



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Committee on Development

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Report of the Delegation of the Committee on Development of the European Parliament to
Cameroon 22-24 May 2017

Rapporteur: Frank Engel (Head of Delegation)

Following a request from the Committee on Development (DEVE) and authorisation by the Conference of Presidents on 17 November 2016, a DEVE ad hoc delegation to Cameroon with the task of studying forest management and related development issues was constituted and visited Cameroon 22-24 May 2017. The delegation was chaired by Frank ENGEL (EPP, LU) and had as its other Members Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR (S&D, ES) and Florent MARCELLESI (Greens, ES).

The DEVE Delegation met the EU ambassador and relevant EU Delegation staff, ambassadors of EU Member States, the ministers of forestry and finance and a deputy foreign minister, NGOs working on forestry and transparency issues, human rights defenders, business representatives, donors and the first counsellor in the Chinese embassy to Cameroon. This was complemented with field visits to a community receiving EU support for sustainable use of forest resources and an area around a palm oil plantation and extraction plant with heavily polluted water and badly decayed housing barracks and school buildings.

Our delegation is grateful to the DEVE Delegation to Cameroon for its excellent and entirely successful work to set up the meetings that we desired. We also wish to thank the EEAS' and DG DEVCO's desk officers for Cameroon for the first-rate briefings they provided before our departure.

Background

Forests are of immeasurable importance for life on earth and they are a key resource of some developing countries. Their preservation is essential for climate change mitigation through carbon storage and the protection of biodiversity. Forests deliver important ecosystem services such as the provision of timber, fuel, food, cycling of nutrients and purification of air and water. Indigenous peoples depend on forests for their livelihoods. Exploited in sustainable ways, forests can generate important contributions to development.

Sustainable forest management is at the heart of [Sustainable Development Goal 15](#) and such management is also important in the pursuit of the SDGs on eradication of poverty and hunger, access to energy, sustainable production and consumption and climate action (SDGs 1, 2, 7, 12 and 13 respectively).

Unfortunately, there is a long way to go. Forest degradation, deforestation, sometimes followed by soil erosion, massive biodiversity losses when forests are replaced by monoculture plantations, pollution of land and water around plantations, destruction of livelihoods, land-grabs, violations of many human rights, including some of the most basic, and monopolisation and embezzlement of forestry proceeds are all too common. Legislation that should prevent such phenomena, foster sustainable forest management and promote social equity tends to be weak, inadequate or outright missing. And when existing, it is often not properly implemented and enforced.

The EU promotes sustainable forest management, in particular through the UN-initiated Reducing carbon Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) process and its own Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative. FLEGT is centred on the conclusion and implementation of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with the objective of ensuring that EU imports of timber and derived products from the respective country have been legally produced. This should be achieved through FLEGT

licensing carried out by exporting country authorities in accordance with detailed rules about criteria, procedures, control and audit mechanisms set out in annexes to the VPA. One of the annexes specifies transparency requirements through a long list of specific pieces of information that should be published. Broad stakeholder involvement through a National Monitoring Committee is promoted and support for capacity-building is provided.

Cameroon is a major exporter of timber to the EU. An [EU-Cameroon VPA](#) was concluded in 2010 and entered into force the following year. Initially, progress was made in work to reform legislation and build capacity to set up a FLEGT licensing system, but this process has now largely stalled. A failure to conclude the development of a computerised forestry information management system called SIGIS contributes to a blockage and raises the question whether technical and administrative problems are the only explanation or there is also a lack of political will to make progress in the VPA implementation.

The EU and some EU Member States have provided significant assistance for the creation of conditions for sustainable forest management, linked to REDD+ as well as FLEGT. Influenced by [a critical Court of Auditors Special Report](#) on the EU's support to timber producing countries under the FLEGT Action Plan, the European Commission is getting impatient with the lack of progress in Cameroon. It has put on hold the implementation of a € 10 million package of relevant assistance and is reflecting on a possible suspension of the FLEGT process with Cameroon. Cameroonian and European NGOs working on forestry issues share the concerns over the stalled VPA implementation, but fear that a suspension could undo progress that has still been made.

Challenges of sustainable forest management, serving development, in Cameroon

Cameroon has vast forests, covering about 42% of the territory, but deforestation is occurring at a rapid rate. According to some estimates, the forested area has recently decreased by approximately 1% per year. Forests are converted to agricultural land by farmers wishing to produce food for themselves and their families as well as by companies establishing large-scale plantations. Small and large scale logging are also drivers of deforestation and extraction of fuel wood can cause forest degradation. Development of infrastructure also contributes to deforestation. Poaching is also a huge problem in Cameroon and impacts directly on the forest management (social conflicts, illegal trafficking, etc.).

The relative importance of villagers' and companies' activities is an issue of debate, including on Corporate Social Responsibility" -and the subject of a blame game. The two are, however, sometimes closely linked, notably when companies or middlemen buy up illegally harvested logs and encourage villagers to continue such deliveries. Logging by villagers may, moreover, formally be illegal but in practice be legitimate since authorities have a habit of not delivering logging permits for a given calendar year until late in November.

Forestry contributes some 12% of Cameroon's GDP. Corruption is widespread and likely to have a significant impact on logging as well as on where the proceeds of it end up.

Making forest management in Cameroon sustainable requires halting deforestation, promoting sustainable uses of forest resources, reforming relevant legislation so that it serves sustainable development, and curbing unsustainable and illegal practices. For this, a

comprehensive policy and coordinated action by different ministries and various authorities is necessary. But these are so far missing.

The government's [2035 Vision](#), focusing on Cameroon as an emerging economy by this year, includes only passing references to forestry and these mostly call for intensification. Although already occurring at a high rate, deforestation is mentioned among "threats" against which appropriate strategies will have to be devised. The 2035 Vision was adopted in 2009. Among other reasons, that's why DEVE decided to send a delegation to Cameroon and take part of the debate on such strategy and policies that implies large conversion of forested land to non-forested land appears to exist.

Legislation on land ownership, forests and land use is highly complex and confusing, if not to say confused. Parallel, unintegrated systems for decision-making on land and natural resource use have created "a maze of overlapping and conflicting titles granted by the government, with none having clear, formal authority of the other"¹.

It goes without saying that this complicates the core task of the FLEGT process to ensure legality in the forest sector.

Similarly, the Ministry of Environment is in charge of REDD+-related work while the Ministry of Forestry and Fauna is responsible for the FLEGT process, which essentially concerns the same issues.

A new Forest Law, replacing the current one from 1994, is under discussion since nine years and it remains uncertain when it will be adopted. A national land-use plan is being worked upon by the government and the National Assembly, according to what our delegation was told in a meeting with MPs. But it is unclear also when this will lead to any concrete result.

This, as well as the utterly slow progress also in the development of a computerised forestry information management called SIGIF, which is necessary for the setting up of the FLEGT licencing system, calls into question the depth of the Cameroonian government's commitment to making the management of the country's forests sustainable and effectively implement the VPA.

This said, some more positive aspects of FLEGT-related developments in Cameroon should also be noticed - although again, there are downsides.

The FLEGT process promotes broad engagement of stakeholders. This should facilitate the pursuit of the FLEGT objectives and squares with development policy efforts at poverty reduction and focusing on rights, including rights of indigenous peoples. In connection with the negotiation of the VPA, civil society organisations representing interests of forest-living and forest-dependent people, defending sustainable development and environmental protection were invited, together with business representatives, to stakeholder consultations. The VPA created a National Monitoring Committee that should ensure continuous stakeholder involvement in the VPA implementation process.

¹ Community forestry in Cameroon: a diagnostic analysis of the laws, institutions, actors and opportunities (CED, Fern, FPP, IIED, Okani 2016; not published on the internet), p 10.

In a country where the authorities otherwise keep the space for civil society organisations small, do not engage in any dialogue, but exert considerable pressure on such organisations, as well as on journalists, this recognition and involvement was extremely welcome. NGO representatives our delegation spoke to told, however, that the role they are allowed to play has shrunk in recent years. Invitations to meetings do not always appear to be issued in good faith, as they can for example be issued with just one day's notice when participation in the relevant meeting requires lengthy and complicated travel from a remote part of the country to the capital Yaoundé.

NGO representatives still emphasised that the promotion of stakeholder involvement built into the FLEGT process is of clear value. They also pointed out that the VPA prescribed publication of various data has brought more transparency to the forestry management.

While strongly supporting the FLEGT process, NGO representatives pointed to its limitations. An important one is that the legality is defined by Cameroon's laws, which according to these representatives do not properly recognise customary use rights or fully reflect human rights.

Reasons for the stalled progress

The challenge of reforming the legislation pertaining to forest management is certainly big and difficult, but the discussions our delegation had with ministers, MPs and stakeholders left little room for doubt regarding the existence of sufficient intellectual capacity and competence. By contrast, it seems that political will is in too short supply.

The **Minister of Forestry and Fauna** opened our meeting with him by declaring himself ready to discuss our concerns. To what degree *he, his ministry and the government* are concerned about the continuing deforestation, widespread illegal practices, lack of a fit-for-current-purposes forest law and absence of an integrated approach to land use did not become fully clear during the meeting. The Minister did, however, devote great efforts to explaining the long delay in the development of the SIGIF forest information management system and assured that this work would be concluded in October this year. The European Commission is currently pressing hard for progress in the SIGIF development.

The **Finance Minister** could have an interest in better tax collection from forestry through better management, reduced illegality and less corruption in this sector. This may also be the case, but it was not reflected in our discussion with the Minister.

The Finance Minister gave an interesting general overview of economic development ambitions and policy choices, emphasising energy and transport infrastructure as keys to competitiveness; improvement of investment conditions through the creation of bigger markets; movement of economic activities from the informal to the formal sector and the extremely difficult challenge of absorbing all young newcomers on the labour market into the labour force. A trend that the state budget is becoming less dependent on natural resource related revenue was welcome and should continue, since such resources are depletable. Although the latter does not apply to forests that are exploited in a sustainable way, the Finance Minister did not appear to make any exception for them in his reasoning about natural resources.

Representatives of EU Member State development agencies and banks recalled that also other ministries have important functions, that development priorities are unclear and that there appears to be competition between ministries. **Cameroonian MPs** agreed that there is a serious lack of coherence and coordination, with one of them asking “Do ministries know of each other’s activities?”. Legal reform is necessary, MPs noted, describing the 1994 Forest Law as “outdated”.

As the country’s law-making institution, the National Assembly can hardly escape responsibility for the messy situation resulting from the existing laws. The National Assembly works with the government to reform the legislation, MPs told, providing a hint that the Assembly is far from an independent actor.

Forest NGOs pointed to the lesser role that they are now allowed to play as one explanation to the lack of progress in the FLEGT process. Conditions for NGOs in Cameroon are difficult in several ways, with restrictive laws and frequent needs to rely on “administrative tolerance” of uncertain duration. Groundless application against NGOs and journalists of anti-terrorism legislation is also a threat. Forest-living peoples (“pygmies”, including the Baka in south-eastern Cameroon) face big difficulties to defend their rights and interests related to a lack of representation in political bodies even in areas where pygmies constitute a majority of the population.

Also the quality of an arrangement for independent observation of the entire FLEGT process in Cameroon has gone down, after changes of the organisation in charge.

What, then, about the intensity and quality of **EU and other foreign actors’** efforts to help get reform processes going?

Forest management and related agriculture and land use issues figure prominently in the EU’s development cooperation with Cameroon and reportedly also in that of German, French and British development agencies. Getting a picture of to what extent this is backed up by diplomacy to generate political will of the Cameroonian government would take further discussion with different actors.

It could in any case be noted that while migration and/or security issues compete heavily with other issues for room on the EU’s agendas for its relations with many nearby countries, this is not the case when it comes to Cameroon. In terms of leverage, Cameroon’s status as a lower middle income country and the fact that it is one of the least aid dependent countries in Sub-Saharan Africa² could suggest that development assistance does not bring much leverage. In our delegation’s meetings with ministers and MPs, we noted, however, several allusions and explicit references to assistance³.

The relative importance of the EU as a market for Cameroonian timber exports has, however, declined in recent years, as the Chinese market is growing rapidly. **China** does not actively promote sustainable forestry and Chinese businesses are allegedly involved in trade in illegal timber. Our delegation requested and got a meeting in the Chinese embassy in Yaoundé to discuss these issues.

² [Cameroon: creating opportunities for inclusive growth and poverty reduction](#) (World Bank, 2016)

³ For example, the Finance Minister called assistance from the European Development Fund “a precious contribution” and MPs argued that natural forests in Cameroon are a “common good of humanity” and that their protection requires international solidarity.

The First Counsellor stressed that China had no colonial past in Cameroon, sought joint development and adhered to the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs. It was Cameroon's responsibility to enforce its laws, but China did indeed expect its citizens to abide by them. In 2015, a Chinese criminal had been repatriated to China, the First Counsellor told. China was aware of the corruption problem in Cameroon and took account of it when channelling funds. The First Counsellor claimed that China is open to tripartite cooperation with Europe or the US as the third party. But according to EU Delegation staff, the Chinese embassy does not send representatives to meetings it is invited to.

Some Cameroonian timber exported to China almost certainly ends up in Europe, in the form of furniture and other products. Timber illegally harvested in Cameroon may, however, also be directly imported to Europe. The EU's timber regulation is supposed to hinder this, but is badly implemented in several countries with important ports.

Our delegation also sought information on the role and views of **business actors**, in particular in relation to plantations. We visited an area around an oil palm plantation and extraction plant operated by Cameroon's biggest palm oil company SOCAPALM, in which the well-known French businessman Vincent Bolloré has a major stake. An NGO and local people showed how toxic water flows out from the extraction plant in a steady stream and how housing barracks and school buildings are left in terrible states of disrepair, in violation of obligations that the company accepted when becoming owner of the plant, according to what we were told. They also reiterated some of their concerns regarding access to health.

In a subsequent meeting in Yaoundé with business representatives, a SOCAPALM representative said that he had not heard about relevant situation before and that it would be looked into. Companies provide investments, jobs and development, the invited representatives declared. They assured that their respective companies' environmental and social performance was of high standard and considered that eco-agriculture and industry are compatible. Much interest in working with small-scale farmers, on a contractual basis, was shown, with one of the representatives remarking that this helps preserve social peace in an area that had earlier seen conflict.

EU Member State donors' attention to small-scale farming might dovetail with business models of European investors built on supply-chains starting with contract farmers. There are pros and cons of contract farming, but this was outside the scope of our delegation visit.

Representatives of EU Member State development agencies and banks considered that sustainable exploitation implies considerable costs and that the EU market does not reward such practices sufficiently. They also noted that the implementation of the EU's timber regulation is not good.

Corporate social responsibility is not necessary an issue in which the government of Cameroon takes a great interest. When raised by our delegation in a meeting in the Foreign Ministry, an advisor remarked that some (not clear who this would be) claim that the European interest in corporate social responsibility arose in response to the arrival of Chinese investors.

Recommendations and conclusions

The Cameroon-European VPA is at a crossroad. Its implementation will end on the 15th of December of 2018. Without any notification one year before it ends, that is to say until the 15th of December 2017, it will be tacitly renewed and continue to apply. It is of great importance that before this date, the EU communicates to the Cameroonian counterpart its concerns and expectations regarding the development and future of the VPA.

1) Governance, transparency and corruption

The fragmented nature of the Cameroonian government's work and of the cooperation between administration and Ministers on relevant issues is a main issue. It presumably reflects both a lack of strategic thinking and leadership and the existence of multiple interests, some of which are more compatible than others with the objective of sustainable forest management. A map of these interests, however tentative and inexact, should be helpful. If nothing coming close to such a map exists, politico-economic research with the aim of sketching it might be advisable.

The government should see to that the revision of the Forestry Law is brought to a conclusion. Regarding the access to land, it should ensure a coherent framework on communitarian forest and respect of customary rights of indigenous peoples (including the Baka People).

We saw much evidence of a proliferation of laws and a lack of real application and enforcement. Legality grids included in an annex to the VPA and reflecting the current legal situation are too complex and the complexity facilitates corruption on all levels. Simplification should therefore be considered. Furthermore, the government's website on Transparency and Logging must be online and updated.

To help fight corruption and implement good governance and transparency, it is also needed to include logging in the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative). Other countries, such as Liberia and Myanmar, have already done so.

In general, progress in the FLEGT process could in its turn be made a test case for the government's commitment to better governance, which is one of the two focal sectors of the National Indicative Programme for the EU's development assistance to Cameroon through the European Development Fund (the other focal sector is rural development).

Last but not least, the lack of coordination between different initiatives with close and compatible goals, in particular between FLEGT and REDD, should be remedied. Real political, technical and economic coordination could reinforce their capacity to deliver.

2) Participation of the civil society and the functioning of the independent Observatory

While civil society was included in the first phase to establish the VPA, it is not being allowed to play any significant role in the implementation, follow up and monitoring of the VPA. The EU should be clear on that point and insist that the FLEGT process must be participatory in all its phases.

Moreover, the VPA needs an independent and external observation. This body is essential to guarantee the legality of logging in Cameroon.

Consideration could be given also to an idea advanced by NGOs that a committee of experts coordinated by a high-profile facilitator of a dialogue on sustainable development in the forestry and land-use sector be appointed on a Congo basin regional level. This would be a trusted international personality who would have easy access to all relevant actors (for example Kofi Annan).

Consideration could be given also to an idea of high-profile facilitation of a dialogue on sustainable development in the forestry and land-use sector and of the process of reforms. NGOs advancing this idea envision the appointment of a committee of experts coordinated by a trusted international personality, as for example Kofi Annan, with easy access to all relevant actors. The geographical scope of their work would be the Congo basin.

3) The SIGIF issue

The current approach of focusing on getting SIGIF operational and starting to work with disincentives in the form of postponement of implementation of assistance and allusions to the possibility of freezing the entire FLEGT process looks like a natural reaction to the frustrating lack of progress on the Cameroonian side. This approach is, however, not unproblematic.

If SIGIF finally becomes operational, how easy or difficult will it be to adapt to new legislation that is sorely needed? If difficult, making prompt conclusion of the development of SIGIF, rather than the achievement of something else, a test case for the government's commitment may not be the best choice. Pressing for progress in the legal reform process may feel more difficult, since this process is a Cameroonian affair and not a requirement under the VPA. The legality aim of the VPA may, however, either be difficult to achieve or be of questionable value for the fundamental objective of sustainable forest management if adequate legislation is not adopted. The test case should therefore perhaps rather be whether the legal reform process will be revived, conducted in the spirit of the VPA, meaning in particular with proper involvement of stakeholders, and promptly delivers concrete results.

4) What we have to do within the EU: the Timber regulation

We definitely must improve the implementation of the EU timber regulation in Member States. While FLEGT takes care of the production side, the Timber Regulation (EUTR) puts the focus on the European demand. Both tools are complementary and must work together. And the Member States and European Commission should take into account that most of the wood that enters the EU is high risk wood. To better implement the Timber Regulation and the due diligence process, we recommend that:

- The Member States reinforce the human, economic and technical capacities in their competent authorities to control the Cameroonian wood. For example, in Belgium, the first importation country of Cameroonian wood, there is just a half time job!
- Real sanctions are imposed on importers of illegal wood (protecting at the same time companies that take their responsibilities from unfair competition) and not mainly for European domestic wood. The action taken by the Netherlands against the timber-trading company CCT sets a good example.
- Improve the sharing of information between national competent authorities.

Full coherence and coordination between the actions of EU Member States and between these actions and those of the European Union is obviously also important.

5) Put China in the game

There is, however, also something else that the EU must do: further engaging China. This is obviously neither easy, nor likely to produce any significant result in the short term -or perhaps even in a medium term. However much patience, creativeness and readiness to accept incrementalism it takes, and however full of seemingly more urgent tasks agendas may be, the inexorable rise of China's role and influence mean that it must be engaged -and efforts at this must surely be made not only in Yaoundé. An existing bilateral coordination mechanism on FLEGT issues could possibly be further used and supported by other actions. It is worth noting that full implementation of the FLEGT VPA, with licensing, would also cover exports to non-EU markets, including the Chinese market.

Success of FLEGT in Cameroon would be an important achievement with wider regional and global implications. For that, the combination of new disincentives to fight against immobilism and some significant new incentives for decisive progress could therefore be justified.

It should be useful also to address and debate the development model followed by the Cameroonian Government. The agribusiness model is a driver of deforestation when it is built on or involves conversion of forested lands to agricultural lands. It does not necessarily bring any social improvement for the majority of the Cameroonian people or represent the best way to feed an increasing population.

In conclusion, identifying, coordinating and working more actively with potential agents for positive change, doing EU and EU Member State homework through proper implementation of the EU Timber Regulation, raising the stakes by working with more substantial incentives and disincentives in the relations with Cameroon and keeping together as a collective EU actor should make a real difference.

Monday, 22 May 2017			Confirmed
08.00 -09.00	Breakfast with Head of EUDEL and EU Member States MS Participants: FR SEM. Gilles Thilbaut BE SEM. Stephane Doppagne DE SEM. Hans-Dieter Stell IT SEMme Samuela Isopi UK SEM. John Brian Olley ES M. Rodrigo de la Viña Muhlack	EUDEL: Ambassador, HoD Françoise Collet / Erja Kaikkonen	YES

	<i>Location: EU Residence</i>		
09.30 – 10.45	<p>Civil society/ human rights defenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDHAC: Maximilienne Ngo Mbe – directrice exécutive • CIPCRE: Pasteur Jean-Blaise Kenmogne – Directeur Général • Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme : Cyrille Rolande Bechon – directrice exécutive • COE : Francis Kammogne – chef de projet "humanisation des conditions de détentions • CED Cameroun (Projet VERDIR): Apollin Koagne, Coordonnateur régional du projet • OKANI Association: Venant MESSE <p><i>Location: EUDEL</i></p>	EUDEL: Benedikt Madl	YES
11.00 – 11.50	<p>SE Ngole Philip Ngwese, Ministre des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF)</p> <p><i>Location: MINFOF</i></p>	EUDEL : Karl Rawert	YES
12:00 – 13:15	<p>Representatives of the Community and Forests Platform and of Transparency International on transparency in the management of natural resources</p> <p>CED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moise Kono, Président Community & Forest Platform <p>FODER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laurence WETE SOH, FODER, Chef de projet senior <p>WWF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanson Njiforti, Directeur national <p>GREENPEACE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eric Ini, Forest Campaigner Central Africa <p>TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyassi Tchakounte Lucain, Transparency International, Chargé des Programmes <p>SAILD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghislain Fomou, SAILD, Chargé des programmes <p><i>Location: EUDEL</i></p>	EUDEL: Karl Rawert	YES

13.30 - 15:00	Lunch at Restaurant Cigalon with the representatives of the Community and Forests Platform and of Transparency International	EUDEL: Michèle Nkoa	YES
16.00 - 17.00	SE Alamine Ousmane Mey, Ministre des Finances (MINFI) <i>Location : MINFI</i>	EUDEL: Benedikt Madl	YES
15.00/ 17.00 (TBC)	SE LeJeune Mbella Mbella, Ministres des Relations extérieures (MINREX) ou son représentant <i>Location : MINREX</i>	EUDEL : Erja Kaikkonen	TBC

Tuesday, 23 May 2017 – FIELD VISIT			
	FIELD VISIT – community forest management, visit of the project: "Appui à la gestion durable et à la valorisation du massif forestier de Ngog-Mapubi/Dibang" de l'ONG CEW à Ngog-Mapubi (sur la route Yaoundé-Douala, à environ 2 heures de Yaoundé), rencontres avec les populations et administrations locales & visité la chute d'eau "Lep-Ditone".	EUDEL: Alain Castermans	YES
7.30	Départ de l'Hotel Hilton		
9.30	Arrivée à Mboumnybel (sur la route Yaoundé-Doula, puis continuer sur route secondaire)		
10.00 - 10.15	Visité de courtoisie chez le Maire de la commune de Ngog-Mapubi et Sous-Préfet		
10.15 - 11.15	Rencontre de courtoisie avec le Chef de village de Maholé, présentation de l'état d'avancement du projet		
11.15 - 12.00	Visite du champ pilote de Okok (Gnetum africanum) au village de Boga (éventuellement au passage visite d'un unité artisanale de fabrication de l'huile de palme)		

12.00 - 13.00	Déjeuner au village, échanges avec des représentants des communautés locales et du comité de pilotage du projet		
13.00 - 14.00	Trajet vers Ndjassock (7km de Eseka) - passer par Mboumnybel		
14.00 - 15.30	Visité du camp de logement des ouvriers d'usine de Socapalm à Ndjassock & entretien avec la population concernant leurs revendications envers la Socapalm, encadré par Foder & Synaparcam		
15.30 - 18.00	Retour à Yaoundé		
20.00	<p>Dinner hosted by the Embassy of Spain</p> <p>Invited participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP M. Frank Engel, Vol SN 371 • MEP M. Florent Marcellesi • MEP M. Juan Fernando López Aguilar <p><i>Location: Spanish Residence</i></p>	EUDEL: Erja Kaikkonen	YES

Wednesday, 24 May 2017			
09.00 - 10.00	<p>National Assembly : Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of dense and humid Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa (REPAR) + The president of the Budget committee</p> <p><i>Representatives :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The president of the Budget committee, Mrs Rosette Moutymbo <p>REPAR: Jean Jaques Zam, Président (plus 3-4 Députés à designer par lui)</p> <p><i>Location: National Assembly</i></p>	EUDEL : Karl Rawert	YES
10:30 - 12.00	<p>EU-donors engaged in natural resource management in Cameroun and Central Africa</p> <p>GIZ: Petra Wagner, Directrice KfW: Christian Ruck, Directeur (confirmed) AFD: Caroline Onanina, AFD, responsable Agriculture/ Environnement (confirmed) German, French and UK embassies (Heads of cooperation): Iven Schad (DE), Régis Dantaux (FR) (confirmed), Louise Coskeran (UK) (confirmed)</p>	EUDEL: Karl Rawert	YES

	<i>Location: EUDEL</i>		
12.30 – 14.00	<p>Lunch at the EU Residence: debriefing</p> <p>MS Participants: BE SEM. Stephane Doppagne DE SEM. Hans-Dieter Stell IT SEMme Samuela Isopi UK SEM. John Brian Olley FR M. Philippe Larrieu ES M. Rodrigo de la Viña Muhlack</p> <p><i>Location: EU Residence</i></p>	EUDEL: Ambassador, HoD Françoise Collet / Erja Kaikkonen	YES
14.15 – 15.15	<p>Ambassador of China, SE Wei Wenhua</p> <p><i>Location: Chinese Embassy</i></p>	EUDEL: Erja Kaikkonen	YES
15:30 – 17.00	<p>Representatives of international and/or domestic business interests in relation to the exploitation of natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Secretary of GFBC (main European woods exporting companies in Cameroon), Mrs <i>Blandine l'Or OUOGUIA</i> (confirmed) • M. Joseph Owona, Secrétaire général de l'Assobacam (confirmed) • M. Dominique Cornet, DG SOCAPALM (confirmed) • M. Landry Kom, Ferrero Rocher (confirmed) • Amb. Ndjemba Endezoumou Jean Simplicie, Ferrero Rocher (confirmed) <p><i>Location: EUDEL</i></p>	EUDEL: Karl Rawert/ Benedikt Madl	YES