

The **AfDB** and **Cameroon** 40 Years of Partnership



African Development Bank

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President of the African Development
Bank Group

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Message from Donald Kaberuka President of the African Development Bank Group



The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group has, for nearly 38 years, maintained cooperation ties with Cameroon with a view to promoting development. The Bank therefore continues to be Cameroon's strategic partner. We have made major investments in the country, following the strategic thrust of the Cameroon government

agenda, as well as the Bank's strategic intervention plans. Since starting operations in Cameroon in 1972 up to February 2010, the Bank has, apart from multinational projects, approved a total of 71 operations for a total net commitment of UA 819 million (Gross commitment of UA 944 million). ADB and ADF resources account for 53.46% and 46.54% of the net commitments, respectively. In addition, given the importance and volume of its activities, the Bank decided to open a regional office in Yaounde, the nation's capital, in 2007, covering not only Cameroon, but also the Central African Republic.

Prior Bank Group strategies in Cameroon contributed to the country's attainment of the HIPC initiative completion point in 2006, and the continuation of reforms relating to public expenditure management, corruption control, consolidation of the rule of law and structural reforms. Bank intervention also helped in creating the conditions for improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as the expansion of the country's road network to enhance regional integration and strengthen Cameroon's position as a business hub in the sub-region.

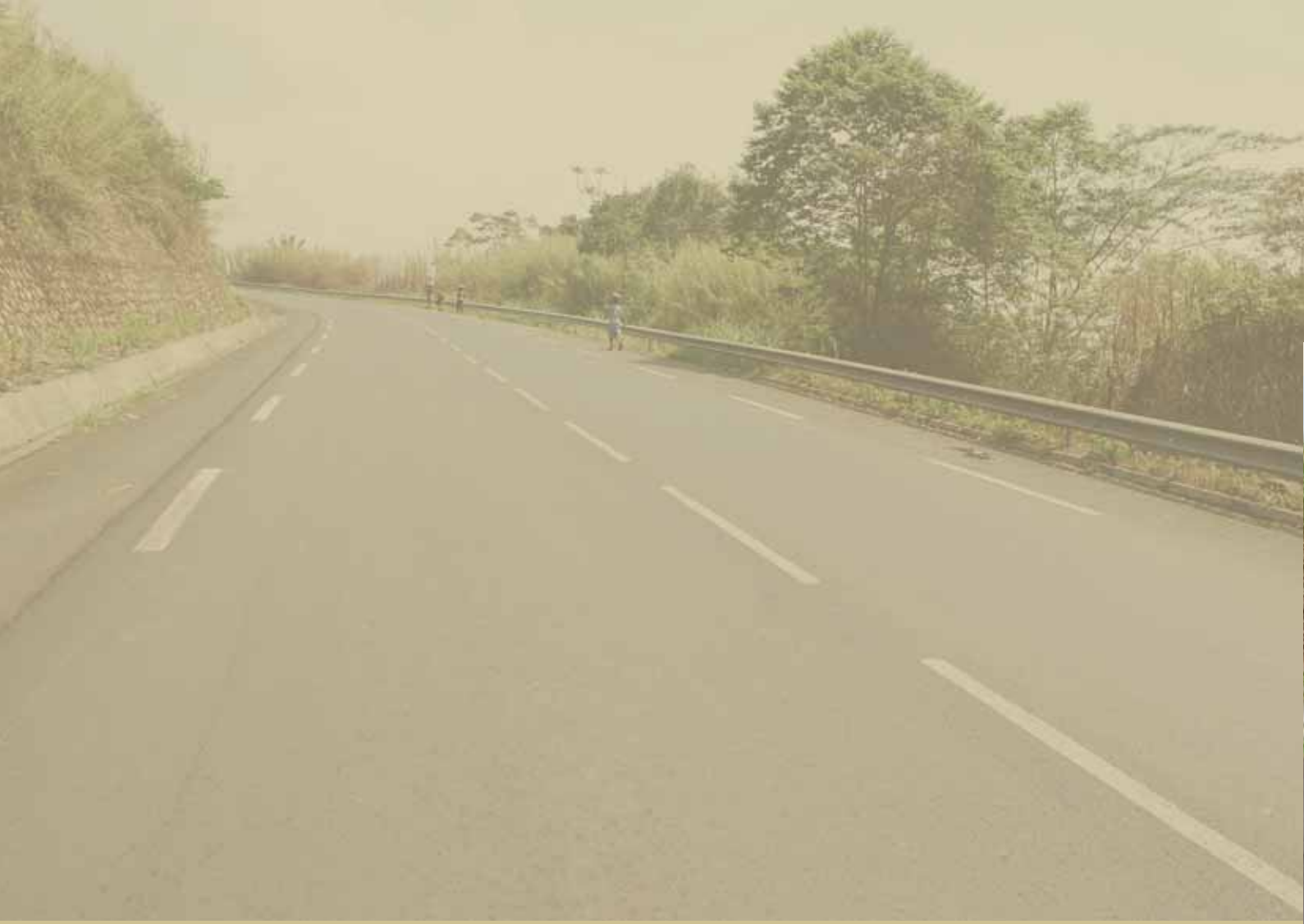
The Bank's new strategy in Cameroon for the 2010-2014 period seeks to consolidate its achievements and it focuses on two priority areas, namely; building the country's strategic management capacity for public service delivery and improving the business environment, as well as strengthening Cameroon's strategic position in Central Africa.

Reforms and actions planned under the Bank's strategy will foster inclusive growth to diversify the country's economy and impact job creation, which is one of the main objectives of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP).

At the sub-regional level, the Bank plays and will continue to play a key role. In this regard, it will be noted that 29 multinational projects for the Central African sub-region are included in the NEPAD Short Term Action Plan (STAP) which is being monitored by the Bank. Some examples of such projects, already approved by the Bank, are the transport facilitation programmes concerning the Douala-Bangui and Douala-N'Djamena corridors as well as the Bamenda-Mamfe-Ekok-Enugu corridor which will link Cameroon with Nigeria and, more recently, the Ketta-Djoum road which is a section of the Ouesso-Sangmelima road. The Bank has also made significant efforts in the protection of Congo Basin forests, the rehabilitation of the productive capacities of the Lake Chad basin and the management of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (CICOS) basin resources. Lastly, the Bank is managing the important Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) which finances conservation and climate adaptation projects. We have no doubt that our institution's contribution to the construction of long-lasting road links between the various capital cities of the sub-region and the completion of the missing links in the various corridors, as well as environmental protection will make it possible to tap the immense potential of the sub-region, revive socioeconomic activities and achieve sustainable development.

Lastly, I would, once more, like to express my profound gratitude to His Excellency Paul Biya, the government and people of Cameroon for their constant support to the Bank and its staff. The African Development Bank Group will remain at the disposal of Cameroonian authorities and it will lend support to efforts at realizing President Paul Biya's Vision of Cameroon as an emerging, democratic and united country by the year 2035.

Donald Kaberuka



Chapter 1

African Development Bank Group



On 4 August 1963, 23, (twenty-three) African governments signed the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Khartoum (Sudan). Eight other countries ratified the Agreement in December of the same year. On 10 September 1964, the Agreement entered into force when 20 member countries subscribed to 65% of the capital stock which then stood at US\$ 250 million. The inaugural Board of Governors meeting was held from 4 to 7 November 1964 in Lagos (Nigeria). The Bank began operations on 1 July 1966 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

The African Development Bank Group comprises the African Development Bank (AfDB) and two concessional windows: the African Development Fund (ADF) established in 1972; and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) in 1976.

The AfDB was established to mobilize resources for financing operations, so as to promote the economic development and social progress of its regional member countries (RMCs). Its Headquarters is in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), but at present, it carries out operations from its Temporary Relocation Agency (TRA) in Tunis (Tunisia), due to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Bank Group's achievements over the years have enhanced its image and generated renewed confidence in the institution, as demonstrated by the Triple A rating of the Bank from major international rating agencies.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1967 up to the end of 2008, the AfDB Group has awarded to regional member countries a total of 3,232 loans and grants, amounting to UA 43.3 billion, equivalent to US\$ 66.6 billion. As at 31 December 2008, the Bank Group's authorized capital was UA 21.87 billion. The subscribed capital totaled UA 21.64 billion, representing US\$ 22.3 billion, after the Fifth General Capital Increase of 200% in 1987.

The eleventh replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-XI) totaling a record US\$ 8.9 billion, has greatly increased the volume of resources available for low-income member countries.

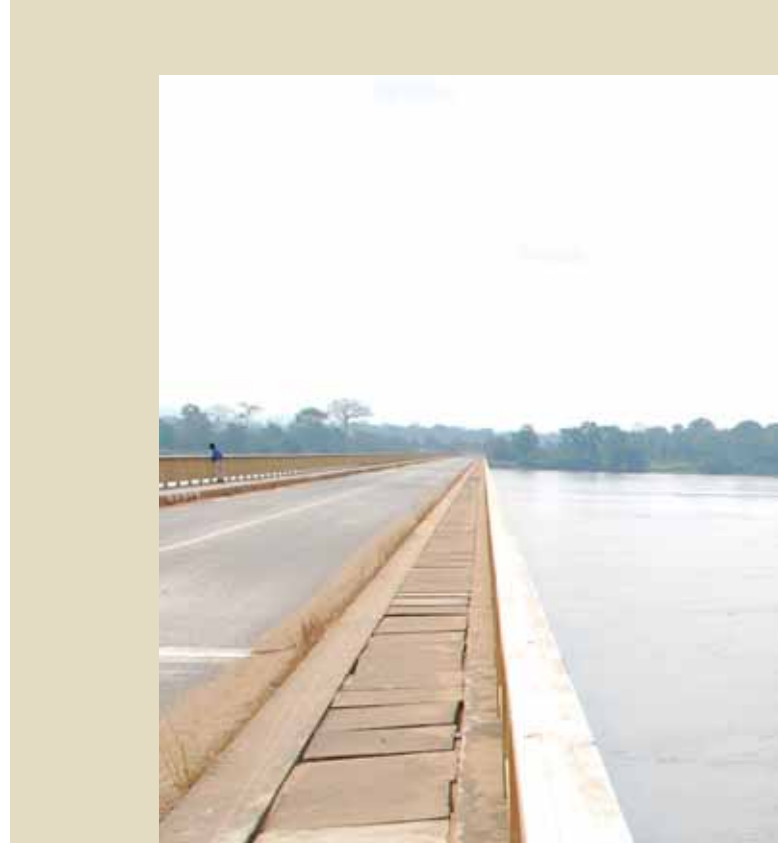
AfDB resources are derived from capital subscriptions by member countries, borrowings from the international financial markets, as well as income generated from loans.

The Bank Group comprises 53 African countries (regional member countries) and 24 non-African countries (non-regional member countries). The latter started to join the AfDB in May 1982 following the decision of the Board of Governors to open up the institution's capital

to non-African participation. This decision has proved very positive, in terms of membership and capital structure. Indeed, the AfDB's capital increased from US\$ 2.9 billion in 1982 to US\$ 22.3 billion, following a 200% Fourth General Capital Increase concluded in Cairo Egypt, in June 1987. However, a non-regional member country must first be an ADF member before joining the AfDB. Turkey is finalizing the instruments of accession to become an ADB Group member.

As at 31 December 2008, the number of the Bank's regular staff totaled 1,445, including six Vice-Presidents, thirty Directors, six Unit Heads, 55 Division Managers, 850 professionals and 595 general service staff members. Men accounted for 64.4% of the Bank's staff as against 35.6% for women.

The African Development Bank Group is headed by Donald Kaberuka. Prior to his election as the seventh President of the ADB in September 2005 in Tunis for a five-year renewable term, Mr. Kaberuka served as Minister of Finance of Rwanda.





Louis Paul MOTAZE

Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development



It is with great pleasure and joy that I, in my capacity as the Governor, am receiving the African Development Bank initiative to dedicate a special coverage on Cameroon. This great initiative comes at an auspicious moment when my country is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its independence.

For close to three decades, the Bank has been financing projects in various sectors of Cameroon's economy - agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, support to reforms, private sector development, etc.

Today, I am pleased with the efforts undertaken by the government with support from the Bank to finance programmes and projects and the adoption of public finance reforms in order to improve the people's living conditions. This is also true of the Bank's intervention strategy in Cameroon for the 2010-2014 period which was approved in November 2009.

The strategy, which revolves around two pillars, namely; the strengthening of governance with a view to improving the State's strategic management and infrastructure development,

converges in many ways with government priorities contained in its 2010-2020 Growth and Employment Strategy Document which has just been released and which serves as a foundation for the 2035 forecast, a timeframe within which our country looks to become an emerging country.

I am convinced that the convergence and relevance of the strategic choices made by the Bank and government bode well for the future and this will confirm the Bank as a partner of choice that is capable of attracting potential public and private investors in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

While reiterating our appreciation of the quality cooperation between Cameroon and the African Development Bank which this brochure extols, allow me to assure you that my country will spare no efforts when it comes to providing the Bank with the necessary support that will enable it to fully play its role as the continent's premier development finance institution.

Allow me to seize this opportunity to express, on behalf of the government, the gratitude of the president and people of Cameroon to the Bank for its increasing support to our development efforts.

Louis Paul MOTAZE



Chapter 2

Presentation of Cameroon

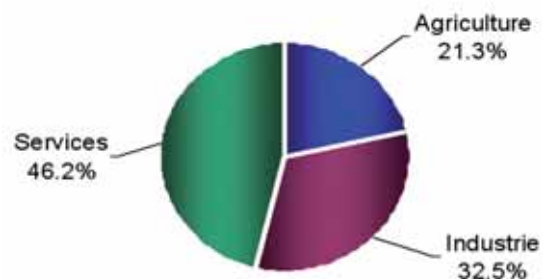


Situated in the crook of the Gulf of Guinea and with a surface area of 475 442 km², the Republic of Cameroon is bounded to the north-west by Nigeria, to the north by Chad, to the east by the Central African Republic and to the south by Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. In terms of vegetation, Cameroon is a microcosm of intertropical Africa with dense rain forests in the south, savannah in the centre, steppes in the north and mountain forests and prairies. The country experiences three types of climate, namely; equatorial climate in the south, tropical climate in the centre and sahelian climate in the north. Cameroon's population of over 19 million is a mosaic of over 250 ethnic groups, with a growth rate of 2.8% per annum. The country is divided into 10 regions, comprising eight French-speaking and two English-speaking regions.

Regional integration and trade: Cameroon's geographical position makes it a transit zone, giving it a comparative advantage in the sub-region. It plays a significant role in the management and conservation of Central Africa's forest ecosystems. Cameroon is the country with the highest trade links with other CEMAC countries, although Nigeria continues to be its main trading partner on the continent. It accounts for nearly 40% of the GDP of CEMAC, whose member countries have a common trade policy based on a common external tariff (CET). Over the past five years, Cameroon has met all the CEMAC convergence criteria, except for the one relating to inflation.

Economic situation

Over the last five years, growth has been strongly driven by the oil and agricultural (timber, banana, cocoa, coffee, cotton and rubber) sectors which account for 50% and 25% of exports, respectively. On the demand side, consumption has accounted for nearly 80.3% of GDP and investment, 16.9%. On the supply side, the



primary sector, whose value added is on the rise, employs 60% of the workforce and accounts for 21% of GDP. Growth in this sector is however hampered by poor quality and inadequate rural infrastructure, constraints in the financing of production, but also the fact that production zones are cut off from consumption centres. In the secondary sector, whose value added accounts for 33% of GDP, the downward trend

¹ The convergence criteria are (i) the basic budget balance as a ratio of the gross domestic product (GDP) which has to be positive or zero, (ii) the annual inflation rate which has to be lower than 3%, (iii) the public debt (domestic and external) ratio which must not exceed 70% of GDP, and (iv) non-accumulation by the State of internal and external arrears on routine management.

in activities has persisted, owing to the depletion of some oil wells, the low competitiveness of agro-industries and the saturation of the electric energy supply capacity. An increase in the value added of this sector will require, not only significant stepping up of basic infrastructure, but also a marked enhancement of the business environment. The tertiary sector, which accounts for 46% of GDP, continues to grow at the rate of 6% on average, thanks to the growth in mobile telephony and the transport sub-sector.

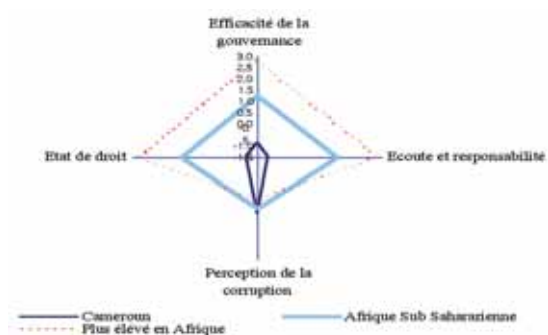


Macroeconomic management: In 2003, Cameroon adopted a poverty reduction strategy (PRS), whose implementation was supported by the international community. The results obtained in terms of improved quality of the macroeconomic framework enabled Cameroon to reach the HIPC Initiative decision and completion points in 2004 and 2006 respectively, increase the level of public investment in priority sectors identified in the PRSP and undertake structural reforms, notably in the public utility sectors.

Most of the government's programme was implemented in the sequences outlined by the PRSP, which enabled it to complete the six IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) reviews (July 2005-June 2008) and receive the support of other development partners in the implementation of its poverty reduction strategy. Regarding structural reform, privatization was carried out with regard to electricity, tea production, the Douala Container Terminal, the railway system, and more recently, the water sector. The process is expected to continue.

Governance

The government has initiated far-reaching reforms to improve governance, although there are still major obstacles to the efforts at ensuring transparency, checking corruption, as well as enhancing the business environment and accountability. With regard to transparency and accountability, reforms were centred on budget implementation and control, administrative and judicial systems and anti-corruption measures. Law No. 2007/006 of 26 December 2007 relating to the state's fiscal regime was passed and its implementation will help to increase credit managers' accountability and reduce the time taken to execute public expenditure. With the support of development partners, the government is currently implementing a public finance modernization plan. This plan stems from the internal and external diagnoses conducted by the public administration and also through the



² It is ranked 141st out of 180 countries by Transparency International.

Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) approved in 2008. The other key factors contributing to enhanced transparency include (i) publishing oil data within the framework of the EITI (2001-2005), (ii) timely production of audited finance bills following the establishment of the Audit Bench in 2005, (iii) ongoing revision of the government procurement code to bring it in line with internationally accepted standards, (iv) efforts to combat money laundering through the National Agency for Financial Investigation (ANIF), and (v) reorganizing the judicial system.

However, it should be noted that actions to reduce expenditure execution time and to generalize MTEFs are ongoing. Weaknesses relating to the public expenditure management system explain, to a large extent, the country's low absorption capacity and also hamper the



execution of externally-funded public investments. The fight against corruption, a scourge that is still rife, is being pursued through "Operation Sparrow Hawk" which allows judicial proceedings to be instituted against some senior state officials. The National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC), whose missions were reviewed in March 2006, is expected to play a more important role in fighting corruption. Lastly, with regard to the participation of the population in public affairs, Cameroon has several laws which have established freedom of expression and

association as well as the right to strike. The annual monitoring reports for the first PRSP were prepared and examined in a participatory manner with the involvement of members of the private sector and civil society. However, the capacities of the civil society, private sector players and Members of Parliament need to be strengthened in order to ensure more responsible participation that enables them to be proposal-making forces.

Business environment and competitiveness

Although the government has made remarkable progress in facilitating trade by creating a One-Stop Shop, promoting transparency in the the mining sector and improving the functioning of the judicial system, the business environment is still not conducive to economic activity. The "Doing Business 2009" report ranks Cameroon 169th out of 181 economies in terms the overall ease of doing business, and 32nd of the the sub-Saharan African 46 countries. Cameroon recorded its most satisfactory performance under the closing of business indicator, for which it ranked 95th. Of the 16 OHADA member countries, Cameroon is ranked 7th in terms of the overall ease of doing business. An



assessment of these indicators confirms the urgency of pursuing reforms to improve the private sector environment.

³ According to Transparency International, nearly 79% of Cameroonians claim to have bribed somebody to obtain a public service.

⁴ Cameroon features in the last quartile in six domains: trans-border trade (137), transfer of ownership (138), issuance of building permits (154), business development (171), payment of taxes and levies (171) contract performance (172).

Environment and climate change

Cameroon is endowed with extremely diverse ecosystems. The country is a signatory to many international conventions on the environment, notably the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (1997), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2004). Cameroon's biodiversity and biological resources have been under intense pressure: 27.5% of its forests have been degraded; its 0.9% annual deforestation rate is the highest in Africa and the area of arable land per capita is decreasing continuously. Cameroon has adopted a National Desertification Control Action Plan which highlights the vulnerability of coastal and semi-arid (sahelian) zones to climate change. Under the GESP, the government intends to implement a number of actions aimed at developing and regenerating permanent forest estate as well as forest and wildlife resource improvement, increased soil fertility, water resource conservation, pasture protection, biodiversity conservation, etc. In addition, Congo basin countries are coming together to harmonize their climate policy, hence the crafting and implementation of the Convergence Plan of the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC).

Strengths and opportunities

Cameroon is a country endowed with enormous potential and in which nearly 90% of African ecosystems are found. The country is rich in natural, agricultural (cocoa, coffee, banana, tobacco, cotton), forest (22 million hectares of forest with over 70 timber species), water and mining resources. These assets could be developed at the sub-regional level. This country's foremost opportunity lies in its geographical position which makes it a transit zone, securing it a comparative advantage in the sub-region. It shares boundaries with six countries and its geographical position makes it indispensable to the two neighbouring landlocked countries, Chad and the Central African Republic. This opportunity arising from its geographical position could "make



Cameroon a trade hub in the Central African sub-region", thanks to an "integrated and efficient transport network that covers the entire national territory and is clearly open to neighbouring countries".

In the energy sector, Cameroon is blessed with huge potential, both hydroelectric (2nd in Africa after the Democratic Republic of Congo) and gas, with, respectively, 20 GW economically exploitable, of which less than 5% has been developed, and confirmed gas reserves estimated at 110 billion m³ still unexploited. The country also has renewable energy sources, with a vast forest cover south of the Adamawa giving it enormous potential in fuel wood, the primary household energy resource, particularly in rural areas. The usable waste wood potential is estimated at 1 million m³ per annum. Average insolation varies between 6 kWh/day/m² for the northern part of the country, which receives regular sunshine, and 4 kWh/day/m² for the southern part, which is more humid. This is sufficient solar energy potential to develop energy



uses. The oil resources, though their production is declining, account for nearly one-third of government revenues. The country also has a largely under-exploited mining sector (iron ore, rutile, bauxite, tin oxide, gold and diamond). Cameroon could become a tourist destination in view of its cultural past and the diversity of its landscape, provided efforts are made to secure its positioning on the main tourism markets.

The rural sector has significant potential, including (i) great climate diversity; (ii) the naturally fertile soils; (iii) vast expanses of farmland, forests and abundant water resources; (iv) a natural setting conducive to a variety of agricultural and pastoral practices; (v) a youthful and dynamic population; and (vi) outlets for produce in neighbouring towns and countries. The pursuit of all these opportunities is hampered, not only by a poor road and air transport network which does not yet help to link production zones to consumption zones, but also by quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of energy supply for industrial processing needs. In the final analysis, the sectors with a high growth potential and which require increased investment are without doubt the basic infrastructure sectors.





Chapter 3

AfDB-Cameroon Cooperation

Introduction

From the start of its operations in Cameroon in 1972 up to 10 February 2010, the Bank Group has approved 71 (seventy-one) operations, 55 (fifty-five) of which have been fully completed. The operations approved represent total net commitments of nearly UA 819 million (CFAF



597.85 billion), comprising 53.46% ADF loans and 46.54% ADF grants. Out of these total net commitments, the Bank financed projects in Cameroon's private sector to the tune of UA 63.6 million, including projects in industrial fishing, logging and the manufacture of fertilizers.

As at 10 February 2010, the portfolio of ongoing country projects comprised 16 operations for total net commitments of UA 318.33 million or CFAF 232.372 billion, comprising 3 (three) projects in the agricultural sector, 2 (two) in the transport sector, 2 (two) in the public utilities sector, 3 (three) in the social sector, 3 (three) in the multisector and 3 (three) in the private sector. The disbursement rate for ongoing projects is 40%.

The Bank's portfolio in Cameroon has been implemented in a context characterized by the stepping up of the anti-corruption drive. At the economic level, growth has been strongly driven by the oil and agriculture sectors, which account for nearly 50% and 25% of export earnings, respectively. The global financial crisis led to a widening of the budget deficit and Cameroon's growth prospects had to be reviewed, although the effects of the crisis were contained in 2009.

The Bank contributed to training by organizing various training sessions on rules of procedure for the procurement of goods and services, disbursement and financial management and auditing. The regular conduct of quarterly operations reviews supported by the Bank contributed to the smooth implementation of portfolio projects. The prize instituted in 2010 for the best project with an impact on poverty reduction should result in competition to guarantee a greater impact on beneficiaries.

Dialogue on the portfolio has improved remarkably since the opening of the Cameroon Regional Office. Each Bank mission team (preparation, appraisal, start-up, supervision, mid-term review) systematically meets with representatives of the Multi-Donor Committee (MDC), which is an apt framework for coordination with development partners in accordance with the Paris Declaration.

Bank strategy for the period 2010-2014

The domains chosen by the Bank reflect the country's opportunities and constraints. They address government concerns and priorities, are based on lessons learnt from the implementation of the 2005-2009 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and equally reflect the Bank's operational priorities. In consultation with the government, the Bank has therefore decided on the following two pillars:

- (i) Strengthening governance in order to improve the strategic management of the State and;
- (ii) Infrastructure development.

⁵ UA 1 = CFAF 729.975 in February 2010

These pillars are consistent with the goals of the country's Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), especially those contributing to greater impact in terms of a sustainable increase in output, and to strengthening poverty reduction activities. Furthermore, reform operations and actions contained in the Bank's strategy will boost inclusive growth for the diversification of the country's economy and thus create an impact in terms of job creation, one of the main objectives of the GESP.



Strategic objectives

Pillar 1: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE IN ORDER TO IMPROVE STATE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY:

the overall objective of this pillar is to strengthen the capacities of the State as facilitator and regulator of economic and social activity to achieve (i) transparent and efficient management of public finances, (ii) an improved business environment, and (iii) modernization of lands and surveys. The Bank's planned support under this pillar will help consolidate the results obtained in the implementation of the National Governance Programme (NGP) . This pillar plugs into the GESP thrust on Governance.

Pillar 2: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

The Bank's intervention will help strengthen basic infrastructure necessary to develop the private sector and improve living conditions. The Bank will consolidate the results obtained with regard to (i) the construction of roads to densify the domestic road network and link Cameroon to the other countries of the sub-region, in order to enhance regional integration, (ii) opening up agricultural zones to allow the population access to markets and basic social services, (iii) improved access to electricity in urban and rural areas, and (iv) support to the government's drinking water supply and sanitation policy. This pillar is in line with the GESP thrusts on growth and employment promotion.

⁶ The implementation of this programme was regularly supported by the Bank



C a m e r o o n



Chapter 4

Review of Operations by sector

Introduction

Since commencing operations in Cameroon in 1972 right up February 10, 2010, the Bank Group has approved seventy-one (71) operations, including fifty-five (55) which have been completed. All the projects approved represent a net cumulative commitment of UA 819 million (CFAF 597.85 billion), including 53.46 % as ADF loans and 46.54% as ADF grants. Among these commitments, the Bank has financed projects in Cameroon's private sector for UA63.6 million, including industrial fishing, forestry and fertilizer manufacturing.

4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Cameroon is one of the most diversified countries in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of agro-ecology, stretching from a semi-arid sudan-sahelian zone in the far north to tropical rain forest zones in the centre, south and east regions. About 44.5% of the country's total population live in rural areas. Most rural households (97 %) are engaged in crop production and 72% combine stock rearing with farming. Peasant farming accounts for 40% of export crop production and 72% of food crops and employs about 60% of the active population. The primary sector is the mainstay of Cameroon's economy. Primary sector exports account for about 55% of non-oil export earnings. The sector's GDP was estimated to be a little over 20.4% of the PIB in 2006, with the large domination of crop and forest products.

The Bank has implemented 17 operations in the sector for a total net commitment of UA 114.59 million (CFAF 83.65 billion). These operations helped to step up poverty reduction efforts, with emphasis on the development of various forestry sector activities, integrated rural development, poultry sector, promotion of SMEs and micro-credit, research, stock farming, strengthening food security and the fisheries sector. On the whole, the actions seek to develop basic socioeconomic infrastructure, improve agricultural output, promote income-generating activities, strengthen the capacities of stakeholders and promote micro-credit.

Recent AfDB operations have helped build the capacities of the various stakeholders, especially those of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD). Some representatives of socio-professional organizations have also been trained. Women's Access to micro-credit and training has improved their living conditions and strengthened their autonomy. The development of basic socioeconomic infrastructure helped improve the living conditions of the population, with the opening of access roads, increase in the number of schools, access to drinking water and reduction of post-harvest losses.



Rural Family Income Improvement Programme in the Northern Provinces (PARFAR)

The programme is financed on a UA 14 million ADF loan approved on 28 June 2001. The programme's sector objective is to help poverty reduction efforts in rural areas. More specifically, the programme seeks to promote household food security and, by promoting self-reliance activities, improve the socioeconomic situation of poor rural populations, in particular, women in the northern regions of Cameroon, namely; the

Far-North, North and Adamawa Regions. The programme comprises the following components: (i) Seed production; (ii) Support to women's economic activities and sensitization on HIV/AIDS; (iii) Rural infrastructure and environmental protection activities; and (iv) Programme coordination and management.

PARFAR has had a noticeable impact in the northern regions of the country (Adamawa, North and Far-North Regions). Indeed, the production and distribution of certified seeds led to a 30% increase in farm yields, which resulted in surplus food production, estimated at nearly 60,000 tonnes of grain and generated about CFAF 5.5 to 6 billion in additional income. In addition, the 7,000 rural dwellers, 59% of whom are women, who benefited from micro-credit, witnessed a 15% to 30% increase in their direct income, depending on the activity they engaged in. Lastly, the development of basic socioeconomic infrastructure has led to a significant improvement in living conditions for the populations, particularly in terms of drinking water, sanitation, education and health.

Rumpi Participatory Rural Development Support Project

The project received a UA 15 million ADF loan and a UA 1.5 million ADF grant approved on 13 May 2003. The overall sectoral objective of the project is to contribute to poverty alleviation among poor rural households in the Rumpi area. The specific objective of the project is to sustainably increase the incomes of smallholders in the project area. The project comprises the following components: (i) capacity building; (ii) improving agricultural production and productivity; (iii) supporting access to the market and local initiatives; and (iv) project management.

The project had a significant impact in the South-West Region of Cameroon, both in terms of food security and the well-being of the populations. Indeed, as a result of selected maize and cassava seeds distributed to farmers, farm yields have increased by 25% on average, thus generating about CFAF 1.5 billion in additional income in two farming seasons. In some divisions, the levels of beneficiary incomes have risen significantly by

nearly 40%. Similarly, the development of basic socioeconomic infrastructure has helped to significantly improve living conditions for the population, especially with regard to safe drinking water, movement, education and health.

Grassfield Participatory and Decentralized Rural Development Support Project

The project was granted a UA 15 million ADF loan approved on 26 May 2003. The sectoral objective of the project is to contribute to efforts at reducing rural poverty. More specifically, the project seeks to increase the incomes of rural smallholders in the "Grassfield" area by increasing agricultural production and improving their socioeconomic environment. The project is divided into the following components: (i) agricultural development; (ii) capacity building; (iii) support for rural infrastructure development; and (iv) project coordination and management.



In addition to increased incomes and enhanced food security, project activities helped strengthen the capacities of the various socio-professional organizations and other stakeholders. The development of basic socioeconomic infrastructure (mini-dams, farm-to-market roads, classrooms, health centres, and water supply) helped improve the population's living conditions by opening up of the country, increasing in the number of schools, expanding access to drinking water and reducing post-harvest losses.

4.2 Social sector

The social sector is one of the key areas of Bank operations. Since starting activities in Cameroon, the Bank has financed a total of 9 (nine) operations for total net commitments, amounting to UA 77 million (CFAF 56.21 billion). The overall disbursement rate is about 69.21%. The social sector remains a government priority, as most of the social indicators have shown a timid increase,



particularly in the health sector, while achieving the MDGs continues to be a challenge. In education, a sector strategy was developed in 2006 with the main objectives being universal primary education and regulation of intake. With regard to health, the Government has commenced the review of its 2001-2015 health sector strategy. Furthermore, in its quest for efficiency in the sector, the Government has initiated a draft decree for the establishment of Regional Health Promotion Funds (RHPFs) aimed at supporting the implementation of the health policy in the regions.

Health System Development Project (PDSS)

The project was granted an initial ADF loan of UA 9.32 million approved on 7 June 2000. The sectoral objective of the project is to improve the health status of the population by increasing access to integrated quality health care. The specific objective of the project is to improve access to and the quality of health services in the Centre and South Regions by strengthening these services and supporting the maintenance and strengthening of the health information system. The project, whose implementation takes place over a 5 (five) years, comprises: (i) Component I: Strengthening health services; (ii) Component II: Strengthening the health information system / Setting up a National Public Health Observatory; (iii) Component III: Support for the maintenance of biomedical equipment; and (iv) Component IV: Project management. This project encountered great difficulty in its implementation and it was extended four times, and the Bank is currently considering a fifth extension to 30 June 2010.

Component I of the project entails strengthening basic health services by rehabilitating three district hospitals and building and equipping six health centres. The component implementation status by expenditure category is summarized below. Component II is aimed at strengthening the National Health Information System (NHIS) and establishing the National Public Health Observatory (NPHO). Component III concerns the development of human resources in the domain of maintenance by establishing operational training centres. The project intends

to finance a study on the maintenance of biomedical equipment. Component IV concerns the management of the project by a Project Implementation Unit.

The Health System Development Project (PDSS) has contributed to an improvement in the health map of the country thanks to the building and equipment of three district hospitals and six integrated health centres. The project has also helped to train nursing staff and sensitize the population on diseases such as HIV-AIDS, malaria, etc.



National Reproductive Health Programme Support Project (PASR)

The project was awarded an initial ADF loan of UA 10.23 million and an ADF grant of UA 1.9 million. The sectoral objective of the project is to improve the health status of the population with a view to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The specific objective of the project is to reduce maternal and infant-child mortality among the population in general and among the population of the project area and vulnerable groups, notably women, children and adolescents, in particular. The project

objectives are in line with the updated Health Sector Strategy (SSS - 2001-2015). The project whose implementation spans 5 (five) years comprises the following components: (i) Component I: Improving access to reproductive health care; (ii) Component II: Support to the National Reproductive Health Programme; and (iii) Component III: Project management.

Thanks to the construction and equipping of seven Integrated Health Centres (IHCs), the rehabilitation of five district hospitals and one regional hospital, the project will help improve access by women, children and adolescents to health services, in general, and to quality reproductive health services, in particular. It will also help to train health committees, community representatives and health personnel in reproductive health.

Technical Education Reform and Vocational Training Support Project (PARETFOP)

The project received an initial ADF loan of UA 14 million and an ADF grant of UA 1 million. The project objectives are to (i) create the institutional conditions for an efficient vocational training system; (ii) contribute to improved vocational training-employment matching; and (iii) facilitate the passage from training to employment. For the achievement of these objectives, the following four components were adopted: (i) institution building; (ii) strengthening the quality and diversification of training opportunities; (iii) support to the development of mini-incubators; and (iv) project management.

Component I seeks to support capacity building in the analysis of training needs, planning and development of study programmes geared towards the acquisition of skills, putting in place of training systems that meet the requirements of study programmes, and determination of the optimum conditions for project financing and management of human and financial resources. Component II seeks to strengthen and improve the conditions for public delivery of vocational training. Component III seeks to facilitate the transition from school to professional life by developing mini-incubators which will also serve

as places of internship for young and adult trainees. Component IV concerns the management of the project by the Project Implementation Unit.

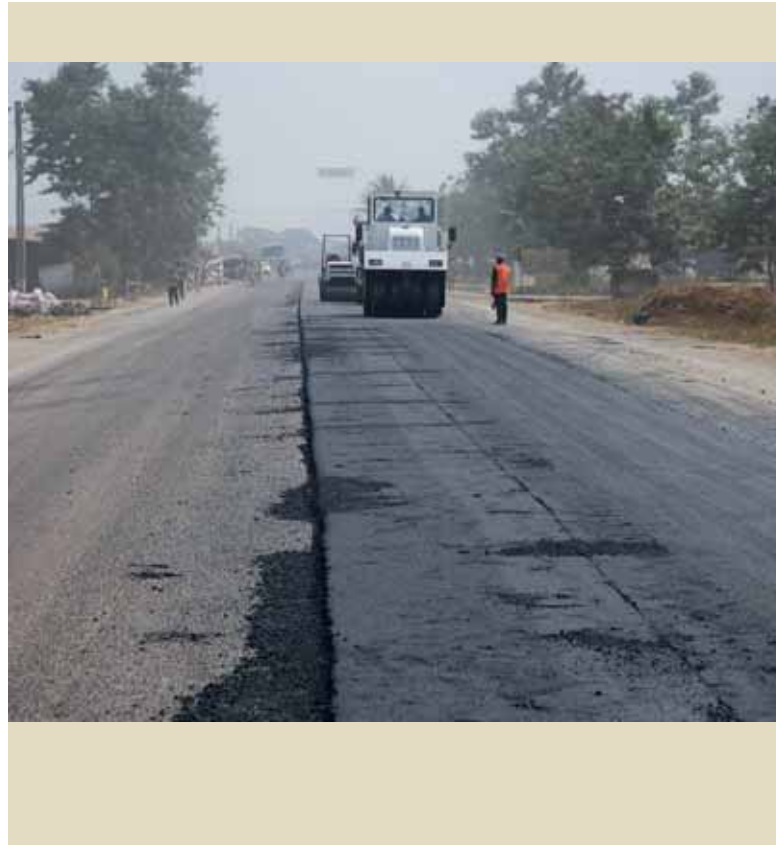
The project will contribute to a significant improvement in the working conditions of teachers with the acquisition of modern equipment; creation of professional integration units; strengthening of the skills of teachers and master craftsmen; and development of training programmes following a competence-based approach. The project will also grant fellowships and excellence awards to deserving young girls and women, as well as installation kits to promote self-employment.

4.3 Infrastructure sector

The transport sector in Cameroon plays a key role in economic development (at the national and international levels), job creation and poverty alleviation. It accounts for about 10% to 15% of gross domestic product (GDP) formation, absorbs 30% to 40% of public investments and contributes to the development of other sectors. The sector comprises the road, railway, river-maritime and air transport sub-sectors and focuses on two main poles, namely Douala and Yaounde, which are respectively the economic and political capitals of the country. Road transport is the main mode of transportation of goods and people. It meets nearly 90% of domestic passenger transport demand and about 75% of goods transport demand. The current challenges are to link Yaounde to CEMAC capital cities by paved roads; open up (agricultural and mining) production areas; and reduce transportation time between centres to promote trade.

The Bank has financed 19 operations in the transport sector for total net commitment amount of UA 281.5 million (CFAF 205.49 billion). The total disbursement rate is approximately 80.93%. The Bank's operations in this sector concern seaport and airport construction and development; railway promotion; and road construction and rehabilitation. The Bank's support is aimed at improving the road transport network to open up major agricultural zones with

a large poor population and to facilitate inter-country road links to promote regional integration. The active portfolio comprises 2 (two) national projects (UA 48.06 million) and 3 (three) multinational projects for a total cost of UA 197.27million. The national projects are the



Numba-Bachuo Akagbe Road Development Project and the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko-Tibati-Ngaoundere Road Study. The multinational projects concern the Douala-Bamenda and Douala-Ndjamena Corridors Transport Facilitation Programme, the Bamenda-Mamfe-Ekok-Mfum-Abakaliki-Enugu Corridor Transport Facilitation Programme and the Ketta-Djoum Road and Brazzaville-Yaounde Corridor Transport Facilitation Project.

Work on the Numba-Bachuo Akagbe road will help provide a permanent link between the localities, boost trade and improve the living and working conditions of the population in the project area by building socioeconomic infrastructure

and farm-to-market roads. Multinational projects will help facilitate transportation on the corridors concerned, promote trade between Cameroon and neighbouring countries and foster regional integration. In the near future, other operations like the Kumba-Mamfe road surfacing and the Bachenga-Ntui-Yoko-Tibati-Ngaoundere road project will be implemented.

One of the novelties in the transport sector is the inclusion in the road works of a social action programme (markets, stores, health centres, water points, mills, sensitization, etc.) for the benefit of the local communities. Furthermore, the transport sector enjoys substantial co-financing (WB, JICA, UE, etc.) and the Bank has mobilized additional resources to finance programmes through the Multinational Operations Window which is a key element in the Bank's support for regional integration. From the environmental and social standpoint, the negative impacts of the works (expropriation, limitation of pedestrian crossing areas, deforestation) are mitigated by the payment of compensation, planting of trees and creation of green spaces. Lastly, in 1998 Cameroon set up a second generation road fund (RF) whose resources mainly (more than 90%) consist of road user fees (RUF) deducted directly from the sale of fuel and toll/weighbridges revenues. The Cameroonian Government, through a regularly updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 2004 with donors, undertook to raise Road Fund (RF) resources to CFAF 50 billion by 2008. RF resources increased from CFAF 15 billion in 1998/99 to CFAF 44.20 billion in 2007. The resources help finance recurring maintenance costs.

4.4 Public utilities sector

Bank operations in this sector concern, in particular, sanitation, dams, rain water disposal, rural electrification and drinking water. In total, 10 (ten) projects have been financed for total net commitments of UA 74.33 million, comprising CFAF 54.26 billion for water and sanitation and UA 64.27 million for energy. The disbursement rates are 26.54% and UA 92.21 million for DWSS

and energy respectively. Concerning sanitation, the construction of the Mfoundi canal in Yaounde under PADY will reduce floods and thus prevent the disruption of the city's socioeconomic activities. Labour-intensive works have also helped create many jobs and generate incomes for the population. Regarding energy, operations financed relate to the Mape Dam, the Rural Electrification Master Plan Study and investments by AES-SONEL. It should be noted that the government set up a Rural Energy Fund (REF) by Decree No. 2009/409 of 10 December 2009 to ensure the sustainable financing of rural energy programmes and projects.

Yaounde Sanitation Project

The project was awarded an ADF grant amounting to UA 25.6 million approved on 14 December 2005. The project seeks to: (i) contribute to rain water disposal in the city of Yaounde; (ii) contribute to improving the living environment of the inhabitants of Yaounde; and



(iii) build the capacities of the sector's stakeholders in Yaounde. The main project components are: (i) Sanitation infrastructure development; (ii) Capacity building; and (iii) Project management. The construction of the Mfoundi canal in Yaounde has been launched and when completed, it will reduce floods and hence prevent the disruption of the city's socioeconomic activities. Already, with the launching of LI works, three hundred direct jobs have been created and corresponding incomes totalling CFAF 100 million paid out.

Limbe Oil Rig Repair Infrastructure Project (CNIC)

The project was granted a UA 32.13 million ADB loan approved on 12 December 2002. It will enable CNIC to conquer a large share of the oil rig repair market in the Gulf of Guinea area. The project comprises the following components: (a) Construction of marine and land structures; (b) Acquisition of land and floating equipment; (c) Capacity building of CNIC; (d) Project management.

The CNIC project will boost Cameroon's industrial development through ship construction and rehabilitation, repair of oil rigs and construction of mobile and fixed platforms. In the long term, it will generate about 5000 jobs and have a direct impact on health, education and environmental protection.

4.5 Multisector operations

In the mid-1990s, with the backing of its development partners, Cameroon, undertook the implementation of a series of reforms and measures to modernize, liberalize and strengthen the competitiveness of its economy. The efforts made by the overnment, notably through macroeconomic stabilization, tax and tax administration reform, restructuring of the banking system, privatization as well as reforms in the forestry and transport sectors, led to generally satisfactory macroeconomic performance of the economy. In total, the Bank financed 12 multi-sector operations for total net commitments of UA 202.03 million, equivalent to CFAF 147.48 billion. The overall disbursement rate is about



92.16%. Over the last few years, the Bank has focused its operations on strengthen good governance. It has also provided support to the country to pay off its running debts through three supplementary financing mechanisms (SFM). The activities financed mainly concern structural adjustment, governance and institutional support programmes and the social dimension of adjustment.

The active portfolio comprises three multisector operations, namely; the National Governance Programme Support Project (PAPNG), the Governance Reform Support Programme (PARG) with the two budget and institutional support components. In this domain, the Bank's financing essentially contributed to improvement of budget implementation and control, intensification of corruption control, improved functioning of the legal system and better civil service personnel management. Governance projects have helped improve institutional capacities, particularly through the organization of seminars on the OHADA law and accounting system, computer training, and training of officials of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development in strategic planning and project monitoring and evaluation.

National Governance Programme Support Project

The project received a UA 3.18 million ADF grant approved on 25 October 2001. The specific objectives of the project are to: (i) modernize and increase the productivity of the justice system, to improve the legal environment for business and access to legal services; (ii) build capacities in management and efficient control of economic programmes to ensure better execution of the public investment budget and greater capacity to utilize external financing; (iii) strengthen the Supreme State Control to make it more transparent and efficient; and (iv) promote a more modern and efficient administration that is responsible and oriented towards customer satisfaction. The project comprises three components: (i) Justice support; (ii) Economic management improvement support; and (iii) Administrative reform support.

The National Governance Programme Support Project has helped improve budget execution and control, intensify the fight against corruption, enhance the functioning of the legal system and improve civil service personnel management. It has also helped build institutional capacities, notably through the organization of seminars on the OHADA law and accounting system, computer training, and training of officials of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development in strategic planning and project monitoring and evaluation.

4.6 Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues were amply considered in the design, preparation and implementation of ongoing projects. These include governance, gender, the population, the environment and the participatory approach.

Governance: Operations financed have helped empower the people in the management of their natural resources, infrastructure and public utilities as well as build the negotiation capacities of women empowerment associations and groups in rural areas. Regarding education, the setting up of management committees in schools has



enhanced the transparent and efficient management of resources. Likewise, by supporting the improvement of school financing and management and provision of information on schools in a transparent manner, the Bank's operations help reduce constraints relating to poor administrative and financial organization. As regards health, the Bank's operations have helped promote the involvement of local players in the development of health actions. They also enable the involvement of beneficiaries and local officials in the implementation of project activities, particularly concerning the communication for behavioural change component. The Yaounde Sanitation Project is a decentralized management operation which will strengthen the empowerment of the Yaounde Urban Community. Lastly, the National Governance Programme Support Project and the Governance Reform Support Project help strengthen the legal system and public administration as well as harmonize legal instruments with OHADA acts.

Gender: Agricultural projects contribute to gender mainstreaming. Women account for a large part of forestry and cereal production. Also, female nursery farmers are trained and given support through their participation in mobile technical



support teams. Increased female incomes will improve household food security and well-being. Women have also been involved, through participatory diagnosis, in the design and identification of priority research themes. They fully benefit from actions financed by the Local Development Funds (LDF) and village funds. The availability of water supply systems will help lighten the day-to-day tasks of women, thus enabling them to devote time to income-generating activities such as market gardening, production of forest seedlings and seeds, processing and marketing of agricultural produce as well as keeping backyard flock and small ruminants. In addition, women have participated in literacy programmes, technical training, farm management training, vocational training, credit and sensitization to HIV/AIDS prevention. Lastly, female wholesale fishmonger and fish smoker groups have been equipped and trained and have benefited from the credit system set up for female operators in the livestock, forestry and fishery sub-sectors.

In Education, the operations have a positive impact on the enrolment of girls thanks to the construction of schools near homes in rural areas and building of gender-sensitive latrines in

schools. Furthermore, given that girls generally have a higher dropout rate than boys, the improvement of primary school facilities and performance has been a strong argument for their staying in school. Concerning vocational training, the activities planned offer a real opportunity to enrol a large number of girls in promising branches. Furthermore, the quality of training provided in women empowerment and adapted technology centres will be significantly improved, to enable several thousands of young women from the poorest social segments to obtain appropriate qualification. Health sector operations are focused mainly on women's health and maternal mortality reduction. With regard to infrastructure, the new socio-economic structures and facilities will contribute to the development of several artisanal income-generating activities to raise the standards of living of the population, particularly women. Women represent 49% of beneficiaries of the Yaounde Sanitation Project. This project, which uses the LI method, involves 123 women enterprises which were given priority during technical training on LI methods.

In the transport sector, women involved in commercial activities benefit from the current commissioning of roads which helps save time and significantly reduce transport costs. Transport projects will lead to the development of local businesses and small trades in the project areas, given the improved road transport, by facilitating the sale of products produced by women's groups, as well as their acquisition of agricultural inputs. They will thus serve as a strategic lever in the process of poverty reduction in households owing to responsibilities devolving on women and their role as promoters of income-generating activities. Furthermore, roads facilitate the evacuation of pregnant mothers to health centres and their surveillance, and reduce the risk of maternal and infant mortality associated with home-birthing. The projects have also provided food processing equipment to women's groups to ease their tasks. Lastly, they have rehabilitated socioeconomic infrastructure in project areas (health centres, schools, markets sheds, etc.) thus helping to improve the living conditions of the population, particularly women.

Population: concerning agricultural operations, increased incomes help the population to address their health- and education-related problems, especially with the provision of credit to deserving male and female nursery farmers in the project areas. The Bank's projects have also helped build capacities, improve the road network and marketing infrastructure and increase agricultural production, thanks to improved agricultural productivity. Capacity building activities such as sensitization and training will reinforce the population's awareness and ability to solve their problems and provide resources to enable local communities to be self-reliant. The production of selected seeds will have a positive impact on thousands of farmers. The population will also benefit from training and sensitization programmes on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and waterborne infections, as well as environmental protection. By promoting the education of girls, the Bank's operations will have a lead to adoption of birth control and hygienic and health practices which have positive effects on labour productivity, the family and social development. Concerning the sanitation project, the population concerned is approximately 1.5 million and the prevalence of diseases like malaria, diarrhoea and typhoid fever is expected to decline significantly.

Environment: in the agricultural sector, activities carried out in plantations seek to reduce harvesting in natural forests and the risks of erosion, protect and maintain soil fertility, sensitize beneficiaries to environmental protection and control and limit the movement of cattle. A coastal watch has also been put in place to prevent overfishing and illegal fishing. Lastly, infrastructure and equipment will be constructed in keeping with environmental standards. Environmental protection measures have been included in construction contracts and implemented to mitigate negative impacts. Similarly, the projects will have a positive impact on the environment through road surfacing, which will reduce dust generated by convoys. Lastly, the Yaounde Sanitation Project will significantly help improve the environment and well-being of the population by reducing floods and promoting a clean environment.

Participation: in the agricultural sector, all stakeholders are involved in project design and implementation, in particular, traditional chiefs, farmers, nursery operators, the private sector, researchers, technical services, NGOs and associations. The participatory approach adopted by the projects also helps examine the needs of the poorest farmers most of whom are women.



The participatory approach also helps beneficiaries to improve their ability to implement technical, financial and commercial operations in a professional manner to ensure their viability.

In education, community participation has been strongly encouraged during the implementation of operations. In the preparation phase, consultations were held with parents of pupils and teachers. The setting up of management committees in schools has enhanced the participation of communities in the allocation, control and use of school resources, as well as the maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment proved to them. Reproductive health activities are based on a participatory approach involving the entire community, including community radio stations. The design of transport projects has been based on a participatory approach involving the beneficiary populations, right from the study phase. Likewise, during project implementation, discussions have continued with the local populations to sensitize them on environmental protection, road safety and STI and HIV/AIDS prevention. Populations are also called upon to participate in the rehabilitation of socioeconomic infrastructure. Lastly, the Yaounde Sanitation Project promotes the participation of the population through the use of LI methods and IEC to perpetuate good environmental protection practices.

4.7 Promoting regional integration

The Bank has focused on regional integration programmes which have helped to expand the domestic road network and consolidate road links between Cameroon and the other countries in the sub-region. Accordingly, the Douala-Ndjamena and Douala-Bangui Corridors Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme, the Bamenda-Mamfe-Ekok-Mfum-Abakaliki-Enugu Corridor Transport Facilitation Programme and the Ketta-Djoum Road and Brazzaville-Yaounde Corridor Transport Facilitation Project will help strengthen economic integration and cooperation between the four countries, and generally between West and Central African States.





Statement by Mr. Athanase Gahungu AfDB Resident Representative in Cameroon (from 2007 to end February 2010)



The AfDB's Regional Office for Cameroon and the Central African Republic (CMFO) was established in 2007 in Yaounde.

Since its creation, the office has helped to improve the portfolio's efficiency and coordination among partners, especially in the area of public finance which it is leading. For the first time, the portfolio performance was considered satisfactory in October 2009 with a score of 2.04. On average, the African Development Fund (ADF) resource disbursement level has

increased from 10% in 2007 to 40% as of December 31, 2009. The Bank has increased the direct supervision and monitoring of projects to 2.05 from 1.67 in 2009. The impact of projects is increasingly visible on the ground.

Through its regional office in Cameroon, the Bank will strengthen dialogue with stakeholders in the implementation of its intervention strategy. It will continue its efforts to improve the portfolio quality by increasing assistance to project implementation units in the acquisition of goods and services, disbursement and management of projects.

Athanase GAHUNGU

Bank Group Ongoing Operations in Cameroon as at 10/2/2010 (in UA)

	PROJECT NAME		TRA (Tunis) and CMFO MONITORING		Division	Task Manager	2 nd Task Manager	Coordinator	Supervising Body	Location of PIU	Approval Date	Closure Date	Bank Contributions (UA Million)			
	1	2	Task Manager	2 nd Task Manager									ADB Loan	ADF Grant	ADF Loan	Disburs. Rate
Multisector	1	Governance Reform Support Project (PARG)	OSGE1	Béatrice ALPERTE	Denis Tankoua	Alphonse NIGOUR	PNG / SPM	Yaounde	4.12.2006	31.12.2009	25.00			50.00		
	2	PARG - Institutional Support	OSGE1	Béatrice ALPERTE	Denis Tankoua	Ardie KOUNG	PNG / SPM	Yaounde	4.12.2006	31.12.2010	4.00			23.27		
	3	National Governance Programme Support Project (PAPNG)	OSGE1	Béatrice ALPERTE	Denis Tankoua	BESONG OGORK	PNG / SPM	Yaounde	25.10.2001	30.6.2009		3.18		94.38		
Agriculture	4	Rumpi Participatory Development Project	OSAN2	Toure-Sy	J.M. MENG	BESONG OGORK	MINADER	Buea	13.5.2003	1.6.2010	15.00	1.50		30.27		
	5	Grassfield Participatory and Decentralized Rural Development Project	OSAN2	J.M. MENG	Toure-Sy	Gregory MULUH	MINADER	Bamenda	26.5.2003	31.12.2010	15.00			49.30		
	6	Rural Household Income Improvement Programme in the Northern Provinces	OSAN2	AYACHI	J.M. MENG	Foudama	MINADER	Garoua	28.6.2001	31.12.2009	14.00			85.63		
Social	7	Technical Education and Vocational Training Reform Support Project	OSHD2	GUEDEGBE B.	J. BISSAKONOU	Jean BAYIHA	MINESEC	Yaounde	03.12.2003	31.12.2009	14.00	1.00		18.00		
	8	Health System Development Project (PDSS)	OSHD3	BA-DIAGNE B.	J. Bissakonou	ESSO	MINSANTE	Yaounde	7.6.2000	31.12.2009	8.05			74.72		
	9	Reproductive Health Programme Support (PASR)	OSHD3	BA-DIAGNE B.	J. Bissakonou		MINSANTE	Yaounde	16.6.2004	31.12.2010	10.23	1.90		22.85		
Transport	1	Numba - Bachuo Akagbe Road Development Project	OINF1	Moctar MBODJ	S. MBA	Jean Michel MBELLA EBOUMBOU	MINTP	Yaounde	15.11.2006	31.7.2011	44.70			27.00		
	2	Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko-Tibati-Ngaoundere Road Feasibility Study	OINF	Moctar MBODJ	S. MBA		MINTP		14.10.2009		3.36			0.00		
Public utilities	2	Yaounde Sanitation Project (PADY)	OWAS1	HORUGAVE	S. MBA	Paul DONGUE	CUY	Yaounde	14.12.2005	31.12.2010			26.60	42.98		
	3	Water and Sanitation Stocktaking Study (DWSS)	AWTF	Peter Lamisi AKARI	S. Mba	Théophile EDJOU'OU	MINEE	Yaounde	22.12.2006				0.43	100%		
		Semi-Urban DWSS	OWAS	HORUGAVE	S. Mba	Ombala					40			0.00		
Private Sector	1	Cameroon Shipyard and Industrial Engineering Ltd (CNI)	OPSM5	SAMUEL EKUE MIVEDOR,	C.Bollo-TEMA	BIKORO	CNIC	Douala	12.12.2002	31.12.2007	32.13			42.00		
	2	AES-SONEL Investment Programme	OPSM3	SAMUEL EKUE MIVEDOR,	C.Bollo-TEMA	RANJIT SINGH	AES-SONEL	Douala	10.5.2006	31.12.2020	51.13			90.72		
	3	Growth-Oriented Women Enterprises Development Programme (GOWE)	OPSM	Fatoumata SYLLA	C.Bollo-TEMA	Laure YOSSA	SFI	Douala	1.01.2007		8.55					
Multi-national Transport	1	Douala-Ndjamena and Douala-Bangui Corridors Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme	OINF1	Moctar MBODJ	S. MBA		MINTP	Yaounde	5.7.2007	31.12.2012	48.00			18.56%		
		Bamenda- Mamfe-Ekok-Mfum- Abakaliki-Enugu Corridor Transport Facilitation Programme		MBODJ	S.MBA	Jean Michel MBELLA EBOUMBOU	MINTP	Yaounde	25.11.2008		90.39			0.00		
	Ketta-Djoum Road and Brazzaville-Yaounde Corridor Transport Facilitation Project		Mbodj	Mba			MINTP	Yaounde	25.9.2009		58.27			00		
TOTAL	16						TOTAL									

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Testimonies of Beneficiaries



Eta Saba, Trader: “We thank the AfDB for enabling us to have a market. Before, we were exposed to rain, wind and sun. Rain fell on us. Today, we work under good conditions to feed our families. We pray that the AfDB should continue to help us”.



William Manga Ekome, Municipal Councillor, Muyuka: “The people are very satisfied with the project. They thank the ADB for its support. The Muyuka market is a community market that helps neighbouring villages to sell their products and to better coordinate their commercial activities”.



Michael Ekon, Farmer: “I am very happy to be a beneficiary of the project. I help with building the capacity of the region’s farmers. I received training provided by the Rumpi Project and am ready to place my experience at the service of other farmers”.



Free Assana, Development Microfinance Coordinator: “The village bank project enables villagers to put their savings together to help themselves within the framework of a banking system. We help them to manage their own resources by building their managerial capacities”.



Marie, President of the NGO, “No Sweat, No Sweet”: “Our association is exclusively composed of women. Our motto is: “effort is always rewarded”. We have succeeded thanks to the project and ADB support”.



Mrs Ndoumbe, KENSEM Association “united we stand” “Thanks to the AfDB, we have adopted cultivation techniques to improve maize production. The

incomes generated will help send our children to school, feed and treat our families. Our group provides financial assistance to all the other groups of the area thanks to income derived from maize production”.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (IRAD)

Rehabilitation of the Soil,

Plant, Fertilizer and Water

Analysis Laboratory

Yaounde – Cameroon



The Director: “Thanks to the ADB grant, this laboratory is one of the best equipped in Africa”.



Animal Biology Section Head: Many thanks to the ADB for the acquisition of this equipment which enables us to ensure harmonious dosage in Africa. It is a first that opens up many prospects to students wishing to specialize in animal reproduction in general”.



Head of the Computer Room of the Scientific Information Laboratory: “This ADB grant has significantly improved the performance of day-to-day tasks. Thanks to this equipment, access to knowledge has become a reality”.

Bamenda – Dschang (Grassfield) 1 – Cameroon



Mr Jean Emmanuel René Bahi
Coordinator of the Technical Education Support Project: “The ADB’s support to Cameroon has enabled the development of human resources by improving the qualification and competitiveness of workers”.



Mr Alphonse Nigbo:
Governance Reform Support Programme Coordinator: “The support of the ADB Group will help improve the business environment”.



Mr Robert Bouleze: Sub-Director of African Regional Cooperation – Department of Regional Integration/General Directorate of Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration – Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development: “The vision of the ADB has helped us implement many road projects”.

The Head of the Grassfield Participatory and Decentralized Rural Development Project (GP-DERUDEP): “I thank ADB for this project which has been salutary for the population”.



Limbe Shipyard Project (LSP) – Cameroon

LSP Coordinator: “The Shipyard Project is very important because it lead to a 1.1% increase in Cameroon’s GDP in the long term”.



PADY Project – Cameroon

PADY Project Coordinator: “I thank the ADB for this project which enables us to significantly improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of Yaounde”.



Ayissi Nsamang Jean-Baptiste – local resident: “I am very happy to know that it is a Pan-african institution that has enabled the implementation of this major project. I wish to thank the ADB Group”.



Representative of the International Labour Office (ILO): “The local population is the primary beneficiary of this huge ADB investment in terms of community employment opportunities. The support also helps the ILO to promote employment, local materials and income generation to reduce poverty”.



The Coordinator of the Association in charge of Solid Household Waste Pre-collection and Reclamation in the Composting Centre: “This centre which was set up through the project financed by the ADB has afforded the local population jobs”.



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