

TRAFFIC

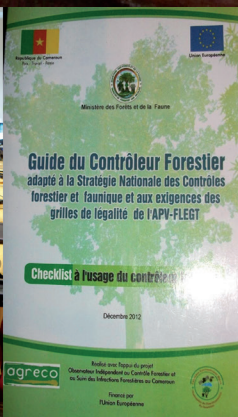
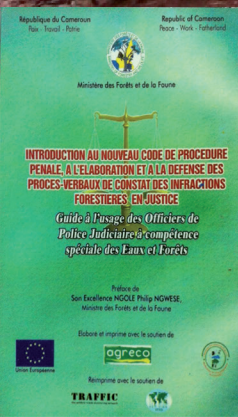
REPORT

AUGUST 2016

EVALUATION OF THE MONITORING OF FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CAMEROON

Annex 2 : Code of conduct and professional ethics for personnel of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife on control mission.

Paulinus NGEH, Tabi Philip TAKO-ETA, Denis MAHONGHOL, Hin Keong CHEN..





TRAFFIC REPORT

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is the leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. TRAFFIC is a strategic alliance of WWF and IUCN.

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Cover page : MINFOF staff and Independent Observer during a joint control mission.

Other photos from left to right :

- 1) Introduction to the Cameroonian criminal law for the use of forest agents;
- 2) Law Enforcement officers (Gendarmerie) at a TRAFFIC training workshop;
- 3) Copy of Guide (checklist) for forest controllers;
- 4) Law Enforcement officers (Police) at a TRAFFIC training workshop.

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MINFOF staff and Independent Observer during a joint control mission

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TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



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ABBREVIATIONS

MINFOF :Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

TRAFFIC : The wildlife trade monitoring network

INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

This code is designed for personnel of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife on control mission. It focuses on good morals and professional ethics resulting from an in-depth analysis of socio professional behaviours. It provides an academic, technical and an extensive professional review of both background and foreground for what codes are, how they are used internationally, regionally and at national levels, expanding on the best uses and limitations of codes, how they are (and can be) used in international development and how to evaluate their effectiveness. Since this analysis is designed for MINFOF field staff, there will be a minimum of academic references and citations. Our purpose is readability and usefulness within the concerned ministerial department with respect to personnel on control missions and other actors using a multi-stakeholder approach. Nonetheless, this document is based on the best critical studies in the area and reflects a solid research consensus. It should be stated that in the context of this code any MINFOF staff placed on a forest control mission is consider a forest controller. This code should also be an integral part of the statutes of personnel of forestry corps of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife.

Vision and Purpose

As practitioners of forest management, we are committed to do what is right and honourable. We set high standards for ourselves and we aspire to meet these standards in all aspects of our lives at work, at home, and in service to our profession.

This Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics describes our expectations and those of our fellow controllers in the global forest management community.

The code articulates the ideals to which we aspire as well as the behaviours that are mandatory in our professional roles.

The purpose of this Code is to instil confidence in forest control activities (profession) and to help an individual become a better forest controller. It was done by establishing a profession-wide understanding of appropriate behaviour. It's believable that the credibility and reputation of forest control activities (profession) is shaped by the collective conduct of individual controllers.

It is believable that the forestry profession can advance, both individually and collectively, by embracing this Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics. This Code will assist in making wise decisions, particularly when faced with difficult situations where officials may be asked to compromise their integrity or values.

The hope is that this Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics will serve as a catalyst for others to study, deliberate, and write about ethics and values. Further, this Code will ultimately be used to build upon and evolve the profession.

Ethics codes or codes of conduct seldom provide detailed, specific prohibitions. Rather, they are broader sets of principles that are designed to inform specific laws or government actions. Therefore, in the rest of this paper, the term Code will refer to codes of ethics or codes of conduct.

This code is also intended to instil transparency thereby promoting good governance such that corruption, which is decried along the chain of custody in the forestry sector, will be annihilated. It will also compliment the rules for Best Practices in the procedures and methods of controlling forest product on roads instituted by the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife through Circular Letter No. 0170/LC/MINFOF/P.CLCC/M.CLCC of 18 September, 2014.

Persons to Whom the Code Applies

The Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics applies to personnel of the Ministry of forestry and wildlife on control mission.

Structure of the Code

The Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct is divided into sections that contain standards of conduct which are aligned with the six values that were identified as most important to forest controllers. Some sections of this Code include statements.

Some statements are aspirational and mandatory and considered as parts of the Code, the provision of examples and other clarifications.

Finally, at the end of the present code, there is a section on annexes (official decision from MINFOF enacting the Code`s usage and applicability).

Process Used to Create This Code

The first step was the conduct and administration of a baseline survey with the use of structured questionnaires and a variety of mechanisms including focus group discussions, several internet surveys involving practitioners, some forest professionals, a cream of multi (disciplinary, cultural) expert judgement, a cross section of probity organisations with some experience-level professionals. The creation and development of this Code was to capture an understanding of some ethical issues facing forest control individuals and teams within respective areas (communities) and to understand the values and viewpoints of practitioners from all regions of the globe. This was accomplished by an additional analysis of the ethics codes of 54 non-profit associations from various regions of the world, researched best practices in the development of ethics standards, and explored the ethics-related tenets of forest management practices.

This extensive research conducted provided the backdrop for developing the forest controller`s Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics. The result of this effort is a Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics that not only describes the ethical values MINFOF personnel on control may aspire, but also addresses the specific conduct that is mandatory for every individual bound by this Code.

Values that Support this Code

Forest Controllers from the Ministry of forestry and wildlife were asked to identify the values that formed the basis of their decision making and guided their actions. From the values identified, the most important were: accountability, fidelity and responsibility, fairness, honesty, integrity and respect for people's rights and dignity. This Code affirms these six values as its foundation.

Aspirational and Mandatory Conduct

Each section of the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics includes both aspirational standards and mandatory standards. The aspirational standards describe the conduct that we strive to uphold as forest controllers. Although adherence to the aspirational standards is not easily measured, conducting ourselves in accordance with these is an expectation that we have of ourselves, and as professionals it is not optional.

The mandatory standards establish firm requirements, and in some cases, limit or prohibit forest controller's behaviour. Forest controllers who do not conduct themselves in accordance with these standards will be subject to disciplinary procedures before MINFOF'S Ethics Review Committee. The composition and functioning of this Ethical Review Committee will be determined by MINFOF if this proposal is accepted.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This section consists of General Principles. General principles, as opposed to Ethical Standards, are aspirational in nature. Their intent is to guide and inspire forest controllers towards the very highest ethical ideals of the profession. General principles, in contrast to Ethical Standards, do not represent obligations and should not form the basis for imposing sanctions. Relying upon general principles for either of these reasons distorts both their meaning and purpose. This code, which has its legal basis in the forestry law is intended to render MINFOF personnel on control missions more professional.

Principle A : Fidelity and Responsibility

Forest controllers should establish relationships of trust with those with whom they work. They are aware of their professional and scientific responsibilities to society and to the specific communities in which they work. Forest controllers should uphold professional standards of conduct, clarify their professional roles and obligations, accept appropriate responsibility for their behaviour, and seek to manage conflicts of interest that could lead to exploitation or harm. Forest controllers consult with, refer to, or cooperate with other professionals and institutions to the extent needed to serve the best interests of those with whom they work. They are concerned about the ethical compliance of their colleagues' scientific and professional conduct. Forest controllers strive to contribute a portion of their professional time for little or no compensation or personal advantage.

Principle B: Fairness/Justice

Forest controllers recognize that fairness and justice entitle all persons to access to and benefit from the contributions of forest resources accordingly and in respect of Cameroon forest law and regulations such as timber (round log, sawn wood and other derivatives) during and after logging activities and to equal quality in the processes, procedures, and services being conducted by forest controllers. Forest controllers exercise reasonable judgment and take precautions to ensure that their potential biases, the boundaries of their competence, and the limitations of their expertise do not lead to or condone unjust practices.

Principle C: Integrity/Probity

Forest controllers seek to promote accuracy, honesty, and truthfulness in the science, and practice of forest control activities. In these activities forest controllers should not steal, cheat, or engage in fraud, subterfuge, or intentional misrepresentation of facts. Forest controllers strive to keep their promises and to avoid unwise or unclear commitments. In situations in which deception may be ethically justifiable to maximize benefits and minimize harm, forest controllers have a serious obligation to consider the need for, the possible consequences of, and their responsibility to correct any resulting mistrust or other harmful effects that arise from the use of such techniques.

Principle D: Accountability

Accountability is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, decisions and policies during implementation and execution of activities in a professional manner with the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences. It is frequently described as an account giving relationship between individuals. Also it is accepted in ethics that accountability implies that individuals are cognisant of, and take some responsibility for the potential impact of their ways of doing their job.

Principle E: Honesty

Honesty is being truthful with the decisions we make and the actions we take. Also honesty is our duty to understand the truth and act in a truthful manner both in our communications and in our conduct.

Principle F: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity

Forest controllers respect the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination. Forest controllers are aware that special safeguards may be necessary to protect the rights and welfare of persons or communities whose vulnerabilities impair autonomous decision making. Forest controllers are aware of and respect cultural, individual, and role differences, including those based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, and socioeconomic status, and consider these factors when working with members of such groups. Forest controllers try to eliminate the effect on their work of biases based on those factors, and they do not knowingly participate in or conduct activities of others based upon such prejudices.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

Resolving ethical issues

1. Misuse of forest controller`s work

If forest controllers learn of misuse or misrepresentation of their work, they take reasonable steps to correct or minimize the misuse or misrepresentation.

1.1 Conflict between ethics and law, regulations, or other governing legal authority

If forest controller`s ethical responsibilities conflict with law, regulations, or other governing legal authority, forest controllers should clarify the nature of the conflict, make known their commitment to the Ethics Code, and take reasonable steps to resolve the conflict consistent with the General Principles and Ethical Standards of the Code. Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights.

1.2 Conflict between ethics and organizational demands

If the demands of an organization with which forest controllers are affiliated or for whom they are working are in conflict with this Code, forest controllers should clarify the nature of the conflict, make known their commitment to the ethics aspects of the Code, and take reasonable steps to resolve the conflict consistent with the General Principles and Ethical Standards of the Code. Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights.

1.3 Informal resolution of ethical violations

When a forest controller believes that there may have been an ethical violation by another forest controller, he attempts to resolve the issue by bringing it to the attention of that individual, if an informal resolution appears appropriate and the intervention does not violate any confidentiality rights that may be involved. (See also Standards 1.02, Conflicts between ethics and law, regulations, or other governing legal authority, and 1.03, Conflicts between ethics and organizational demands.)

1.4 Reporting ethical violations

If an apparent ethical violation has substantially harmed or is likely to substantially harm a person or organization and is not appropriate for informal resolution under Standard 1.04, Informal resolution of ethical violations, or is not resolved properly in that fashion, forest controllers can take further action appropriate to the situation. Such action might include referral to state or national committees on professional ethics, or to the appropriate institutional authorities. This standard does not apply when an intervention would violate confidentiality rights or when a forest controller have been retained to review the work of another forest controller whose professional conduct is in question. (See also Standard 1.02, Conflicts between ethics and law, regulations, or other governing legal authority).

1.5 Cooperating with ethics committees

Forest controllers should cooperate in ethics investigations, proceedings, and resulting requirements. In doing so, they should address any confidentiality issues. Failure to cooperate is itself an ethics violation. However, making a request for deferment of adjudication of an ethics complaint pending the outcome of litigation does not alone constitute non-cooperation.

1.6 Improper complaints

Forest controllers should not file or encourage the filing of ethics complaints that are made with reckless disregard for or wilful ignorance of facts that would disprove the allegation.

1.7 Unfair discrimination against complainants and respondents

Forest controllers should not deny persons employment, advancement, admissions to professional or other programs, tenure, or promotion, based solely upon their having made or their being the subject of an ethics complaint. This does not preclude taking action based upon the outcome of such proceedings or considering other appropriate information.

2. Fidelity and Responsibility

2.1 Description of Responsibility

Responsibility is our duty to take ownership for the decisions we make or fail to make, the actions we take or fail to take, and the consequences that result.

2.2 Responsibility: Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community:

- 2.2.1. We make decisions and take actions based on the best interests of society, public safety, and the environment in conformity with the laws and regulations in force.
- 2.2.2. We accept only those assignments that are consistent with our background, experience, skills, and qualifications.
- 2.2.3. We fulfil the commitments that we undertake and we do what we say we will do.
- 2.2.4. When we make errors or omissions, we take ownership and make corrections promptly. When we discover errors or omissions caused by others, we communicate them to the appropriate body as soon as they are discovered. We accept accountability for any issues resulting from our errors or omissions and any resulting consequences.
- 2.2.5. We protect proprietary or confidential information that has been entrusted to us.
- 2.2.6. We uphold this Code and hold each other accountable to it.

2.3 Responsibility: Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

Regulations and Legal Requirements

- 2.3.1. We inform ourselves and uphold the policies, rules, regulations and laws that govern our work, professional, and volunteer activities.
- 2.3.2. We report unethical or illegal conduct to appropriate management and, if necessary, to those affected by the conduct.

Ethics Complaints

- 2.3.3. We bring violations of this Code to the attention of the appropriate body for resolution.
- 2.3.4. We only file ethics complaints when they are substantiated by facts.
- 2.3.5. We pursue disciplinary action against an individual who retaliates against a person raising ethics concerns.

3. Fairness / Justice

3.1. Description of Fairness

Fairness is our duty to make decisions and act impartially and objectively. Our conduct must be free from competing self-interest, prejudice, and favouritism.

3.2. Fairness: Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the global forest management community:

- 3.2.1. We demonstrate transparency in our decision-making process.
- 3.2.2. We constantly re-examine our impartiality and objectivity, taking corrective action as appropriate.
- 3.2.3. We provide equal access to information to those who are authorized to have that information.
- 3.2.4. We make opportunities equally available to qualified candidates.

3.3. Fairness: Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

Conflict of Interest Situations

- 3.3.1. We proactively and fully disclose any real or potential conflicts of interest to the appropriate stakeholders.
- 3.3.2. When we realize that we have a real or potential conflict of interest, we refrain from engaging in the decision-making process or otherwise attempting to influence outcomes, unless or until we have made full disclosure to the affected stakeholders; we have an approved mitigation plan; and we have obtained the consent of the stakeholders to proceed.

Favouritism and Discrimination

- 3.3.3. We do not hire or fire, reward or punish, or award or deny contracts based on personal considerations, including but not limited to, favouritism, nepotism, or bribery.
- 3.3.4. We do not discriminate against others based on, but not limited to, gender, race, age, religion, disability, nationality, or sexual orientation.
- 3.3.5. We apply the rules of the organization [employer (MINFOF), Independent Observer, or other groups] without favouritism or prejudice.

4. Accountability

4.1. Description of accountability

Accountability is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for our actions and decisions.

4.2. Accountability: Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community:

- 4.2.1. We assume responsibility for our actions.
- 4.2.2. We have the obligation to report on our activities.
- 4.2.3. We do what we say.
- 4.2.4. We do what we mean.
- 4.2.5. We say what we mean.

4.3. Accountability: Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

- 4.3.1. We do not give wrong accounts of our actions.
- 4.3.1. We do not say what we have not done.
- 4.3.1. We do not take responsibility for what we have not done.

5. Honesty

5.1 Description of Honesty

Honesty is our duty to understand the truth and act in a truthful manner both in our communications and in our conduct.

5.2 Honesty: Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community:

- 5.2.1. We earnestly seek to understand the truth.
- 5.2.1. We are truthful in our communications and in our conduct.
- 5.2.1. We provide accurate information in a timely manner.
- 5.2.1. We make commitments and promises, implied or explicit, in good faith.
- 5.2.1. We strive to create an environment in which others feel safe to tell the truth.
- 5.2.1. We strive not to create an environment in which others will feel safe not to tell the truth.

5.3 Honesty: Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

- 5.3.1. We do not engage in or condone behaviour that is designed to deceive others, including but not limited to, making misleading or false statements, stating half-truths, providing information out of context or withholding information that, if known, would render our statements as misleading or incomplete.
- 5.3.1. We do not engage in dishonest behaviour with the intention of personal gain or at the expense of another.

6. Integrity

6.1 Description of Integrity

Integrity is a concept of consistency of actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations and outcomes. In ethics, integrity is the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions. It is the hallmark of somebody who demonstrates sound judgements.

6.2 Integrity, Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community:

- 6.2.1. We conduct ourselves in an honest and truthful manner.
- 6.2.2. We make sure that our actions are consistent.

- 6.2.3. We set high values with the most appropriate methods.
- 6.2.4. We ensure best management principles.
- 6.2.5. We implement the best measures.
- 6.2.6. We expect the best outcomes.

6.3 Integrity, Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

- 6.3.1. We do not take wrong actions such as conducting unauthorised control for personal interest,
- 6.3.2. We do not practice poor conducts such as escorting illegally exploited forest products to evade. official control.
- 6.3.3. We do not engage in all forms of inconsistencies such as acting as an informant to defaulters
- 6.3.4. We do not apply inappropriate methods in the execution of our duties.
- 6.3.5. We do not engage in all forms of mismanagement such as the non-appropriate use of logistics support (vehicles, materials, finances etc.)
- 6.3.6. We do not undertake dishonest practices as voluntary wrong appreciation of offences to support defaulters.

7. Respect

7.1 Description of Respect

Respect is our duty to show a high regard for ourselves, others, and the resources entrusted to us. Resources entrusted to us may include people, money, reputation, the safety of others, and natural or environmental resources.

An environment of respect engenders trust, confidence, and performance excellence by fostering mutual cooperation, an environment where diverse perspectives and views are encouraged and valued.

7.2 Respect: Aspirational Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community:

- 7.2.1. We inform ourselves about the norms and customs of others and avoid engaging in behaviours they might consider disrespectful.
- 7.2.2. We listen to other`s points of view, seeking to understand them.
- 7.2.3. We approach directly those persons with whom we have a conflict or disagreement.
- 7.2.4. We conduct ourselves in a professional manner, even when it is not reciprocated.

7.3 Respect: Mandatory Standards

As practitioners in the forest management community, we require the following of ourselves and our fellow practitioners:

7.3.1. We negotiate in good faith.

7.3.2. We do not exercise the power of our expertise or position to influence the decisions or actions of others in order to benefit personally at their expense.

7.3.3. We do not act in an abusive manner toward others.

7.3.4. We respect the property rights of others.

CODE ASSESSMENT

Code assessment is the continuous process of gathering, analysing and reflecting on evidence to make informed and consistent judgements to improve future performance.

Evaluation of forest controllers towards commitment of the Code achievement

MINFOF Forest Controllers shall be evaluated towards commitment of the present Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics by the strict respect of MINFOF'S elements of Probity (Obedience, availability or obligation of devotion to service, professional reserve and discretion, impartiality and adoption of good social conduct out of office), refer to staff guide (Probity at MINFOF, Chapter 2, Section A, Page 15-19).

AND

Present Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics on Integrity, Honesty, Accountability, Fairness, Responsibility and Respect for Peoples Rights and Dignity.

Penal provisions for offenders of the Code

MINFOF Forest Controllers who are found guilty of committing the following offences including : corruption, pilfering state property, peddling influence, abuse of office, handling of stolen goods, associated fraud, favouritism, conflict of interest, misappropriation of public funds, wrongful participation in a case (defending or unjustly protecting unauthorized timber exploitation, illegal trafficking of timber) and obstruction of justice shall be considered dishonest and will face the corresponding penal sanctions such as custodial sentences, fines, legal loses and accompanied social sanctions and these includes:

- Dismissal and exclusion from all duties, posts or public offices;
- Disqualification from being juror, assessor, expert, expert juror;
- Prohibition from being tutor, curator, subrogate tutor, judicial adviser (except for family ties);
- Prohibition from wearing any decoration;
- Prohibition from owning of an institution of moral education;

As stipulated by MINFOF's reference document on probity (Probity at MINFOF, chapter 2, section B pages 20, 21 and 22).

Incentives and awards for committed forest controllers

MINFOF Forest Controllers who have substantially met the provisions of this Code shall be considered for state recognition, positive career prospects, cash benefits and intrinsic motivation as appropriately determined by MINFOF's reference document on probity (Probity at MINFOF, Chapter 2, Section C, Page 23 and accompanying texts). Shall be excluded from the above-mentioned awards and incentive if any Forest Controller is found guilty of the following:

- Failure to carry out planned missions;
- Failure to apply existing laws;
- Failure to examine required documents at control points.

Using the Code to re-engineer or reform Government or Ministries

For many organizations, the process of revising a code is an excellent time to re-engineer or reform administrative structures and processes. Code revisions can also be used to refocus the vision or mission statement of the organization, because the values in the Code often are a foundation for how people in the organization see their responsibilities.

They can also be used to define what a professional civil servant is. In many transitional countries it has never been clear who public officials worked for and what their responsibilities are. In a recent study of Eastern European countries, one scholar found a significant number of these countries used ethics code revisions as the backbone to civil service reforms.

The present Code can be adapted by other stakeholders as needed

INSERT

Ministerial text for the Code to be effective

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

.....
MINISTERE DES FORETS ET DE LA FAUNE

.....
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

.....
CABINET DU MINISTRE

.....
MINISTER'S CABINET

Décision N° _____ /D/MINFOF/CAB du _____

Rendant exécutoire le Code de Conduite et d’Ethique Professionnelle à l’utilisation des contrôleurs forestiers au Cameroun.

LE MINISTRE DES FORETS ET DE LA FAUNE

- Vu la Constitution ;
Vu la loi N°94/01 du 20 Janvier 1994 portant régime des Forêts, de la Faune et de la Pêche ;
Vu le Décret N°95/531/PM du 23 Août 1995 fixant les modalités d’application du Régime des Forêts ;
Vu le Décret N°2005/099 du 26 Avril 2005 portant organisation du Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune modifié et complété par le Décret N°2005/495 du 31 Décembre 2005 ;
Vu le Décret N°2011/408 du 09 Décembre 2011 portant organisation du Gouvernement ;
Vu le Décret N°2011/410 du 09 Décembre 2011 portant formation du Gouvernement ;
Vu le document de projet OIBT TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M) relatif «Renforcement du processus national de contrôle de l’exploitation forestière illégale et du commerce associé au Cameroun» traduction du titre original anglais «*Strenghtening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon*» ;
Vu l’Accord de Projet signé entre l’Organisation Internationale des Bois Tropicaux (OIBT), le Gouvernement du Cameroun et TRAFFIC International, le 22 mars 2010 ;
Vu les nécessités de service ;

DECIDE

Article 1^{er} : Est rendu exécutoire, pour compter de la date de signature de la présente décision, le code de conduite et d’éthique professionnelle à l’usage des contrôleurs forestiers au Cameroun par le Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune.

Article 2 : Les services centraux et déconcentrés du Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune sont chargés de l’application de la présente décision, qui sera enregistrée et communiquée partout où besoin sera.

Ampliations :

- SG/PM (ATCR)
- MINFOF/CAB/SETAT
- SG/MINFOF
- IG/MINFOF
- Toutes les directions
- Toutes les DR/MINFOF
- Tous les Syndicats
- Affichage
- Chrono

Le Ministre des Forêts et de la Faune.

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is the leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

TRAFFIC is a strategic alliance of WWF and IUCN

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