
Koungoulou	Association de la communauté Balipé, Likoho et assimilés de koungoulou: Ballas	3,180	2000	Est	- Mixed village (Baka and Bantu) - Previously illegally logged by Solet - Experimenting with a portable sawmill
Eschiambor-Malen	L'association Nzienga-milème des communautés Bankoho d'Eschiambor et Balassou'o de malen: Nzienga	4,490	2000	Est	- Bantu village - Overlap with a zone previously exploited by SFH as a <i>vente de coupe</i>
Bosquet	Association de la communauté Baka du Bosquet: COBABO	1,662	2000	Est	- Baka village - Conflict with logging company, Panagiotis Marelis, because of possible overlap with a <i>vente de coupe</i>
Kongo	Association de la communauté Bankoho de Kongo	3,000	2000	Est	- Bantu village - Next to a mineral rich area (cobalt and nickel), currently explored by the U.S. mining company GEOVIC - Already includes 4 <i>ventes de coupe</i>
Ngola - Acchip	Association de la communauté Gbo, Pa et Bamouh de Ngola et Achip: GBOPABA	4,200	2000	Est	- Mixed village (Baka and Bantu) - Management plan revised following MINEF's comments

Source: *Projet Soutien au Développement Durable de Lomié* (Organisation Néerlandaise de Développement).

Table 6. Nationalities of *ventes de coupe* recipients in 1999

Nationality	Number of <i>ventes de coupe</i>	Area of <i>ventes de coupe</i> (ha)	Total bid (CFA francs)	Average bid per ha (CFA francs/ha)
Cameroonian	27	67,500	292,667,500	4,336
Lebanese	7	17,500	92,250,000	5,500
French	7	17,500	63,750,000	3,643
Italian	2	5,000	15,750,000	3,150
Greek	2	5,000	16,625,000	3,325
Dutch	1	2,500	8,750,000	3,500
Belgian	1	2,500	12,500,000	5,000
Foreign Sub total	20	50,000	209,625,000	4,193
Total	47	117,500	506,292,500	4,309

Sources: Arrêté 1147/A/MINEF/DF du 13 Octobre 1999; cancelation information from Yvan Cusson, November 2000.

Table 7. The 20 companies awarded UFAs in June 2000 and their affiliations

Alleged partner	Share owner	Company	Total Area (Ha)	Financial offer for entire concessions, in million CFA francs	Financial offer (CFA francs/ha)
Rougier	Rougier	Cambois	145,585	5,969	4,100
Rougier (SFID)	Rougier	Socib	44,698	494	1,105
Rougier (SFID)	Rougier	Lorema	138,652	1,525	1,100
Rougier Total			328,935	7,988	
SFH	Atangana	INC sarl	65,472	2,324	3,550
SFH	Hassad, Pamen	SFIW	48,864	2,199	4,500
SFH Total			242,730	4,433	
Thanry	Thanry	J Prenant	54,447	1,938	3,560
Thanry (J Prenant)	Wa	Kieffer	51,685	1,731	3,350
Thanry	Thanry	Propalmbos	125,490	3,325	2,650
Thanry Total			231,622	6,995	
Bollore	Bollore	F Campo	76,002	3,458	4,550
Bollore	Bollore	Sibaf	68,933	1,206	1,750
Bollore Total			144,935	4,664	
	Panagiotis Marelis	Panagiotis Marelis	138,675	1,539	1,110
Alpi	Alpi	Alpicam	128,449	5,266	4,100
	Mataga Roucher	Ingenierie Forestiere	128,394	9,630	7,500
Wijma	Mbah Mbah	MMG	125,568	2,511	2,000
Wijma Total			125,568	1,647	
	Mvondo Assam	Cofa	81,335	1,647	2,025
Khoury	Khoury	SN COCAM	41,559	623	1,500
Khoury	Khoury	Cuf	38,247	956	2,500
Khoury Total			79,806	1,580	
	Takam	SCTCB	72,000	1,584	2,200
	Fokou	SCTB sarl	70,283	2,179	3,100
Pasquet (Pallisco)	Assene Nkou	Assene Nkou	47,585	1,475	3,100
TOTAL			1,691,923	46,344	

Sources: Based on *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*; unpublished "share owner" information.

Table 8. Logging companies with documented infractions who tried to obtain UFAs at the June 2000 auction

Company (parent company)	Infraction documented	Sanction imposed	UFA bid on	UFA awarded
SIBAF (Bolloré)	Poor identification of the boundaries of the allocated annual cutting areas; unmarked logs in the preparation yards.	6 million CFA francs	10.022 10.063	10.063
COFA	Logging without authorization for the annual cutting area	10 million CFA francs Activities suspended for 3 months.	09.004	09.004
Société Africaine de Bois (Thanry)	Unplanned logging without respect to the allocated annual cutting areas	10 million CFA francs plus 432,797,090 CFA francs for lost value and interests Excluded from auction	00.003	None
Société Forestière Hazim - SFH	Unplanned logging without respect to the allocated annual cutting areas	10 million CFA francs Excluded from auction	10.022	None
Société Industrielle de Mbang - SIM	Severe infraction in their logging practice	Excluded from auction	10.045	None
Compagnie Forestière de l'Est - CFE	Severe infraction in their logging practice	1 million CFA francs, plus 67,024,955 CFA francs for lost value and interests. Excluded from auction	10.031	None
SEFAC	Severe infraction in their logging practice	Excluded from auction	10.064	None
AFRIGRUM	Lack of documents proving ownership of logging equipment	Disqualified from auction	09.004	None
SOFOCAM	Tax evasion	Disqualified from auction	10.031	None
Mballa Bindzi	Failed to reach the minimum technical requirements.	Disqualified from auction	10.037	None

Source: Communiqué du 15 mars 2000 du Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts publié dans "*Cameroun Tribune*" du vendredi 24 mars 2000; Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Results of the Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministerielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières.

Table 9. Concession holders in 1999-2000

Type	Permit number	Allocation year	Alleged Partner	Owner	Area (ha)	Percentage of concession area
UFA	10.007	1998	Thanry	SEBC	113,507	3
UFA	10.011	1998	Thanry	SAB	60,838	1
UFA	00.004	2000	Thanry	PROPALMBOIS	125,490	3
VC	07 03 18	1999	Thanry	PROPALMBOIS	2,500	0
VC	1396	prior to 1999	Thanry	KIEFFER	2,500	0
VC	07 02 24	1999	Thanry	KIEFFER	2,500	0
UFA	10.37	2000	Thanry	KIEFFER	51,685	1
VC	07 02 29	1999	Thanry	J.PRENANT	2,500	0
UFA	10.045	2000	Thanry	J.PRENANT	54,447	1
UFA	10.015	1998	Thanry	ETMC	155,421	4
VC	07 02 20	1999	Thanry	CFC	2,500	0
UFA	10.001	1996	Thanry	CFC	63,728	2
UFA	10.002	1996	Thanry	CFC	28,086	1
UFA	10.003	1996	Thanry	CFC	67,217	2
UFA	10.004	1996	Thanry	CFC	56,649	1
VC	09 04 82	1999	Thanry	AFRIGRUM	2,500	0
			Thanry Total		792,068	19
VC	08 10 54	1999	Rougier	SIM	2,500	0
UFA	09.003 and 09.005a	2000	Rougier	LOREMA	138,652	3
UFA	09.005b	2000	Rougier	SOCIB	44,698	1
UFA	10.054	1998	Rougier	SFID	68,292	2
UFA	10.38	2000	Rougier	CAMBOIS	145,585	4
			Rougier Total		399,727	10
UFA	09.023	1998	Bollore	Bubinga	56,192	1
UFA	09.024	2000	Bollore	HFC	76,002	2
UFA	09.025	1998	Bollore	Forestiere de Campo	86,788	2
UFA	10.018	1998	Bollore	SIBAF	65,832	2
UFA	10.063	2000	Bollore	SIBAF	68,933	2
			Bollore Total		353,747	9
UFA	09.015	2000	Khoury	SN COCAM	41,559	1
License	1691		Khoury	SN COCAM	118,900	3
UFA	08.004	1998	Khoury	Miguel Khoury	126,160	3
VC	08 10 40	1999	Khoury	KHOURY	2,500	0
VC	08 10 41	1999	Khoury	KHOURY	2,500	0
UFA	09.019	2000	Khoury	CUF	38,247	1
			Khoury Total		329,866	8

Table 9. Concession holders in 1999-2000 (continued)

Type	Permit number	Allocation year	Alleged Partner	Owner	Area (ha)	Percentage of concession area
UFA	10.022	2000	SFH	SFIW	48,864	1
VC	08 10 42	1999	SFH	SFH	2,500	0
VC	08 10 43	1999	SFH	SFH	2,500	0
UFA	08.003	1998	SFH	SFH	53,160	1
UFA	10.029	1998	SFH	SFDB	46,922	1
UFA	08.009	2000	SFH	INC	65,472	2
VC	08 10 53	1999	SFH	INC	2,500	0
			SFH Total		221,918	6
VC	10 03 88	1999	Alpi	STBK	2,500	0
UFA	10.051	1998	Alpi	Grumcam	85,812	2
UFA	10.26	2000	Alpi	ALPICAM	128,449	3
			Alpi Total		216,761	5
VC	10 02 93	1999	Pasquet	PALLISCO	2,500	0
License	1803		Pasquet	PALLISCO	58,280	1
UFA	10.041	1998	Pasquet	Aveico	64,961	2
VC	10 01 87	1999	Pasquet	ASSENE NKOU	2,500	0
VC	10 02 81	1999	Pasquet	ASSENE NKOU	2,500	0
UFA	10.39	2000	Pasquet	ASSENE NKOU	47,585	1
			Pasquet Total		178,326	4
VC	10 01 62	1999	Decolvanaere	LFM	2,500	0
VC	10 01 84	1999	Decolvanaere	LFM	2,500	0
UFA	10.009	1998	Decolvanaere	BOTAC/SEBAC	88,796	2
UFA	10.012	1998	Decolvanaere	SEFAC	62,597	2
			Decolvanaere Total		156,393	4
VC	07 02 21	1999	PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	2,500	0
UFA	10.062	2000	PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	PANAGIOTIS MARELIS	138,675	3
			PANAGIOTIS MARELIS Total		141,175	3
UFA	08.002	1996	Coron	Coron	75,000	2
UFA	08.001	1996	Coron	Coron	61,760	1
			Coron Total		136,760	3
UFA	00.003	2000	Wijma	MMG	125,568	3
VC	09 03 71	1999	Wijma	MMG	2,500	0
VC	90437	prior to 1999	Wijma	GWZ	2,500	0
VC	09 04 59	1999	Wijma	WIJMA	2,500	0
			Wijma Total		133,068	3

Table 9. Concession holders in 1999-2000 (continued)

Type	Permit number	Allocation year	Alleged Partner	Owner	Area (ha)	Percentage of concession area
UFA	10.020	2000	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	87,192	2
UFA	10.031	2000	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE	41,202	1
			INGÉNIERIE FORESTIÈRE Total		128,394	3
UFA	10.047	1998	Mponengang	Mponengang	125,700	3
UFA	09.004	2000	COFA	COFA	81,335	2
UFA	09.021	1998	COFA	COFA	41,965	1
			COFA		123,300	3
UFA	07.002	1996	CCPC	CCPC	100,000	2
License	1823		CIBC	CIBC	87,540	2
VC	10 01 49	prior to 1999	Dabaji	CFE	2,500	0
VC	10 01 50	prior to 1999	Dabaji	CFE	2,500	0
VC	10 01 51	prior to 1999	Dabaji	CFE	2,500	0
VC	10 01 63	1999	Dabaji	CFE	2,500	0
VC	10 01 85	1999	Dabaji	CFE	2,500	0
UFA	10.021	1998	Dabaji	Green Valley - CFE	71,533	2
			Dabaji Total		84,033	2
UFA	09.006	1998	SFF	SFF	75,892	2
UFA	08.008	2000	SCTCB	SCTCB	72,000	2
UFA	10.046	2000	SCTB SARL	SCTB SARL	70,283	2
UFA	08.006	1998	SFB	SFB	69,920	2
UFA	10.023	1998	SFCS	SFCS	62,389	2
UFA	10.058	1998	SEBC	SEBC	60,823	1
UFA	10.057	1998	Mbeng	Mbeng	32,293	1
UFA	10.061	1998	SFSC	SFSC	27,495	1
VC	09 03 67	1999	CFK	CFK	2,500	0
VC	09 04 58	1999	CFK	CFK	2,500	0
			CFK Total		5,000	0
VC	10 02 90	1999	SUSAN & SAMMY	SUSAN & SAMMY	2,500	0
VC	10 02 95	1999	SUSAN & SAMMY	SUSAN & SAMMY	2,500	0
			SUSAN & SAMMY Total		5,000	0
VC	07 03 17	1999	WOODWARDS	WOODWARDS	2,500	0
VC	10 02 86	1999	SOKADO	SOKADO	2,500	0
VC	09 01 88	1999	SOFIB	SOFIB	2,500	0
VC	08 09 44	1999	SITRAFOR	SITRAFOR	2,500	0
VC	09 03 93	1999	SGD	SGD	2,500	0

Table 9. Concession holders in 1999-2000 (continued)

Type	Permit number	Allocation year	Alleged Partner	Owner	Area (ha)	Percentage of concession area
VC	08 10 47	1999	SFW	SFW	2,500	0
VC	10 01 89	1999	SFIL	SFIL	2,500	0
VC	08 09 56	1999	SFEES	SFEES	2,500	0
VC	90102	prior to 1999	SFE	SFE	2,500	0
VC	09 02 74	1999	SFC	SFC	2,500	0
VC	09 04 56	1999	SETBC	SETBC	2,500	0
VC	11 06 12	1999	SEPCO	SEPCO	2,500	0
VC	12 08 05	1999	SEFN	SEFN	2,500	0
VC	80637	prior to 1999	SCABOIS	SCABOIS	2,500	0
VC	90133	prior to 1999	RENAISSANCE	RENAISSANCE	2,500	0
VC	70303	prior to 1999	ONY BROS	ONY BROS	2,500	0
VC	10 02 56	prior to 1999	NZAMA	NZAMA	2,500	0
VC	10 02 09	prior to 1999	FORMEK	FORMEK	2,500	0
VC	10 03 68	1999	FOREMO	FOREMO	2,500	0
VC	10 04 57	prior to 1999	FIAM	FIAM	2,500	0
VC	90218	prior to 1999	ESEM	ESEM	2,500	0
VC	08 01 52	1999	Equibat	Equibat	2,500	0
VC	10 02 94	1999	ELOUNGOU TOUA	ELOUNGOU TOUA	2,500	0
VC	80220	prior to 1999	EFICNT	EFICNT	2,500	0
VC	07 02 25	1999	ECIC	ECIC	2,500	0
VC	09 02 72	1999	DNK	DNK	2,500	0
VC	09 02 90	1999	COK	COK	2,500	0
VC	09 02 91	1999	BSC	BSC	2,500	0
VC	10 04 19	prior to 1999	ASTN	ASTN	2,500	0
VC	10 02 59	prior to 1999	APRODE/AP	APRODE/AP	2,500	0
VC	08 01 48	1999	AHMED KHALIL	AHMED KHALIL	2,500	0
VC	08 10 55	1999	AGRIC 2000	AGRIC 2000	2,500	0
	TOTAL				4,129,171	

Sources: Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministérielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières; Arrêté 1147/AMINEF/DF du 13 Octobre 1999; Décision 1427 D/MINEF/DF portant publication de la liste des titres autorisés à l'exercice des activités en 1999/2000; unpublished information.

Table 10. Valid logging titles and community forests in 1999-2000

Type of Permit	Number in 1998-99	Area in 1998-99	Number in 1999-2000	Area in 1999-2000	Number recently allocated	Area recently allocated	Total number in 2000/01	Total area in 2000/01	Percent of concession area
Licences	24	1,621,655	3	264,720	0	-	0	-	0%
Ventes de coupe	77	191,720	52	130,000	47	127,500	74 ^a	257,500	6%
UFAs	30	2,155,728 ^b	30	2,155,728	21	1,691,923	51	3,847,651	93%
Autorisations de recuperations	?	?	67	67,000	0	-	0	-	0%
Community forests	0	0	2	8,920	5	16,532	7	25,452	1%
Total		3,969,103		2,626,368		1,835,955		4,130,603	100%

Sources : *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministérielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières*; Arrêté 1147/A/MINEF/DF du 13 Octobre 1999; *Projet Soutien au Développement Durable de Lomié, Organisation Néerlandaise de Développement*; *Décision 1427'D/MINEF/DF portant publication de la liste des titres autorisés à l'exercice des activités en 1999/2000*; Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière - Suivi et révision - Exercice 2000-2003*. (Yaoundé: MINEF, 2000)

¹ 74 = 6 ventes de coupe in their third year + 21 ventes de coupe in their second year + 47 ventes de coupe in their first year. The first two numbers are from Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, *Plannification de l'Attribution des Titres d'Exploitation Forestière - Suivi et révision - Exercice 2000-2003*. (Yaoundé: MINEF, 2000); the latter is from Arrêté 1147/A/MINEF/DF du 13 Octobre 1999.

² This may differ from information previously published by GFW, reflecting new information.

Figure 1. Fewer than one-half of the 103 ventes de coupe were successfully allocated in 1999.

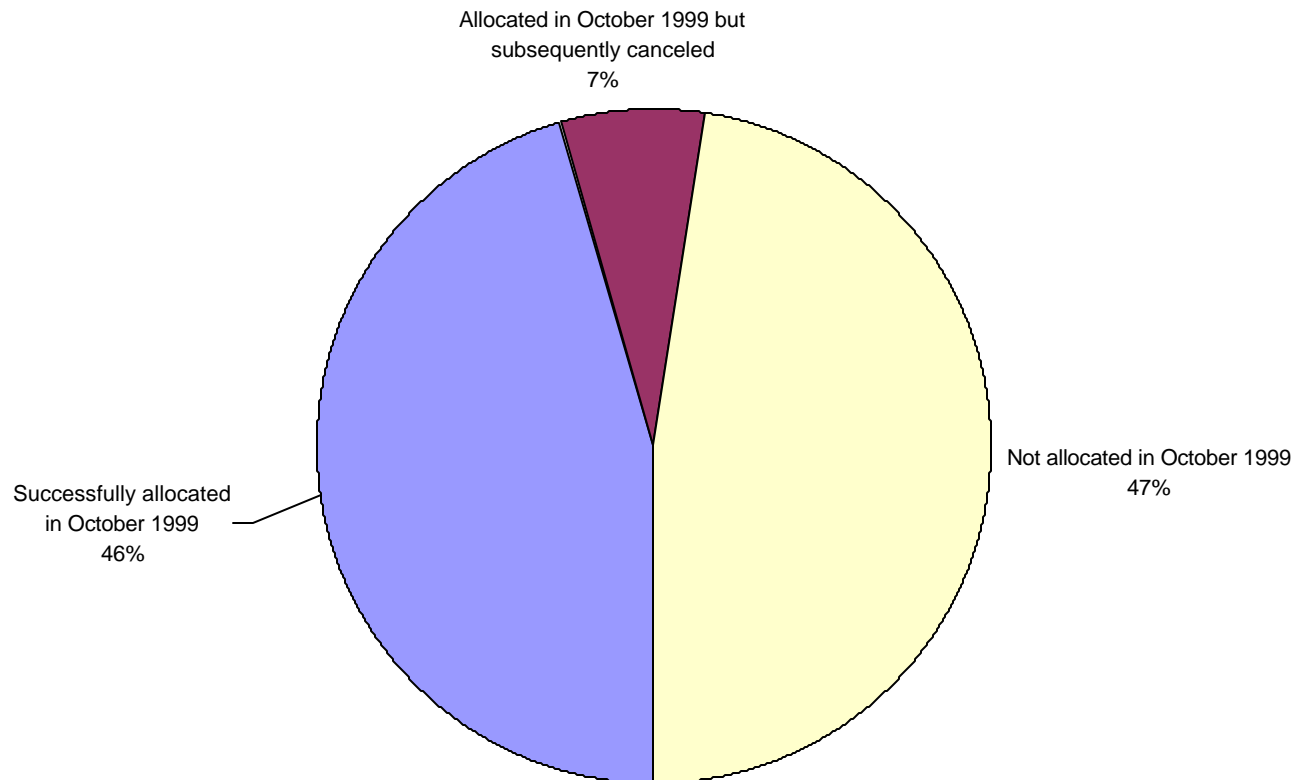
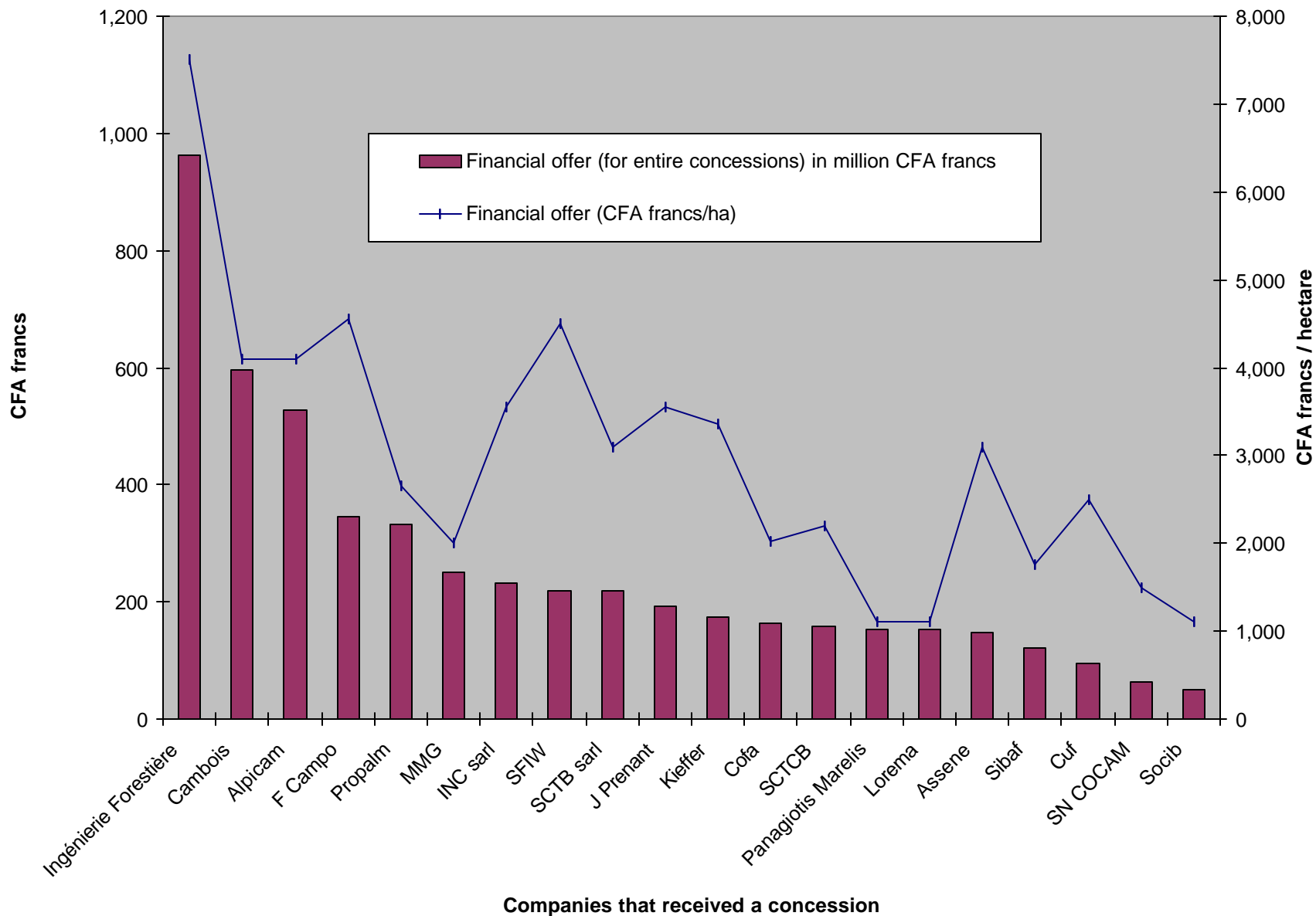
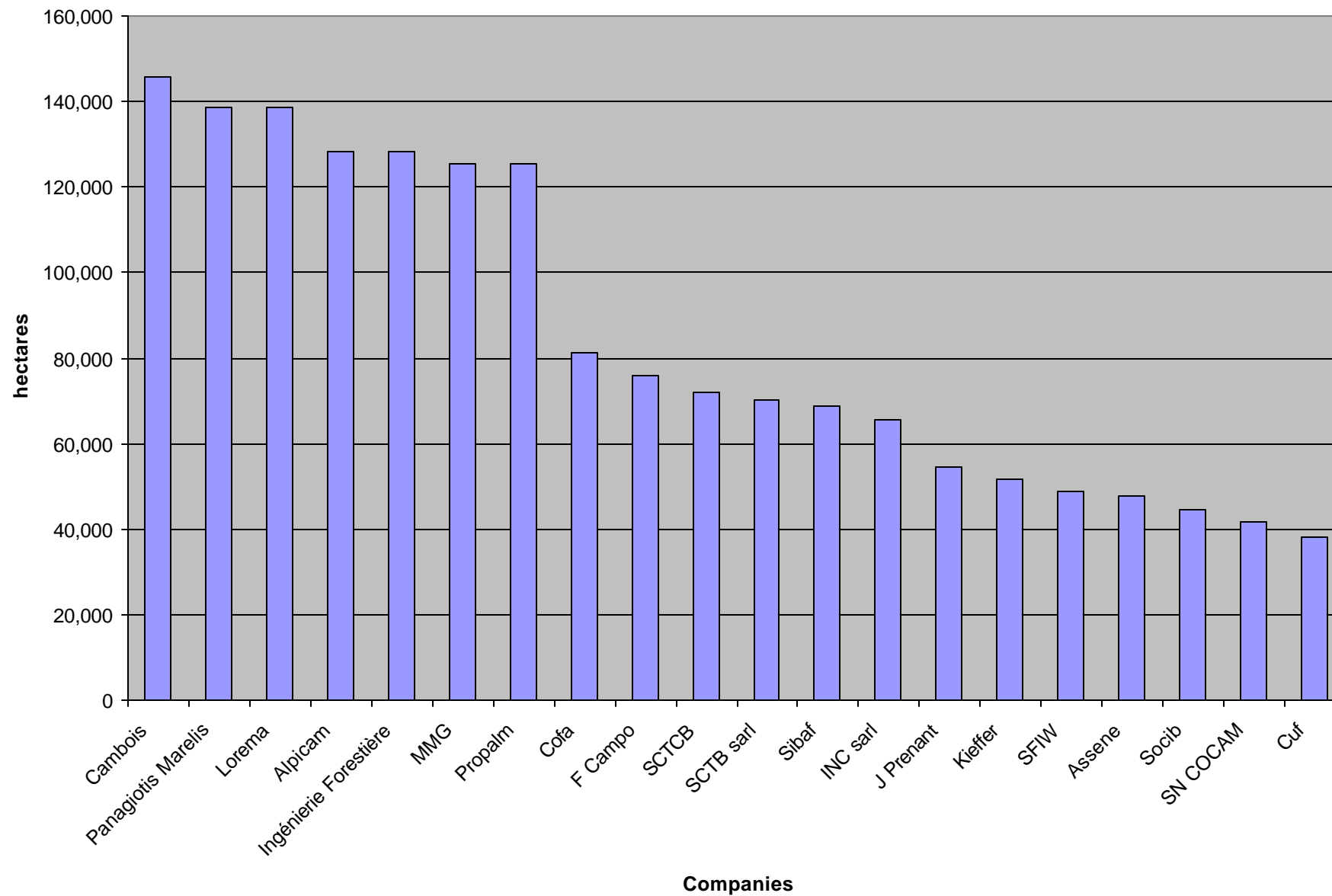


Figure 2. Financial bids from winning companies



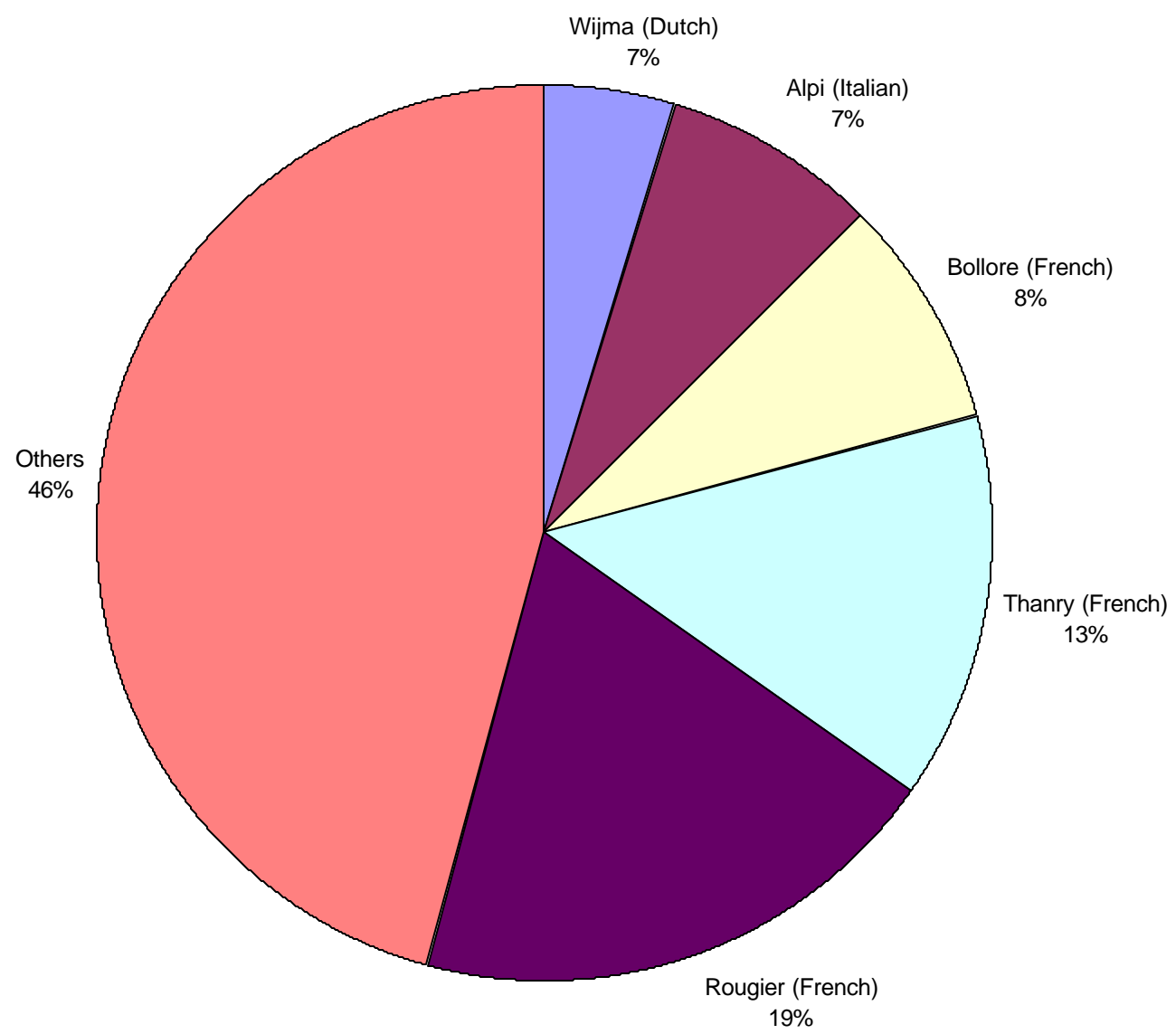
Source: Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministérielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières.

Figure 3. Areas allocated during the June 2000 allocation of UFA auction



Source: Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministérielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières.

Figure 4. Percentage of total area allocated in the June 2000 UFA auction



Source: *Rapport de synthèse de l'ouverture des propositions techniques et administratives par la Commission Interministérielle d'Attribution des Concessions Forestières.*