REPORT OF WORKSHOP OF THE NORTH WEST REGIONAL MEETING FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE FEDERATION OF BEE FARMERS OF CAMEROON

DATE: 17TH October 2007

ORGANIZERS: SNV/FAO

PARTICIPANTS: ACTORS IN THE BEE FARMING SECTOR

VENUE: PRESBYTERIANS CHURCH CENTER Bamenda

FACILITATOR: SAMA EMMANUEL KHAN

OCTOBER 2007
1. INTRODUCTION
This workshop was a follow up of the Cameroon Honey Marketing Forum which took place in Limbe in November 2006 in which it was resolved that bee farmers in the various Provinces were to be organised into Provincial unions. This organisation into Provincial unions was to be a prerequisite for the creation or revitalisation of the federation of bee farmers at the national level. The workshop which started at 9am had the following program:

1. Prayers
2. Introduction of participants
3. Presentation of workshop objectives
4. Presentation of FAO project and partners of the project
5. Background of the organisation of the honey actors
6. Feedback:- First NW meeting - SOWEBEFU
7. Priorities of honey sector in Cameroon
8. Coordinating bee farmers in the NW province
9. Way forward
10. Closing summary

The program was realised respecting the timing below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9AM -10.30AM</td>
<td>1ST SEQUENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30AM-10.45AM</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45AM-1PM</td>
<td>2ND SEQUENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1PM-1.45PM</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45PM-4PM</td>
<td>3RD SEQUENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4PM</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK/END OF WORKSHOP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PROCEEDINGS OF WORKSHOP
The workshop had in attendance more than 40 actors in the bee farming sector (see attendance list). Participants could be divided into three main domains: bee farming groups and cooperatives like SOWEBEFU, HONCO, Oku honey cooperative, Bambili bee farming CIG, service providers like INADES, CIPCRE, BERUDEP, ANCO and the representative of MINEPIA.
3. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP
The following were the objectives of the workshop:
1. To raise awareness among actors of the honey sector on the gap in its development created by the lack of the organisation of actors.
2. To share information and experiences on the dynamics in other regions.
3. To assist bee farmers reflect on options for divisional/provincial unions in the sector.

4. PRESENTATION OF FAO PROJECT
This presentation was done by Mr. Ndoye Ousseynou the Regional Coordinator of the FAO in charge of the project involved in the mobilisation and reinforcement of capacities of actors of small and medium enterprises of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) (See annex I)
After the presentation, there were some questions which received responses.

Q. Why is Cameroon not exporting honey, is it that enough honey is not produced in Cameroon?
A. Much honey is produced in Cameroon but there is lack of organisation in the sector to meet up with the demands of the export market

Q. Where will the technical advisers to be recruited have their offices and when are they starting work?
A. The technical adviser for the NW will have an office within the SNV building while for the SW the premises are still being looked for, but it might be in the premises of GTZ in BUEA. All the technical advisers will start work as from November 1st 2007.

Q. What are the conditions to benefit from the project?
A. The project is open to all actors in the NTFP. It is a need driven project and will collaborate with actors who express the need. The project has a horizontal rather than a vertical approach, it is an interactive project.

5. BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE HONEY ACTORS
This presentation was done by Mr. Fon Julius the SNV Advisor for Market Access. The presentation gave a summary of activities that have been carried out towards organising the bee farming sector. He presented case studies in Zambia and Ethiopia. He said in Cameroon, bee farming has been a secondary activity but that the time is now to give the sector its own identity. (See annex II).
After this presentation there were a number of issues that led to heated debates and discussions. The main point of discussion was on the reasons why the first federation of bee farmers of Cameroon failed. A number of reasons were given amongst which are:
- The creation of FEBAC was an affair of a few persons
- A top down approach was used to create FEBAC instead of a bottom up approach. This means that the federation was created and taken to the grass roots or bee farmers instead of sensitizing farmers to create structures at the divisional level, then move up to the provincial level before creating a federation at the national level.
- There was limited awareness creation on the need for a federation as is the case now.

The second preoccupation was The structure which the bee farming actors wanted the organisation to take. In order to assist the discussion, one of the senior advisors of SNV presented three models from which the actors could choose from.

MODEL 1: TRADITIONAL MODEL
After presenting the components of the various organisational models participants choose **model 1: traditional model**, as the form of organisation which will be good for the bee farming sector.
6 FEEDBACK

6.1. NORTH WEST PROVINCE
After the Limbe meeting ANCO which was designated to organise bee farmers in the NW had called a meeting of actors. During this meeting the idea of creating a provincial union was sold to the participants. At the end of this meeting a committee was put in place to move to the divisions and sensitize other bee farming actors. It was reported that this committee had up till this date not gone to any division due to the absence of finances.

6.2. SOUTH WEST PROVINCE
In the SW, the South West Bee Farmers Union(SOWEBEFU) was created after the Limbe meeting with the technical assistance of INADES Formation. The union has its articles of association and has elaborated its strategic plan of action. It was equally reported that due to the absence of finances the union is unable to realise its plan of action.

7. PRIORITIES OF HONEY SECTOR IN CAMEROON
In order to identify the priorities of the bee farming sector in Cameroon, participants were divided into four groups. Three groups made up of bee farming actors of the NW and one group of bee farming actors of the SW. The sharing of groups according to provinces was to allow participants identify priorities which were peculiar or particular to their regions.

GROUP WORK

After working in the groups for one hour the various groups made their presentations.
At the end of the presentations the priority problems identified by the three NW groups were summarised into one list of priorities as follows:

A) PRODUCTION
   - Awareness creation on the importance of the honey sector.
   - Financing of production
   - Formation of production canters
   - Pest and disease control
   - Farmers and consumer education on honey quality and prices
   - Forest regeneration with bee loving trees and catchments protection

B) PROCESSING
   - Quality control mechanism
   - Processing equipment
   - Packaging
   - Transformation of honey and other bee products
   - Training on various extraction techniques

C) MARKETING
   - Steady and organised marketing system (transportation, advertisement, unique prices)
   - Provision of marketing information
   - Linking producers to other financial institutions
   - Absence of government policy.

   NB: Capacity building is required at all levels

D) OTHER PRIORITIES
• Need for an umbrella organisation to organise and represent the honey sector. This umbrella organisation should have farmer’s representation at grass roots level.

PRESENTATION OF Bee Farming ACTORS OF THE SW

A) PRODUCTION
• Multiplication of bees in quality and quantity.
• Not enough flowering plants.
• Use of industrial chemicals.
• Insufficient technical know how of farmers from production to harvesting.
• Insufficient technical know how on hives construction.

B) PROCESSING
• Inappropriate processing equipment.
• Inappropriate processing methods.
• Inappropriate quality control and techniques
• Insufficient storage facilities
• Limited knowledge of the processing of other bee products

C) MARKETING
• No market information(price, quality, quantity and demand)
• No packaging and labelling of honey.
• No advertising.
• Transportation problems
• No differentiation of honey type.
• Regional and international marketing strategies.

D) ORGANISATION
• Legislation on the sector should be put in place
• Create a geo data base
• Institutional organisation required
• Financial sustainability
• Record keeping
8. COORDINATING BEE FARMERS IN THE NW PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION</th>
<th>FOCAL INSTITUTIONS</th>
<th>DEADLINES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mezam</td>
<td>• Light Afica</td>
<td>-The latest date for all divisional associations to be created is <strong>17th December 2007</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Paradise on Earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HONCO(leader)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyo</td>
<td>• BERUDEB( leader)</td>
<td>-The provincial union is to created as <strong>From January 2008.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MIFACIG</td>
<td>The meeting for the creation of the provincial union shall be convened by SNV when they must have received reports from the divisions indicating the organisation that has been put in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CIPCRE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bui</td>
<td>• ANCO( leader)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oku Honey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RIBA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donga Mantung</td>
<td>• ANCO (leader)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SIRDEP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livestock pastoral center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menchum</td>
<td>• ANCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WINDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BEMIX-CIG( leader)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momo</td>
<td>• ANCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngoketunjia</td>
<td>• FAP( leader)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ANCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. WAY FORWARD
Mr. Fon of SNV presented HIPC opportunities which are available to actors in the bee farming sector (see annex III).

10. CLOSING SUMMARY
At the end of the workshop participants were satisfied that the workshop objectives had been attained. The workshop ended at 4pm with a call on the focal organisations to make sure the divisional organisations are put in place on the dates agreed upon. It was agreed that the same type of information was to be carried to the divisional meetings.
ANNEX 1: PRESENTATION BY FAO COORDINATOR

Mobilisation and capacity building for small and medium size enterprises involved in production and marketing of NTFP in central Africa.

- Project funded by the European commission for the period 2007-2009.
- Project is in line with the convergences plan implemented by CONIFAC (the forestry commission of central Africa).
- Project implemented by the government of Cameroon and the DRC and by FAO, SNV, ICRAF and CIFOR.

Global objectives
Increase revenue of small and medium enterprises involved in NTFP sector, conserve NTFP resources

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
- Build the capacity of actors involved in production and commercialisation of NTFP
- Improve production and harvesting techniques
- Develop the market chain of major NTFP (access to markets, quality standards, market information systems).
- Promote a legal and institutional environment for small and medium enterprises.

KEY NTFP IN CAMEROON
- Gun arabic in North and Far North
- Honey and pronus in Northwest and South west provinces
- Bush mango in Center South provinces

FOUR LOCAL TECHNICAL ADVISERS HAVE BEEN RECRUITED TO WORK IN THE FOUR PROVINCES.

BENEFICIARIES
ALL actors involved in the NTFP chains

PROJECT IDEOLOGY
- Facilitate collaboration between different institutions eg MINFOF and ministry of small and medium enterprises and MINEPIA and small and medium enterprises
- Create a platform of actors involved in NTFP market chains (SNV already along this and will have the lead) through exchange of information, capacity building, value addition, market access, information on financial institutions

COMPARISON BETWEEN CAMEROON AND DRC HONEY
- Kenyan bee hives not used.
- Honey production lower for women
- Very high local demand
- No international export of honey to Europe
- Honey produced in agro forestry systems (honey, firewood, agriculture)
- Lack of knowledge to valorize honey residue = shoe polish, wine etc
ANNEX II. BACKGROUND TO HONEY ACTORS ORGANISATION

Need identified by Honey Marketing Study 2006
- Actors in chain could address collective needs via umbrella organisation
- role of umbrella organisation
  - Standardising technology
  - Setting and monitoring national standards for honey grades
  - Marketing opportunities/bargaining
  - Raising visibility/audibility of beekeeping sector
  - Lobbying on policy
  - Setting the agenda by actors themselves

Honey Forum Recommendations
- FEBAC a Federation that Never Was
- Provinces to constitute strong unions of bee farmers and sub-local organs
- National Federation needs strong subordinate organs supporting it.
- Some Provincial unions Emerging (Union of bee keepers in the East, SOWEBEFU, dynamics by FIDEPE in West).

What type of National Federation
- Zambian Model
  - North West Bee Products ltd (cooperative)
  - Works on the whole chain (training of bee keepers, marketing of Honey and bee products, lobby etc)
  - Represents 7,000 bee keepers;
  - Both national and export market
  - Controls over 90% of honey produced in Zambia
  - Exports 250 tons of honey annually

- Ethiopian Model
  - National Body = Ethiopian Honey and bees wax producers and exporters association.
  - Producers and traders work together.
  - A strong lobby force for development of sector and bargaining prices for products.
  - Both producers and traders work together in the search for markets for produce (RMP)

Lessons
- National Umbrella organisations are action oriented.
- Above models are economically self-sustaining in the long run after initial support.
- Actors in bee keeping sector take informed decisions. (eg to increase production)

Dynamics in Cameroon Honey Chain
- Towards the export market opportunity
  - Union of potential exporters forming at national level.
– Request to MINEPIA for assistance in setting up a residue monitoring plan for Cameroon;
– Collection of honey samples from regions with potential to export to be undertaken in the months ahead.

- Producer groupings to form alliances with marketers.

What future for Bee keeping sector in NW?
The HIPC Initiative is a comprehensive approach to debt reduction for heavily indebted poor countries pursuing IMF- and World Bank-supported adjustment and reform programs. To date, debt reduction packages have been approved for 29 countries, 25 of them in Africa, providing $35 billion (net present value terms) in debt-service relief over time.

What is the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative?

The HIPC Initiative was first launched in 1996 by the IMF and World Bank, with the aim of ensuring that no poor country faces a debt burden it cannot manage. The Initiative entails coordinated action by the international financial community, including multilateral organizations and governments, to reduce to sustainable levels the external debt burdens of the most heavily indebted poor countries. Following a comprehensive review in September 1999, a number of modifications were approved to provide faster, deeper and broader debt relief and to strengthen the links between debt relief, poverty reduction and social policies. In 2005, in the context of accelerating progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, the HIPC Initiative has been supplemented by the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The MDRI allows for 100 percent debt relief by three multilateral institutions—the IMF, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, and the African Development Fund (AfDF)—for countries completing the HIPC process.

Yet the HIPC Initiative, even supplemented by the MDRI, is not a panacea. Even if all of the external debts of these countries were forgiven, most would still depend on significant levels of concessional external assistance, since their receipts of such assistance have been much larger than their debt-service payments for many years.

How the HIPC Initiative works

To be considered for HIPC Initiative assistance, a country must: (1) face an unsustainable debt burden, beyond traditionally available debt-relief mechanisms; (2) establish a track record of reform and sound policies through IMF- and World Bank-supported programs; and (3) have developed a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) through a broad-based participatory process (an interim strategy is sufficient to begin the process).

The first step is to carry out a debt sustainability analysis to determine the country's debt relief needs. If a country's external debt ratio after traditional debt relief mechanisms is above a threshold for the value of debt to exports, or to fiscal revenues, it qualifies for assistance under the Initiative. Once a
country has made sufficient progress in meeting the criteria for debt relief, the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank formally decide on a country's eligibility, and the international community commits to reducing debt to the sustainability threshold. This is called the decision point. Once a country reaches its decision point, it may immediately begin receiving interim relief on its debt service falling due. In order to receive the full and irrevocable reduction in debt available under the HIPC Initiative, however, the country must establish a further track record of good performance under IMF- and World Bank-supported programs. The length of this second period depends on (i) the satisfactory implementation of key policy reforms agreed at the decision point, (ii) the maintenance of macroeconomic stability, and (iii) the adoption and implementation for at least one year of the PRSP. Once a country has met these criteria, it can reach its completion point, at which time lenders are expected to provide the full relief committed at the decision point.

**How the HIPC Initiative is financed**

The total cost of providing assistance to the 29 countries that have reached the decision point and the 11 countries potentially eligible for debt relief under the enhanced HIPC Initiative is estimated to be about $61 billion in 2004 net present value terms. A little over half of this will be provided by bilateral creditors, and the rest will come from multilateral lenders. The IMF's share of the cost is financed primarily by the investment income on the net proceeds from off-market gold sales in 1999 that were deposited to the IMF's PRGF-HIPC Trust. Additional contributions to this trust have been provided by member countries.

**How countries have benefited from the HIPC Initiative**

For the 29 countries for whom packages have already been approved, debt service falling due between 1998 and 2004 on average has dropped by more than half in relation to both exports and government revenue. Yet for debt reduction to have a tangible impact on poverty, the additional resources need to be targeted at the poor. Before the HIPC Initiative, eligible countries were, on average, spending slightly more on debt service than on health and education combined. Now, under their recent IMF- and World Bank-supported programs, these countries have increased markedly their expenditures on health, education and other social services and, on average, such spending is now almost four times the amount of debt service payments.

While country-by-country data demonstrate that these countries are seeing clear gains, it has taken time and effort to ensure that money is redirected to aid the poor in ways that most reduce poverty. And difficult problems remain. For example, in war-ravaged Rwanda and Ethiopia, pressing reconstruction needs may mean large new loans at the same time that old debt is being reduced.

Difficult problems also remain in HIPCs that have not yet been able to reach their decision points. Some of these countries are plagued by uneven policy records or poor governance, which in turn may be caused by serious problems
such as civil conflict. Some others, have debts too large to write off given current funding for the Initiative. This is true, for example, in Liberia and Sudan, which are both afflicted by civil conflict. In late 2004, the IMF and the World Bank agreed to extend for an additional two years, to end-2006, the deadline—known as the “sunset clause”—for remaining HIPCs to adopt an IMF- or World Bank - supported program of adjustment and reform that would allow their consideration for debt relief under the enhanced HIPC Initiative. An April 2006 report entitled "HIPC-List of Ring-Fenced Countries that Meet The Income and Indebtedness Criteria at End-2004" reviews the status of these countries toward qualifying for debt relief and presents cost estimates of debt relief.

Maintaining a sustainable debt position while seeking the additional financing needed to make progress towards the MDGs remains a serious challenge for countries, even after debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. None of these are easy problems. But the IMF and World Bank are looking for solutions, with poverty reduction as the central focus.
## ANNEXE 4

List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barnabas Bonu</td>
<td>Bambui Beekeeping club</td>
<td>77471095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Niveh Tamukum Jeremiah</td>
<td>Bambui Bee Club</td>
<td>77808834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nyinchuo Jerome Tosam</td>
<td>Mbuemi Mixed farming CIG</td>
<td>99394063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ndim Albert Waingeh</td>
<td>WAP-Boyo</td>
<td>77684474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yem Peter</td>
<td>Tocham Bee farmers</td>
<td>99394063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fonjia Ernest Aroke</td>
<td>Light Africa/ ZASOCIG</td>
<td>77859923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Foncham Peter Fomusoh</td>
<td>HONCO Bee farmers</td>
<td>77847861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kinyuy John Wirbe</td>
<td>HONCO Bee farmers</td>
<td>77299715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tabe Susan</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>77727545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Keju Manfred Nso</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>75011884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Louis Nkembi</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>99122904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Efang Bernard</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>77458769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Musongong Josephine</td>
<td>Paradise on Earth</td>
<td>77148969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Litika Collins Yenika</td>
<td>Sharon farmers group Kumbo</td>
<td>74518124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ebong Michael</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>77827249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Emerencia Manka</td>
<td>WHINCONET</td>
<td>77470782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Eric Fru Zama</td>
<td>SIRDEP</td>
<td>77005747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Konmogne Gilbert</td>
<td>MINEPIA</td>
<td>77767870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ebnotarh William</td>
<td>SOWBEFU</td>
<td>77877249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tangem Elvis Paul</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>99410711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Schill Maurice</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>22202772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ingram Verina</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>99417397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Oussynou Ndoye</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>99906974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nzoda Gilles</td>
<td>CIPCRE</td>
<td>99604790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Njoya moses</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77185948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ful Joy</td>
<td>The Farmers Voice</td>
<td>77971751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tambam Beri B</td>
<td>Light Africa</td>
<td>75727155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Abam Clement</td>
<td>HONCO</td>
<td>74574489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Lemnsah Andrew</td>
<td>FASA Uni Dschang</td>
<td>74574489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kunka Clement</td>
<td>All Lives Bambili</td>
<td>77203058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fotibui Nicholas</td>
<td>Try and See</td>
<td>77880397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mzeka Paul</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77715051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ngala Augustine</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77801955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lukong Heribert</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77827625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Tinyu Cyprien</td>
<td>WHINCONET</td>
<td>77501450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Jude Zenabum</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77185700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Mary Chumbom</td>
<td>ANCO</td>
<td>77617119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Kuh Emmanuel</td>
<td>MIFACIG</td>
<td>77915404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Mac Etienne</td>
<td>L.A. Communication</td>
<td>77890477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Nicholas Kum</td>
<td>BEMCIG Wum</td>
<td>77470508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Ngwainmbi Simon</td>
<td>BERUDEP</td>
<td>77601407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Jaff Francis</td>
<td>FAP Ndop</td>
<td>77839843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Neba Ephraim Shu</td>
<td>Bafut</td>
<td>77196255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Kangong George</td>
<td>RIBA Kumbo</td>
<td>77949990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Sama E. Khan</td>
<td>INADES</td>
<td>77500865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Fon Julius</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>96630615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fusi Maurine</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>77596668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>