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Archives

The West Line Group

1772570

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Travel briefs, Cameroon 02



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Fiscal table

A. For. Asst. as % of ^{financing of} public invest.

B. Foreign investment as % of
a) total - and %
b) private investment

C. Tax ratios
a) direct v. indirect
b) growth rate of taxes collected
c) tax arrears as %
of aver. annual collections

D. Tax v. non-tax revenues

E. Cap. exp. v. Total current revenues.

F. Foreign asst. by capita.

J

E. Rural Exodus .●

Estimated 1970 Population:	5.8 million
Estimated Current Rate of Growth:	2.2%
Gross Reproduction Rate (1964):	3.1 <u>1/</u>
Net Reproduction Rate (1964):	1.8 <u>2/</u>
Infant Mortality Rate (1964):	138 per 1000 live births

The population of Cameroon is composed of many ethnic groups with a wide variety of languages. In the south the inhabitants are mostly Bantu-speaking people, a large proportion of whom have embraced Christianity; the main tribal groups are the Fang and the Bètè, the Basa and the Bakoko. In the western highlands are concentrated the Bamilèkè and the Bamoun; in the central and northern regions are the Kirdis of Sudanese origin and the Bulbès or Fulani who are Moslem. The two official languages are French and English. In 1968, approximately 20 percent of the population was living in towns of 5,000 persons or more. Yaoundè is the capital of the Federation, but the port of Douala, with a population of about 228,000, is the commercial center and the largest city of the country.

As a matter of public policy, the Cameroonian Government does not express concern with the rate of population growth. At the UN Economic Commission for Africa meeting in Addis Ababa in January 1970, the delegate for Cameroon stated that "the government does not contemplate any measures to limit population growth until the population reaches 15 million ... On the contrary, there exist economic and social incentives to encourage population growth, e.g. paid maternity leave and children's allowances up to a maximum of 6 children ... Interruption of pregnancy or prevention of birth is left to the discretion of the physician."

The GRR indicates the potential of current fertility for intergenerational replacement; the NRR indicates the potential of current fertility, as ameliorated by current mortality, for intergenerational replacement.

- 1/ The GRR is the average total number of daughters that would be born to each woman under prevailing rates of age-specific fertility, assuming zero mortality to females below the upper age limit of childbearing (usually taken to be age 50).
- 2/ The NRR is the average total number of daughters that would be born to each woman under prevailing rates of age-specific fertility, and under prevailing rates of mortality of females below the upper age limit of childbearing.

Migration to the town is a phenomenon which is becoming one of the foremost economic and social problems in Cameroon. The growth rate of the urban population is currently around 7 percent a year and is expected to continue to grow at approximately this rate during the next decade. This compares with an overall population growth rate of 2.2 percent a year and an expected population growth rate in the rural areas of 0.6 percent a year. As a result the urban population, which had grown from 0.8 million in 1963 to 1.3 million in 1970, is expected to expand to 2.5 million people in 1980. Until recently, Cameroon had few and only small cities; the two largest, Douala and Yaounde, had about 275,000 and 175,000 inhabitants. In the next decade these numbers are expected to rise to respectively 500,000 and over 300,000. The sharp increase in the urban population has already led to increased unemployment in spite of the fast growth of the modern sector during the 1960's. During the 1970's, however, the dimensions of the urban employment problem are likely to become far larger.

Slowdown of the rural exodus is obviously linked to the success of agricultural development efforts, since these may induce people to stay on the land and this enhances the importance of agricultural development. In order to make the difference between rural and urban incomes as small as possible, and thus reduce as much as possible the attraction of the cities, the Government should try to maintain agricultural producer prices at a level which is as high as is consistent with fiscal prudence. Through their interventions in agricultural trading, the agricultural

stabilization funds obtain a large slice of value added of agriculture. This quasi-fiscal function of the stabilization funds adds to the regressive features of Cameroon's fiscal system as well as contributing to the disparity between rural and urban incomes.

Since the rural exodus is so important for future development, a study of the reasons why people move is needed. Apart from general notions that the exodus is related to income differentials and the greater availability of public amenities in the cities, little is known about the motivation of migrants. To influence the process as much as possible it is necessary to have information on the most important characteristics of migrants: their age, sex, family composition, ethnic origin, education, occupation and income before migration, distance from the city before migration. As yet, very little is known about these matters and a thorough study of the most important migration areas is therefore desirable.

A further matter which demands attention is the need for family planning. The low level of population density and low degree of urbanization have until recently created the opinion among many policy-makers that population growth (estimated at 2.2 percent a year) does not pose a serious economic problem. Consequently, the Government has not yet considered the formulation of an active population control policy. The demographic and economic changes which are taking place do not justify this position any longer and, evidently, it has become very urgent that a start is made with family-planning activities, at least in the cities. The situation would become even more serious if a drop were to occur in the next several years in the still relatively high death rates as a result of gradual

improvements in medical care, particularly preventive medical care. As has occurred in many other less-developed countries, the result could be a sharp rise in the population growth, probably to over three percent a year. In the previous Bank Economic Report, it was pointed out that this would tend to lead to a lower savings ratio throughout the economy because of the increased number of dependents and increased expenditures on high capital-output ratio activities such as education and public administration. The result would be perceptibly slower increases in GDP, to be shared by much larger numbers. Such a development would severely damage the economic prospects of the country and hence the complicated matter of establishing an effective control program should be considered by the Government as soon as possible.

Even if efforts to stem migration were to be reasonably successful, the rate of urban population growth is bound to be very high. The resulting employment problem can probably not be fully solved during the 1970's. Even at best, a rise in unemployment is likely. To mitigate the problem as much as possible and also to add to the impetus for economic growth in general, it is of the greatest importance that an effective industrialization policy be worked out and implemented. Direct absorption of workers by industry would be supplemented by the increase in transport, commerce, banking and other service activities generated by industrial development. In the past, the Government has mainly relied on the creation of a liberal investment climate to stimulate industry. This policy has been successful in the

1960's, but recently investor interest appears to have dropped. For the larger task now at hand, a more aggressive industrial policy which retains the liberal features of past policy appears needed.

As for specific measures to be taken now, the Bank has 10 projects in the 1972-76 program which will have an influence on the problems of rural-urban migration in Cameroon. To raise employment and incomes in the rural sector there are projects to expand rice, tea, and cocoa production. To assist agriculture in both subsistence and cash production, IDA has projects planned for food crop storage and livestock; an unidentified project is also reserved for agriculture. As for the urban category of migration problems, the Bank has projects scheduled for water, power, and, specifically, urban development. However, in order to formulate a long-term strategy on this whole complex of problems arising from rural-urban migration, the Bank needs more studies, of the kind referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and more practical experience in dealing with urban investment.

TABLE 1-1: CAMEROON - POPULATION GROWTH 1963 - 1970

(mid-year estimates, in thousand persons)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
East Cameroon	3,985	4,056	4,140	4,225	4,312	4,402	4,495	4,586
West Cameroon	1,020	1,059	1,087	1,118	1,148	1,178	1,215	1,250
Federation	5,005	5,115	5,227	5,343	5,460	5,580	5,710	5,836

Sources: a) National Statistics Office of Cameroon

b) National Institute for statistics and economic studies of France (INSEE).

TABLE 1-2: CAMEROON - POPULATION BY REGION, URBAN^{1/} AND RURAL, 1963 -1980
(mid-year estimates, in thousand persons)

Region	1963			1970			Annual growth rate 1963-1970 ^{1/} (per cent)			Expected annual growth rate ^{2/} 1970-80 (per cent)			1980		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Center - South	150	900	1050	286	916	1202	9.6	0.25	1.9	7	0	2.05	563	915	1478
Coastal	300	240	540	461	219	680	8.1	-1.3	3.35	6	-2.2	3.95	826	176	1002
West	90	620	710	155	685	840	7.4	1.4	2.45	7	-0.55	1.3	305	649	954
East	<u>10</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>289</u>	19.2	1.8	3.0	7	0	1.15	<u>67</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>324</u>
North	<u>100</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1450</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>1421</u>	<u>1575</u>	6.4	0.75	1.2	6	0.8	1.4	<u>276</u>	<u>1517</u>	<u>1813</u>
I. East Cameroon	650	3335	3985	1,090	3,496	4,586	7.6	0.65	2.05	6.45	0.1	2	2037	3534	5571
II. West Cameroon	<u>135</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>1020</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>1,250</u>	5.4	2.55	2.95	8	1.8	3	<u>421</u>	<u>1261</u>	<u>1684</u>
III. Federation	785	4220	5005	1,285	4,551	5,836	7.3	1.1	2.2	6.7	0.55	2.2	2458	4797	7255

^{1/} Urban population includes residents of centers with over 5,000 inhabitants

^{2/} Mission estimates - Expected growth rate taking into account inter-regional migrations.

- Sources:
- a) National Statistics Office
 - b) National institute for stabilization and economic studies of France (INSEE)
 - 3) Mission estimates.

TABLE 1-3: CAMEROON-REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (1970)

Region	Urban population in % of total	Total density (pop./km ²)	Rural density (pop./km ²)	Birth rate (per 1000)	Mortality rate (per 1000)	Population rate of natural increase (percent)	Rate of population growth (percent)
Center South	23.8	10.3	7.8	37	16	2.1	2.1
Coastal	67.8	33.6	10.8	37	16	2.1	4.0
West	18.4	50.4	48.7	49	23	2.6	1.3
East	11.8	2.6	2.3	37	16	2.1	1.2
North	9.8	9.6	8.7	<u>41</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.4</u>
I East Cameroon	23.8	10.8	8.2	41	20	2.1	2.0
II West Cameroon	15.6	29.5	24.9	<u>50</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>
III Federation	22.0	12.5	9.7	43	21	2.2	2.2

Source: See table 1-2

TABLE 1-4: CAMEROON - AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION - 1970

(mid-year estimates, in thousand persons)

	<u>East Cameroon</u>			<u>West Cameroon</u>			<u>Federation</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total population	2,290	2,350	4,640	592	604	1,196	2,882	2,954	5,836
By age group:									
Under 15	999	1,000	1,999	276	289	565	1,275	1,289	2,564
15-29	568	575	1,143	160	170	330	728	745	1,473
30-49	452	471	923	120	111	231	572	582	1,154
50-64	194	217	411	30	88	58	224	245	469
Over 64	77	87	164	6	6	12	83	93	176
Of working age (15-64)	1,214	1,263	2,477	310	309	619	1,524	1,572	3,096

Sources: See Table 1-2

K

F. Human Resources

Despite considerable expansion in the last decade, the education system of Cameroon is not yet able to meet the demand for middle and high-level personnel. Chiefly due to the shortage of qualified local people, a considerable number of expatriates is employed in Cameroon particularly in the private sector as executives and technicians. This is evident from the table below:

EXPATRIATE PERSONNEL IN CERTAIN CATEGORIES
OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1965

	<u>Public Sector</u>		<u>Private Sector</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Expatriates</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Expatriates</u>
Skilled labor and clerks	23,610	1%	9,680	8%
Foremen and Junior Administrative staff	284	31%	2,349	37%
Technicians	3,180	19%	940	54%
Executives	<u>1,592</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>65%</u>
Total	28,666	6%	13,908	19.9%

The labor force in the modern sector will require, by 1975, an estimated additional 21,000 workers with qualifications provided by the first cycle of secondary or higher education.^{1/} With such an injection of qualified nationals, the percentage of expatriates in the labor force would be moderately reduced, which would be in accordance with Government policy of gradual Cameroonization; however, in absolute numbers, expatriate staff would increase. A more rapid influx of nationals is not possible in view of the shortcomings of the present education base. The issue is not one of quantity alone, but also a question of improving the quality and relevance of the system.

The Government has made strong efforts to expand, first of all, primary education; this has led to high participation rates. Education expenditures amount to 19 percent of the Government's current expenditures; were it not for the contributions made by foreign technical assistance and missionary agencies, the proportion would be even higher. In spite of these large expenditures, the education system is disappointing in the number and quality of its output. Cameroon suffers from the

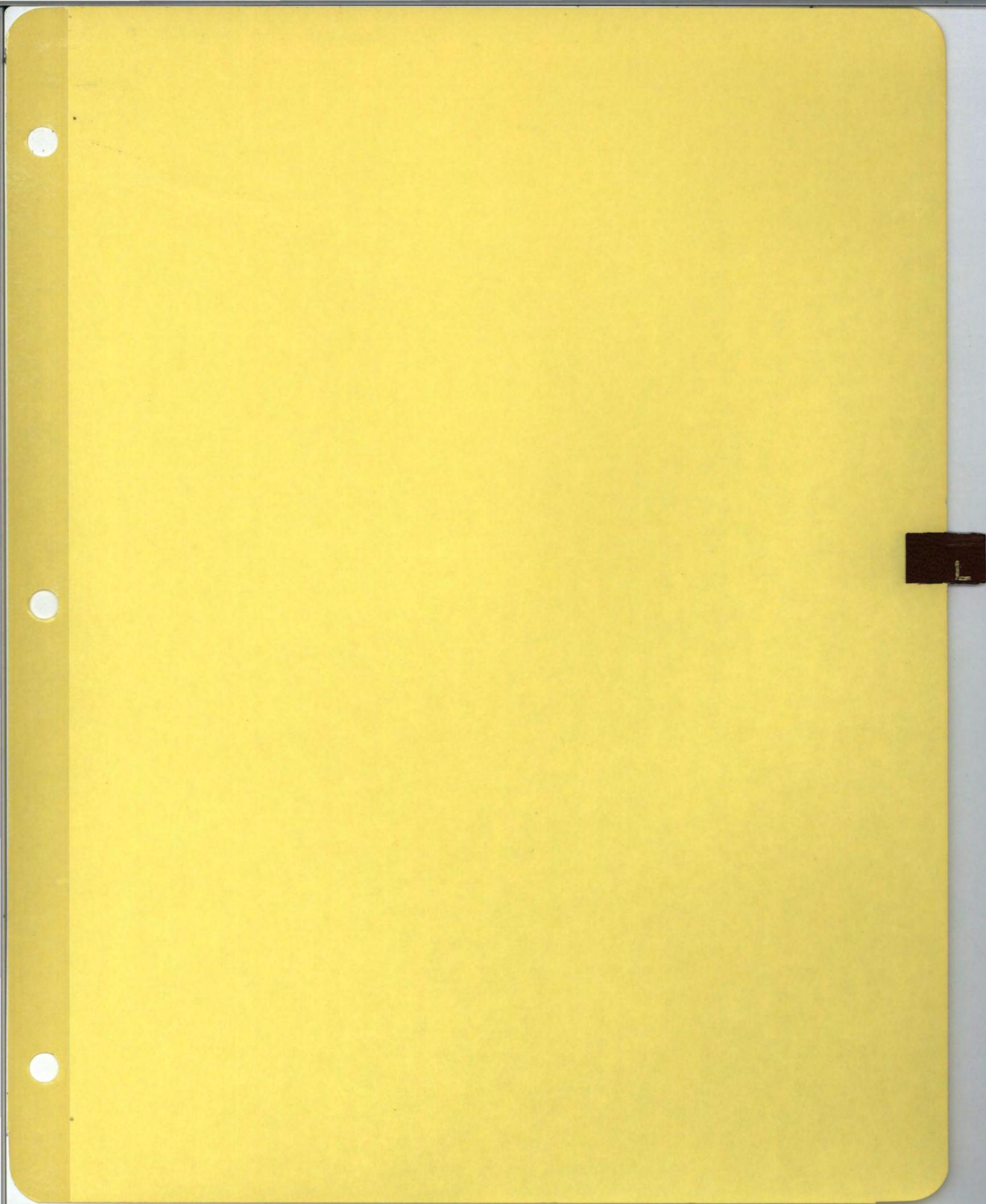
shortcomings of an imported system that provides a type of education which is often irrelevant to the cultural, social and economic needs of the country. The system has high drop-out and repetition rates. Considering the large total number of pupils in schools, the annual number of secondary and higher level graduates is very small, and expenses per graduate are consequently extremely high.

Education policy should aim at improvement of the efficiency of the system and, more specifically, at increased output of secondary and higher level graduates with the technical, commercial and professional qualifications which the country needs. Cameroon's second development plan (1966-1971) indicates that the Government is aware of these requirements and intends to reform education. The Bank Group intends to assess in the near future what progress has been made with the reform and what needs to be done to work out a comprehensive national education plan. In the Bank Mission's view, the goal of education policy should not be expansion of the total number of students in the system; in fact, enrollments should be carefully controlled. In primary education there are two essential tasks, the construction of facilities for primary teacher training, and the reform of curricula to fit Cameroon's cultural, social and economic requirements. In secondary and technical education there should be more schools constructed and also a reform of curricula. These general guidelines for reform and rationalization should be worked out in a comprehensive program for national education.

Taking into account the comparatively small number of highly qualified personnel, the Cameroon Government has been doing very well during the first decade of the country's independence. The Cameroon Government is serious, apparently gaining in experience and devoted to the building of a unified, modern nation. Administrative ability compares well with other francophone countries. In this respect, Cameroon is probably second only to Ivory Coast, and local participation in decision-making is greater than in that country. Strengthening of administrative ability is nevertheless indispensable for rapid economic progress. In the application of economic laws and regulations, the administration is cumbersome and meddling. Project identification and preparation have not yet received sufficient attention except in the case of infrastructure projects which are almost completely prepared and implemented by foreign consultants.

The Government should make increased efforts to strengthen planning, especially as far as it is related to directly productive sectors. For the next decade this may require stepped-up foreign technical assistance to planning. However, in the mind of the Government this requirement appears to conflict with a strong desire to work out its future, independent of outside influences. This opens the door for an increasingly important role for the Bank Group, whose advice is being sought and whose aid is more readily acceptable than bilateral assistance.

In the way of specific measures to help develop human resources, the Bank Group is already implementing one education project and has two more scheduled in the 1972-76 program. The Government counts on the Bank Group to provide continued support for education. The FY 69 project is being implemented, and a UNESCO identification mission is in the field to prepare concrete plans for the proposed FY 73 project of U.S.\$7.0 million. The Mission will also investigate the longer-term needs and attempt a preliminary identification of the FY 75 project (U.S.\$6.0 million). Both future projects will focus on the reforms and requirements outlined in the paragraph immediately above.



Yaunde, Cameroon

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN WORKING MEETING
January 19, 1971

Messrs.

CHARLES ONANA AWANA	Minister of Planning and Equipment
KOULLA	Director of the Federal Budget
VINCENT EFON	Minister of Transport
ZACHÉE MONGO SOO	Minister of Education
René GOBE	Secretary of State for Rural Development
LEONARD MPOUMA	Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development
ASSOUMOU	Secretary-General, Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development
NAAH	Director of Planning
MOULIOM	Director General, Cameroon Development Bank
NDEDI	Chief of the Planning Division, Ministry of Education
ABONDO	Cameroon Development Bank
MBA	Deputy Director, Ports Department
RENARD	Adviser, Cameroon Development Bank
MOULON	Technical Advisor, Ministry of Planning and Equipment
YONDO	Chargé, Office of the President of the Republic
IMBERT	Vice Chancellor, Federal University of Cameroon
TCHOUNGUI	Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NTAMAG	President, Director-General of the Société Nationale d'Investissement
DJENGUE	Director for International Organizations
NDOUNG	Deputy Director, Department of Industry
MBARGA	Chief of the Division for U.N. Specialized Agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NTANG	Secretary-General, Ministry of Education

Messrs.

MVOMO	Secretary-General, Ministry of Planning
TCHANA	Deputy Director, Department of Water and Forest Resources
TITTI	Director of Taxes
TOWA	Secretary-General, Transcameroon Railway
FENZY	Director, Department of Highways
WANSEK	Deputy Director-General of the Société Nationale d'Investissement
MBANYON	Attaché, Office of the Director-General of the Société Nationale d'Investissement



AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE
DU CAMEROUN

WASHINGTON, D. C. , le 7 Janvier 1971

No ACW/1

PERSONALITIES LIKELY TO ATTEND THE DINNER OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

- 1 - Mr. Jean-Claude Ngoh
Inspecteur Fédéral
- 2 - Hon. S.T. Muna Tandeng
Prime Minister
- 3 - Hon. H.N. Elangwe (Deputy Prime Minister)
Secretary of State for Finance
- 4 - Hon. J.C. Kangkolo
Secretary of State for Interior
- 5 - Hon. M.N. Luma
Secretary of State for Lands and Surveys, Works and Transports
- 6 - Hon. B.T. Sakah
Secretary of State for Rural Development
- 7 - Hon. B.T.B. Foretia
Secretary of State in the Prime Minister's Office
- 8 - Hon. N.N. Mbile
Secretary of State for Primary Education
- 9 - Hon. William F. Moutchia
Secretary of State for Establishment (Public Service)

COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON

President of the Republic: S.E. EL HADJ AHMADOU AHIDJO
Vice President of the Republic
(Prime Minister of West Cameroon): S.E. SALOMON TANDENG MUNA

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Minister of State in Charge of
Territorial Administration Mr. ENOCH KWAYEB
Minister of State and Secretary
General at the Presidency of
the Republic Mr. PAUL BIYA
Minister of State in Charge of
the Armed Forces Mr. SADOU DAODOU
Minister of Justice Mr. SABAL LECCO
Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. RAYMOND AIME NTEPPE
Minister of Planning and Development
of the Territory Mr. CHARLES ONANA AWANA
Minister of Finance Mr. BERNARD BIDIAS A NGON
Minister of Industrial and Commercial
Development Mr. LEONARD MPOUMA
Minister of Public Health and Popu-
lation Mr. BERNARD FONLON
Deputy Minister of Public Health
and Population Mrs. DELPHINE TSANGA
Minister of Education and Culture Mr. ZACHEE MONGO SOO
Minister of Transport Mr. VINCENT EFON
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Mr. NZO EKHAH NGHAKY
Minister assigned to the Office
of the Presidency Mr. VICTOR AYISSI MVODO

Minister assigned to the Office
of the Presidency

Mr. JEAN AKASSOU DJAMBA

Minister of Post and Telecommuni-
cations

Mr. EGBE TABI

Minister of Information

Mr. VROUMSIA TCHINAYE

Minister of Youth and Sports

Mr. MICHEL NJIENSI

Minister delegated to the Presidency
in Charge of State Inspections

Mr. FRANCOIS-XAVIER NGOUBEYOU

HIS EXCELLENCY AHMADOU AHIDJO
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Ahmadou Ahidjo was born at Garoua in August 1924.

After his studies in Garoua and Yaounde he served as a public official from 1942 to 1946.

Ahidjo was already showing concern for the political emancipation of his country by being elected a delegate to the first Representative Assembly of Cameroon in 1947; he was reelected in 1952 when this consultative body became the Territorial Assembly of Cameroon.

His remarkable powers of advocacy and his wise authority marked him out for appointment in 1953, first as Counselor and then as Secretary of the Assembly of the French Union.

He was elected Vice President of the Territorial Assembly of Cameroon in 1955 and reelected for the third time in 1956. He became President of that body by acclamation in 1957.

At the time of establishment of the law granting internal autonomy to Cameroon, he entered the first government of Cameroon and assumed the function of Vice Prime Minister in charge of the Ministry of Interior. On February 18, 1958 he was invested as Prime Minister and Head of State.

Ahmadou Ahidjo achieved the main goal of his lifetime when the independence of Cameroon was proclaimed on January 1, 1960.

On April 10, 1960 he was reelected to the Assembly, which by then had become the National Assembly, and was unanimously nominated on May 5, 1960, President of the Republic of Cameroon.

The second objective of his untiring political action was reached on October 1, 1961, less than two years after independence with the full reunification of the two Cameroons. Ahmadou Ahidjo became President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon as well as Head of the Federal Executive Branch.

On April 27, 1962, in cooperation with Vice President Foncha, he established a coordinating committee (Union Camerounaise - Cameroon National Democratic Party) with the task of finding ways and means to achieve the merger of both major parties plus other political parties into one single large national party open to all the other political trends in the Federation. This was finally accomplished on September 1, 1966, with the emergence of the Union Nationale Camerounaise (U.N.C.).

Ahidjo is Grand Maître de l'Ordre de la Valeur Camerounaise and holder of numerous orders and decorations. He is President of the Provisional Steering Committee of the U.N.C.

HIS HONOURABLE S.T. TANDENG MUNA

PRIME MINISTER OF WEST CAMEROON
AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Mr. Solomon TANDENG MUNA was born in 1912 in Mengyen-Mboh, Gwofon Division (Bamenda). He began his primary education in Bali Local Council School and completed in Bamenda Government School. After teaching for two years, Mr. MUNA entered the G.T.T.C., Kumba, for the Teachers' Grade III course. In 1942 obtained Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate and later succeeded in the Teachers' Senior Certificate. In 1949 he entered London University where he obtained Teachers' Professional Diploma. While as a Head-master of several Basel Mission Schools and Head Tutor of Teachers' Training Centre Batibo (1947-1949), Mr. MUNA showed a lively interest in the social and political growth of Cameroon.

He was one of the first Southern Cameroonians to be elected into the Eastern Nigeria House of Assembly, Enugu, in 1951, and was the Minister of Works until 1953 when he resigned after the Eastern Nigeria crisis. Mr. MUNA became an Executive Council Member, Minister of Works and Transport and Deputy Leader of the Government Party ---Kamerun National Congress (K.N.C.) in Dr. Endeley's Government when Southern Cameroon House of Assembly came into existence in 1954. He resigned from the Party in 1957 and joined the K.N.D.P. (Re-Unificationist) Party because the K.N.C. opted for Southern Cameroon integration with Nigeria. Answering the peoples desire to re-unify, Mr. MUNA made two trips to the U.N.O., accompanied by Hon. Foncha, as the leader of the delegation, to plead for Unification issue, and led a Federal Cameroon delegation to the U.N.O. on the same question ---Re-Unification.

In the new government formed by the K.N.D.P. in 1959 after the general elections, he held the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry and later was the first Southern Cameroonian to become Finance Minister. After the victorious 11 February, 1961 plebiscite which preceeded the Re-unification Day of the two cameroons on 1st October 1961, Mr. MUNA was the first West Cameroonian to hold a Federal Ministerial post of Transport, Mines and Telecommunications.

In 1965, a disagreement developed within the K.N.D.P., and ten members: parliamentarians and Secretaries of State, led by Mr. MUNA, were expelled from the Party. Their expulsion gave birth to the Cameroon United Congress (C.U.C.) with Mr. MUNA becoming the leader. This new party gave an awakening spirit to the people for the great and obvious need for national unity.

Mr. MUNA was a member of the Conference of the Big-4 held on the 11th of June, 1966, under the chairmanship and guidance of President Ahidjo, which brought the merger of all political parties under One Great Banner, the Cameroon National Union (C.N.U.). This party came to being on the 1st of September, 1966.

Before his investiture as Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1968, Mr. MUNA was the Federal Minister of Transport, Post and Telecommunications.

Mr. MUNA has been honoured and decorated not only at home, but also in France, Liberia, Senegal, Ivory-Coast, United Arab Republic and Upper-Volta.

He is a father of seven sons and one daughter. He is a lover of sports and some of his hobbies are poetry, stamp collection and painting.

CHARLES ONANA AWANA

MINISTER OF PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

A classmate and personal friend of President Ahidjo, Mr. Charles Onana Awana rejoined the Government in 1970, having left it in 1964 to become Secretary General of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC). This is the first time that a former minister has returned to the Government. The fact that Mr. Awana is entrusted with the very important department of Planning and Territorial Development confirms the fact that the former Secretary General of UDEAC is decidedly one of the outstanding figures in Cameroonian politics.

Born in 1923 at Ngoulemakong, near Yaounde, Mr. Onana Awana is the father of four. He is one of the men in the confidence of the Cameroonian Chief of State, for whom he was first principal private secretary and then director of the departmental staff. In May 1960, he became chief of the Finance Department, to which the Planning Department was attached one month later. When the first Federal Government was formed on October 20, 1961, he was appointed Minister Delegate to the Office of the President in charge of Finance, Planning and National Development. He left that post on July 1, 1964 to become the head of UDEAC. Long regarded as the possible successor to President Ahidjo, Mr. Onana Awana is particularly known for his honesty and his forcefulness. His return to the Planning Department is generally interpreted as a reflection of the concern for giving priority to economic development problems. Mr. Onana Awana in fact appears to be the man who has contributed most to the recovery of Cameroon's financial and economic position.

VICTOR AYISSI MVODO

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC WITH THE RANK OF FEDERAL DEPUTY MINISTER

Born August 15, 1933, he graduated from Lycée Leclerc in Yaounde in 1955. From 1955 to 1956 he was court clerk in Yaoundé. The magistrates obtained a scholarship for him to the Magistrature Section of the French National Overseas School, which required preparatory work at Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris and the obtaining of at least three law degrees. After the School was abolished in 1958, he entered the French National Center of Judiciary Studies, graduating in 1961. Upon his return to Cameroon, he was appointed Substitute General of the Yaoundé Court of Appeals. From 1962 to 1963 he was Prosecuting Attorney in Douala; 1963-1967 International official grade I at International Labour Office, Geneva; August 1, 1967 Secretary General to Ministry of Labor and Social Laws; August 17, 1968 Deputy Secretary General to Office of the President.

He is married and has 3 children.

A career jurist, he is one of the highest ranking magistrates in Cameroon and has the title of Advocate General in the Court of Appeals of Yaoundé.

AIMÉ-RAYMOND N'THÉPÉ

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

When the present Government was formed, everyone except Mr. Aimé-Raymond N'Thépe was mentioned for the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Contrary to all expectations, it was he who was appointed to direct Cameroonian diplomacy, relieving Mr. Simon Nko'o Etoungou, whom Mr. N'Thepe had previously succeeded at the Cameroonian Embassy in Moscow on November 3, 1965.

Mr. N'Thépe was born May 19, 1914 in Douala. After a brilliant career in government, he entered the diplomatic field when Cameroon gained its independence. He is also one of the six or seven persons who have reached the summit of the Cameroonian diplomatic hierarchy and has been, in turn, Ambassador to Washington, Bonn, Moscow and Brussels.

BERNARD BIDIAS A NGON

MINISTER OF FINANCE

Born in 1938 at Tchékané, Bafia, he attended the Bafia Regional Primary School and the Leclerc secondary school at Yaoundé.

From 1958 to 1960 he was the secretary of Prefecture Administration in Yagoua and later Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Labor and Social Laws.

From 1961 to 1965 he attended the National School of Administration and the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies in Paris, receiving a diploma. He has a law degree from the Yaoundé School of Law and Economics.

Now the chief civil administrative officer, he has, since 1965, been Chief Clerk of the Territorial Agencies and Director of Federal Territorial Administration assigned to the Minister Delegate for Public Office.

On December 1, 1967 he was appointed Deputy Secretary General to the Office of the President of the Republic. He was appointed Minister of Finance on August 16, 1968.

VROUMSIA TCHINAYE

MINISTER OF INFORMATION

Born in 1932 in the department of Mayo Danaï, he successively occupied the posts of Commissioner General for Youth, Recreation and Popular Education (March 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964), Secretary of State for Rural Development (July 1, 1964 - November 20, 1965), Secretary of State for Finance (November 20, 1965 to June 12, 1970) and on the latter date was appointed Minister of Information.

LEONARD CLAUDE MFOUMA

MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

He is an agronomist, 32 years old, a member of the Political Bureau of the Cameroonian National Union (UNC). From 1968 to 1970 he was Secretary General to the Minister of Planning and Development, Deputy Secretary General to the Office of the President of the Republic, President of the National Investments Company.

On June 12, 1970 he was appointed Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development.

DR. BERNARD FONLON

MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Bernard Nsokika Fonlon was born on November 19, 1924 in Nsaw, West Cameroon, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Fonlon and Mrs. Agatha Naah of Kumbo.

After attending the Saint Antoine Catholic primary school in Kom, he went to Christ the King College at Onitsha, Nigeria. After graduating he taught at Saint Joseph College, Sasse, Buéa, before continuing his education at the Nigerian Bigard Memorial Seminary in Enugu, where he studied philosophy and theology.

He then went to Europe where he attended the National University of Ireland, the Sorbonne, and Oxford. He holds a Ph.D. from the National University of Ireland and the Diploma in Pedagogy from Oxford.

He is a charter member and director of the Cameroonian Cultural Review "Abbia".

Assigned to the Office of the President of the Federal Republic, he was elected Deputy to the National Assembly in 1964 on the Kamerun National Democratic Party ticket. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He has held his present office since January 15, 1968.

VINCENT EFON

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Born August 28, 1927 in the District of Mbos, he attended the rural school of Santchou, the regional school of Dschang and the Lycée Leclerc of Yaoundé.

In 1960 he graduated from the French Political Science Institute and the Schools of Literature and the Humanities of Toulouse and Paris in Sociology.

That same year he became director of the departmental staff of the Minister of National Education and some time later Deputy to the Chief of the Products Service and Director of Economic Guidance in the Ministry of the National Economy.

On May 20, 1967 he was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

On August 10, 1968 he became the Minister of Planning and Development and received the portfolio of Minister of Transport on June 12, 1970.

ZACHÉE MONGO SOO

MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Born October 5, 1931 in Mbandjock (EDEA). He was graduated from the Douala Professional School in 1952. He left for France to study at the College d'Argenton-sur-Creuse (Indre) and the Limoges Secondary School.

He received a law degree in 1958 from Rennes.

In 1960 he obtained a diploma from the Institute for Advanced Overseas Studies in Paris.

From 1960 to 1962 he was vice president of the Douala Court of Appeals, President of the Douala Military Tribunal, President of the Criminal Court and member of the Superior Council of the Bench.

In 1962 he joined the Office of the President of the Republic, becoming the Chief of the Administration Division.

In 1964 he was appointed Director of the Civil Cabinet, later Secretary General of the Grand Chancellery.

He was Secretary General to the Office of the President from 1965 to January 15, 1968.

He was appointed Minister of Education in January 1968.

EGBE TABI

MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Born May 24, 1929 in Bachua Akagbe near Manifé.

Attended Bali Missionary School.

Taught at Tali School.

1948 Certificate from British Chamber of Commerce and a certificate from Cambridge.

1950 Treasury commissioner in Manifé.

1951 Studied economics at College Foubah Baz, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

1956 Graduated from University of Durham, England. Became deputy chief of personnel at the CDC. Received scholarship from the CDC and left for London in 1958 to study law.

1960 Obtained law degree

1961 Legal adviser to the CDC

1961(Sept.) Elected President of the Legislative Assembly of West Cameroon and President of the Assembly of the Traditional Chiefs of

Buéa. October 1961 Appointed Deputy Minister of Justice of Cameroon.

June 1970 Appointed Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

NZO EKHA-NGHAKY

MINISTER OF LABOR AND SOCIAL LAWS

Born at Nguti, Kumba Division, West Cameroon on March 22, 1934, he attended primary school there from 1943 to 1947 and took the supplementary course at Besongabang in 1948.

From 1949 to 1953 he attended the Cameroonian Protestant Church school in Bali, Bamenda, where he was one of the best students. In 1954 he was admitted directly to the upper section of the Hope Waddle Normal School, Calabar, Nigeria, where he passed the entrance examination for the University College of Ibadan. He received a scholarship from the Government of Nigeria. In June 1959 he obtained his B.A. with honors from the University of London. He then went into government work in South Cameroon, worked as Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Social Affairs and at the Stock Exchange Commission of South Cameroon.

During his academic career he represented Nigeria and the Nigerian students at many international conferences. During his vacation in 1957 he attended Oxford, with Nigerian assistance, to study English literature of the Nineteenth Century, History, Politics and the Arts. The same year, under the sponsorship of Nigeria House in London, he visited Great Britain, Holland, West Germany, Denmark, France and Switzerland. He represented the Nigerian students at the Ninth Annual International Congress of Students in the United States, later in Denmark. He was observer for Nigeria at the Twelfth Plenary Session of the World Federation of the members of the U.N. at Geneva.

In 1958 he represented Nigerian students in the U.S.A. in West Berlin, where he was elected to a one-year term as Vice President of the World Association.

He also represented Nigeria in Brussels at the Thirteenth Plenary Session of the World Federation of Countries Associated with the United Nations.

In 1959 he visited London, Paris and Geneva as a delegate of ANUNSA (Association of Nigerian Students in the U.S.A.) to the Eleventh International Congress of Students in Geneva.

He has written two books: "An Introduction to Eastern Kamerun" published in 1956 and "To the Nigerian People" published in 1958.

He speaks English and French fluently and received a fellowship in August 1960 from the Federal Government of Germany to study the German language and diplomacy in West Germany. He attended the Goethe Institute at Ebersberg-bei-Munchen and Bonn University.

In 1961, on his return from Germany, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cameroon and later Deputy to the Federal National Assembly. He was re-elected on April 26, 1964.

He is married and has four children.

He has been Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Public Health and Population, and has been Minister of Labor since May 25, 1965.

PAUL BIYA

SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESENT

He was born on February 13, 1933, in Mvomékoa, Sangmélima district, Dia-et-Lobo department. He graduated from Lycée Leclerc in 1956 and went to France on a scholarship, receiving his diploma in 1962 from the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies.

Upon his return to Cameroon in August 1962, he was immediately appointed to the Office of the President, where he remained until January 9, 1964, when he was appointed Director of the Departmental Staff of the Ministry of National Education.

In 1965 he was Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Cultural Affairs, and two years later was promoted to Director of the Civil Cabinet of the Chief of State, a position which he has held concurrently with that of Secretary General since January 16, 1968.

He is married and has no children.

He is a Knight of the Order of Valor, Commander of the German National Order, Commander of the Tunisian National Order.

ENOCH KWAYEB

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FEDERAL TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Enoch Katte Kwayeb was born at Bazou (Ndé Department) on November 26, 1924.

In 1945 he was a teacher at the Bangangté Protestant Mission. One year later he obtained a government position teaching at Mbanga in the Mungo.

In 1948 he went to France on a fellowship, completed his secondary studies in Aix-en-Provence. At Toulouse, an earnest, industrious student, he had three years marked by success. He obtained a law degree and a diploma from the Political Studies Institute.

He then went to Paris, where he was admitted to the bar while working for an advanced degree in law. Having obtained his doctorate, he entered the National School of Overseas France (Magistrature Section) and, having received his diploma, was appointed a judge at Yaoundé.

After serving as principal private secretary to the President of the Legislative Assembly of East Cameroon from 1958 to 1959, to the Minister of Justice until April 1960 and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he entered Government service in 1961, served as prefect in Bamiléké and, after reunification, was promoted to Federal Inspector of Administration for the West.

Minister Delegate to the Office of the President, responsible for Territorial Administration and the Federal Public Office from August 23, 1963, then Minister of State for Territorial Administration from January 15, 1968, Mr. Kwayeb is an Officer of the Cameroonian Order of Valor and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

He is married and has five children.

CHIEF VICTOR E. MUKETE

CHAIRMAN, CAMEROON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Born in Kumba. Son of late Chief Mukete of Kumba division West Cameroon.

Educated in Umuahia, Eastern Nigeria, Yaba Higher College, Lagos. Graduated B.Sc (Agriculture) in the United Kingdom. Attended Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Served for many years as Agricultural Officer in West Cameroon.

Elected in 1951 to represent Kumba division in the Nigerian House of Representatives. Appointed Federal Minister of Research in the Federal Cabinet of Nigeria.

Chief Mukete was appointed First Cameroonian Chairman of the Cameroon Development Corporation in 1959 by the Prime Minister of West Cameroon.

He succeeded his late father as Chief of the Bafaw people of Kumba division in 1966.

Chief Mukete is the Vice President of the Cameroon Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines.

He is married and has several children.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF CAMEROON ECONOMIC REPORT, DATED 12/21/70,
BASED ON MARCH/APRIL 1970 MISSION

A. Introduction.

1. Cameroon is a large country covering 475,000 square kilometers (about the surface of France) with only 5.8 million inhabitants. Considerable ecological diversity permits cultivation of a variety of agricultural products: coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rubber and bananas, in the south, and cotton, groundnuts, rice and other cereals in the savannah areas in the north. The high plateau between these two zones has good grazing potential, while the southeast has large, not yet fully exploited hardwood forests. Thanks to good growing conditions, nutrition is generally at a satisfactory level. There are indications of oil, copper and large bauxite deposits but as yet no definite prospects of commercial exploitation.

2. Cameroon celebrated this year the tenth anniversary of its independence, and the ninth year of federation between French speaking East Cameroon, with four-fifths of the population, and English speaking West Cameroon. This first decade of independence has seen strengthening of national unity and gradual centralization of government functions under the firm direction of President Ahidjo. Since the Bassa and Bamileke insurrection was overcome in the mid sixties, the country has been largely at peace, although the economic and social difficulties of these areas have not been solved. The government has this year received large popular support in an election in which the President was the unopposed candidate. The federal structure of the government and the existence of two official languages are a burden on the country's administration which however appears to be gaining slowly in effectiveness.

3. External political and economic relations are good. Cameroon participates in a number of regional African political and economic groupings. Among these is UDEAC, a customs and economic union with CAR, Congo (B) and Gabon. UDEAC is a constructive attempt at regional cooperation although practical results have thus far been modest. Cameroon has a common central bank together with the UDEAC members and Chad a common currency, the CFA franc. The latter is fully convertible with the French franc. Ties with France are particularly close. France is the source of substantial aid and technical assistance and of most of the foreign talent and capital in Cameroon's private sector. Since Cameroon became an associated member of the European Common Market, she has been increasing her trade with other members of the EEC and is furthermore obtaining sizeable financial assistance through the European Development Fund.

B. Recent economic growth.

4. GDP growth during the last five years on record is estimated by the mission at 5.3 percent a year in real terms, well above the estimated population growth rate of 2.2 percent a year. During the last two-three

years the growth rate has been even higher than this average, probably around 7 percent, chiefly due to favorable export prices. GDP per capita in 1968/69 was estimated at the equivalent of \$164 but would be only \$146 at the exchange rate prevailing since August 1969. Agriculture remains by far the most important productive sector of the economy. Roughly 80 percent of the population still live in rural areas and most of them depend directly on some form of agriculture for their livelihood. The proportion contributed to GDP by agriculture however declined from 47 percent in 1959 to 36 percent in 1968/69. This relative decline is chiefly due to rapid industrial and commercial development which was stimulated by government's liberal attitude towards foreign private investment. Completion of a number of import substitution projects and a more bureaucratic government attitude vis à vis private investment led to a marked drop in the number of new projects in the private sector in the late 1960's although industrial production from existing capacity continued to increase rapidly.

5. Gross domestic capital formation is estimated at around 15 percent of GDP, financed for approximately two-thirds from gross national savings. The gap, one-third of capital formation was financed by an inflow of foreign aid which averaged \$37 million a year in disbursements in the five years ending in 1969. Most of the aid was on grant or concessional terms; France, the EEC and more recently the Bank Group have been the most important sources.

6. Over the last five years, there has been rapid expansion of money supply and private credit, roughly at the same pace as the fast growth of the modern part of the economy. Domestic prices have however risen at a fairly slow rate, about 2 percent a year.

7. Interest rates remained low under the impact of a central bank discount rate of only 3.5 percent. The rediscounting facilities of the central bank are the main factor determining the credit volume. Rediscounted credit amounted to 40 - 50 percent of total bank credit outstanding. More realistic interest rates would be in the interest of Cameroon's economic development although the monetary ties with other countries limit Cameroon's freedom of action in this respect. At present, low interest rates on bank deposits are encouraging enterprises to keep their liquid balances in Cameroon as low as is compatible with rediscounting requirements and to borrow as much as possible from banks in Cameroon. For their part the banks concentrate on rediscountable credit to larger, financially strong customers and pay little attention to smaller, indigenous enterprises. The low interest rate structure and in particular the low deposit rates paid by the banks do not encourage private savings. Availability of low interest credit to a limited number of enterprises encourages a type of production which is more capital intensive than warranted by the scarcity of production factors in Cameroon and discourages the development of small scale industrial and agricultural enterprises.

8. There is very little information on the balance of payments. The mission estimates that the current account during the five years ending 1968/69 had a deficit averaging close to 5 percent of GDP. The main cause of this deficit is a large outflow of factor income payments, chiefly those of the foreign-owned enterprises and the large expatriate community. These outflows appear largely unavoidable, in view of the scarcity of domestic private capital, and managerial and technical personnel. Realizing this, the Cameroon government pursues its long-term goal of increased Cameroonian participation in ownership and management of private enterprises with moderation.

9. Foreign trade has expanded at a satisfactory rate owing to favorable export prices but also to increased export volume. Exports and imports increased during the last three years at a yearly rate of 11 percent. Exports and imports are both 21 percent of GDP with a slightly higher percentage for exports in recent years. Exports of cash crops are on the increase with the exception of banana exports which have continued to decline sharply. Increased exploitation of Cameroon's sizeable forestry resources has led to rapidly increasing exports of tropical hardwoods. Aluminium exports declined slightly because of the establishment of domestic industries using aluminium. Import composition continued to shift in the direction of larger imports of raw materials, intermediate products and capital goods which now account for three-quarters of imports. This is in line with the increase in industrial production and total capital formation. Increased domestic production of foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods has at the same time led to a lower proportion of these commodities in total imports.

C. Major development problems.

10. The most important factor influencing the course of economic events during the 1970's will be the expected fast growth of total population, and the accelerating rural exodus and urbanization connected with it. Overwhelmingly rural only a decade ago, Cameroon is expected to have an urban population of 34 percent of the total by 1980 and an even larger proportion in following decades. This important fact is changing the entire complexion of the country. Light population pressure has helped Cameroon in establishing and maintaining political, social and economic stability. In the next decade, these conditions might deteriorate seriously unless a large volume of urban employment is created and economic conditions in rural areas are improved. In the Third Five Year Plan (1971/2 - 1975/6), which is now under preparation, development or directly productive activities - agriculture, industry, trade and related activities - should therefore deserve highest priority.

11. Meanwhile far too little is known about motivations and characteristics of migrants to the cities. In order to establish which type of people move and for what reasons, a study of the most important migration areas is needed. Such a study should help government in determining by which measures internal migration could be influenced.

12. A related matter is the need for family planning. Until recently policy makers in Cameroon did not feel that population growth presented serious economic and social problems. This position is certainly not justified any longer. A start with family planning activities, at least in the cities, is urgent. The recent appointment of a minister of health and population is perhaps an indication that government is taking a more positive approach to the problem.

13. The rate of urban population growth is bound to be high even if efforts to control migration and population growth were successful. The resulting employment problem cannot be fully solved during the 1970's but to mitigate it and to add at the same time to the impetus of general economic growth policies are needed which will stimulate rapid growth of labor intensive industry and agriculture and supporting activities in other sectors. In the past, government has mainly relied on the creation of a liberal investment climate to stimulate the private sector. This policy has been successful in the early 1960's, but recently investor interest appears to have dropped. The need for a more aggressive private sector policy which retains the liberal features of past policy will be discussed below.

14. In spite of the need to emphasize agricultural development and industrialization, in the development plan, there is no doubt that infrastructure investments should account, as they did in the 1960's for the largest proportion of public investment. The transport network is inadequate for existing traffic, slowing down production and export growth. There is also urgent need for investments in power, telecommunications, urban amenities and education facilities. However, since infrastructure investments involve application of known technology they are in many respects less complicated than the effective promotion of industrial and agricultural development. The latter are not brought about by mere government decision but require changes in behavior, knowledge and motivation of large parts of the population. The question how these changes are brought about has a different answer in each country; the Cameroon planners will have to devote a large part of their energies to find the approach which is appropriate for this country.

D. Sectoral problems and prospects.

15. Agriculture. The increase of agricultural production in the five years ending 1968/69 is estimated at 3 percent a year in real terms. Cash crop production grew close to 4 percent annually while the increase of foodstuff production is notionally estimated at 2.2, the growth rate of population. The latter estimate may be conservative, since there has been a relative decline in foodstuff imports but the virtual absence of production data makes a more accurate estimate impossible. Agricultural development suffers from lack of concerted government action in project preparation and implementation. At least partly this is due to the fact that under the constitution agricultural development is entrusted to the

states. Improved coordination of agricultural policy at the national level appears very desirable. There is furthermore need for strengthening of research activities for most crops and better coordination of the numerous extension agencies.

16. Agricultural production is largely in the hands of small farmers who produce a combination of cash and subsistence crops. The country's employment problems suggest that continued emphasis on smallholders in agriculture supplemented by labor, intensive large holdings should be an important feature of Cameroon's development strategy. Although cash incomes average only \$90 per farmer, producer prices probably give sufficient incentive to expand production if there is enough credit and technical guidance. This would follow from experience with cocoa and cotton. However if credit is not tied in with closely supervised productivity programs results are likely to be disappointing. For this reason, the general agricultural credit institution contemplated in the second plan would appear inadvisable.

17. Emphasis on the development of food crops should be on yield increase by improved cultivation and seeds and greater use of inputs. IRAT, the research organization entrusted with food crops, is not yet able to provide adequate guidance and should be requested to study these matters more deeply and to improve its guidance of extension agencies. The proposed monopoly state company for the marketing of food crops may result in financial losses and therefore seems inadvisable; instead it might be useful to work out a project for the improvement of food storage facilities. Such a project could provide an important improvement in marketing possibilities. Rice consumption is still low but likely to grow fast. In addition to the proposed rice scheme in the north, government should explore the feasibility of rice growing in the south of the country as well.

18. In order to keep the country self-sufficient in meat and raise the incomes of cattle owners, government should investigate the use of agricultural by-products (from cotton, oil palm, cocoa) for feed and improve veterinary care. Exploration of coastal waters is recommended to establish the potential of marine fisheries. A credit scheme to motorize small fishing craft should be considered; such a scheme should however not be undertaken unless strong credit supervision and technical guidance are ensured.

19. Export crops. The expected decline of world market prices of virtually all export crops adds to the need to cut production costs and to stimulate diversification. In spite of the diversification which has already been attained, the reliance on two crops, coffee and cocoa, is still heavy (58% of exports). Government should furthermore improve its contacts with the private sector on possible estate projects as a useful complement to the predominant smallholder type of cultivation.

20. A large part of the cocoa acreage is covered with old trees, whose productivity is declining. The government's ambitious replanting scheme (360,000 ha. in 20 years' time) is not off to a good start because of insufficient preparation and organization. The reason why progress to date has been slow is the lack of a pre-investment study which establishes an economically and technically feasible scheme indicating the most suitable areas and the required organization of the scheme. Government contemplates undertaking such a study.

21. Since coffee production is already larger than the quota under the International Coffee Agreement, the future growth rate of production should not exceed the foreseeable rather slow growth rate of world consumption. Development action in this field should therefore aim primarily at improving the economic results of coffee production or acreage presently planted to coffee or on a reduced acreage. For this purpose a pre-investment study should be undertaken to determine which areas planted to arabica coffee deserve rehabilitation. A general program to obtain quality improvements on arabica as well as robusta through better cultivation methods and increased use of inputs should also be studied.

22. Banana production is unlikely to rise again to its earlier level in view of uncertain market prospects and the difficulties of conversion to better varieties. Production, mostly from the fairly small foreign owned plantations, will probably rise only slightly above the present level.

23. Cameroon has good growing conditions for rubber; government should investigate in consultation with private interests whether suitable plantation areas in East Cameroon can be identified. No further expansion of oil palm estate acreage appears recommendable in view of world markets prospects. However, the possibilities for increased smallholder production based on the processing and marketing facilities of the existing estates and aimed at the domestic market should be investigated.

24. Increased forest exploitation is hampered by transport difficulties. Production could be expanded in a short time from the present level of 700,000 tons of logs to 1.5 million tons during the third plan if there were no transport bottleneck. However the lack of logging roads in the forest areas in southeast Cameroon, the lack of rolling stock and the poor track condition of the Yaounde-Douala railway, and technical and managerial deficiencies of the Douala port will effectively restrain production growth. Actual production during the third plan is likely to remain below its potential level. The following pre-investment studies appear of prime importance: (i) forest inventories in the southeast of the country; (ii) studies of three major logging roads in the areas (Belabo-Yokadouma, Yaounde-Abong Mbang, Mbalmayo-Moloudou); (iii) studies of improvements in the Douala port and establishment of logging ports south of Douala.

25. Industry. Industrial production increased by about 13 percent p.a. during the five years ending 1963/69. The contribution to GDP rose during the decade from 6-7 percent to close to 13 percent. There is scope for continued industrial growth during the third plan on the basis of import substitution of light consumer and intermediate products and increased processing of domestic agricultural and forestry products for export. However the recent drop in investor interest points to the need for improvement in industrial policy and institutions. The recent establishment of a separate Ministry for the Development of Commerce and Industry promises increased attention to these matters. The mission's tentative recommendations for government action on industrial development are as follows:

26. Government should determine the type and location of priority industries, degree of protection, role of state institutions in industrial financing and degree of direct intervention in industrial projects. Priority should be given to labor intensive industries with high domestic raw materials components. A special unit should be established to seek out and study industrial possibilities and establish and maintain contact with the private sector in Cameroon and abroad. A critical review should be made of the government's investment code in the light of past experience and simple criteria for approval under the code established. The system of price control also needs review. Where prices cannot be adequately supervised, controls should probably be abandoned; where they are retained, the controls should duly allow for production cost fluctuations.

27. To alleviate the shortage of skilled and professional manpower at all levels, technical and commercial training should be improved and expanded. Moreover, production advisory services, purchasing and marketing assistance, accounting advice and training facilities should be provided to young Cameroon industrialists. A special unit to provide this advice should be set up. The industrial estate program needs review. The most important parts of the program (the Douala and Yaounde estates) probably deserve priority but the need for estates in other centers may for some years to come not be urgent.

28. In the field of industrial finance, duplication of efforts of the Banque Camerounaise de Développement (BCD) and the Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI) should be avoided. Consideration should also be given to separation of seasonal short-term operations of BCD from its long-term development credits. Both banks should strengthen their ability to appraise industrial projects and become more aggressive in their lending policies, particularly regarding the fostering of Camerounese entrepreneurship.

29. Transport. In the past, government has rightly devoted a larger proportion of public investment to transport infrastructure than to any other sector of the economy. Poles of economic activity are set wide apart and were poorly connected at the time of independence. Development

efforts in this sector during the last decade were aimed at the construction of a network serving the five main poles of economic activity: the coastal region with the port of Douala and Tiko-Victoria where most of the industrial activity is located; the densely populated, rich agricultural Banileka area; the region around Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon; the North which is also densely populated and has considerable agricultural potential; and finally the vast tropical forest area of the South East with its huge timber resources. Cameroon moreover serves as a transit country for landlocked Chad and to a lesser extent, the Central African Republic. Although a large part of the transport infrastructure to serve the various regions now exists further substantial investments are required. The most pressing need is increase of the Douala port capacity. Studies on a long-term solution are underway. Both physical expansion and improvements in port organization will be required. The lack of transport links in the forest area in the southeast has been mentioned. A highway program other than in the forest area of CFAF 10 billion has been identified. Most of the projects are already under discussion with interested aid donors. Highway maintenance is improving owing to establishment of a central pool of maintenance equipment. However, in view of growing traffic, budgetary provisions should be increased. Government has thus far refrained from regulating the activities of trucking companies. A proposal to introduce such regulation should be carefully considered since it could lead to a stifling of competition among road users to the detriment of the rest of the economy.

30. With regard to the railway the most important task is improvement of the Douala-Yaounde connection. An economic study of the realignment of this connection will be financed as part of the Bank railway project. Selected improvements rather than complete realignment will probably be the economic solution. Finance of CFAF 5 billion for the last section of the Transcameroon railway has been arranged, while a further CFAF 8 billion are needed for infrastructure on other lines, rolling stock etc. Proposed investments totalling CFAF 27 billion for modernization and extension (Yaounde-Yakadouma) of the existing network would appear premature. Road alternatives appear more promising than the proposed extension of the network.

31. Power. Cameroon's rivers have sizeable hydro-electric potential. This has led to the establishment near Edea of the ALUCAM aluminium factory which used imported bauxite. This factory uses 80 percent of electricity produced in Cameroon. The possible doubling of its capacity and rapid expansion of other demand (by 14 percent a year) have led to a sizeable power program. The first project, of which financing is under consideration, aims at regularization of water flow which will permit full use of ALUCAM's existing production capacity as well as meeting increasing other electricity demand. Increasing capacity of major transmission lines and establishment of small thermal plants in

certain secondary centers is also under study. To cover electricity needs in the longer run, two major hydro projects, Nachtigal (250 MW) and Song Loulou (125 MW), are being studied. The urgency of these projects depends to a large extent on the question whether ALUCAM does in fact double its generation capacity. The government will have to study carefully which sequence of the two projects will lead to better spread of investment over time.

32. Education. Cameroon's schools are not yet able to meet the economy's demands for trained people. Expatriates fulfill half of the executive functions in the public sector and two-thirds of those in the private sector as well as numerous middle level positions. In all sectors of the economy there is moreover a lack of skilled workers. Government has made strong efforts to expand first of all primary education which has led to relatively high participation rates, viz. 64 percent of the respective age group in East Cameroon and 57 percent in West Cameroon. Education expenditures amount to 19 percent of government current expenditures; if it were not for the contributions made by foreign technical assistance and missionary agencies the proportion would be even higher. In spite of these large expenditures, the output of the education system is disappointing in quality and number. As several other African countries, Cameroon suffers from the shortcomings of an imported education system which provides a type of instruction that is not attuned to the social and economic needs of the country and which is furthermore characterized by high drop-out and repetition rates. Considering the large total number of pupils in the system, the annual number of secondary and higher level graduates is small and expenses per graduate are consequently extremely high. A basic choice is required in Cameroon's development strategy for education. Further increases of participation rates would become forbiddingly expensive in view of the increasing size of the younger age groups, while the basic needs of the economy for trained people would not be satisfied any better than at present. Education policy should aim at improvement of the efficiency of the system and, more specifically, at increased output of secondary and higher level graduates with the technical, commercial and professional qualifications which the country needs. Cameroon's second development plan (1966-1971) indicates that government is aware of these requirements and intends to reform education. The Bank Group first education project aimed at furthering the same objectives. In primary education there are two essential tasks, the construction of facilities for primary teacher training, and the reform of curricula to fit Cameroon's cultural, social and economic requirements. In secondary and technical education there should be expansion of school facilities and also a reform of curricula. These general guidelines for reform and rationalization should be worked out in a comprehensive national education plan.

E. Overall growth prospects.

33. The Government's Third Five Year Plan (1971/72 - 1975/76) is still under preparation, so that the government's assessment of prospects

and intention in the development field are only very incompletely known. The mission's calculations indicate that economic growth during the first half of the 1970's is likely to be about 4 percent a year compared with the 6-7 percent real growth rates attained in the late 1960's. The reason for the slowdown is a deceleration of export growth caused by the expected fall of average export prices, the lack of agricultural and industrial projects and the effects of the transport bottleneck. The growth rate of total export value during the years 1969/70 - 1975/76 is estimated by the mission at only 2 percent a year. However, large investments under way or about to be undertaken in highway and railroads, power generation, telecommunications, education and public administration will stimulate economic growth. Tentatively it is estimated by the mission that investment during the Third Plan period of CFAF 200 billion (\$720 million) would be required to achieve the feasible economic growth rate as compared to actual investment in the second plan of an estimated CFAF 140 billion (\$504 million). In view of heavy infrastructure requirements and flagging private interest about half of the total investment - about CFAF 100 billion (\$360 million) - would have to take place in the public sector as compared to an estimated 40 percent during the Second Plan.

F. The financial outlook.

34. As far as the private sector is concerned, lack of financial means has thus far not been a serious constraint on development. Due to the close connections with the business world in France and the ease with which funds can be transferred to and from Cameroon, investment opportunities have generally been met by domestic and foreign private finance. However recently the private capital inflow has dropped making it less evident that any shortage of domestic private savings will be met by sufficient inflow from abroad. This points up the earlier mentioned need for a more active industrial policy and good understanding between the government and the private sector. It also underscores the need to consider to what extent a raise in the interest rate structure could help in mobilizing a greater amount of private savings.

35. The feasibility of a public sector development program of CFAF 100 million during the third plan depends crucially on the government's ability to raise public savings. Since the contribution to public development finance from the agricultural stabilization funds and the public enterprises is for various reasons likely to be limited, the most important factor is the prospects for increased budgetary savings. The outlook for an increase in budgetary surpluses is however not bright. Recent rapid growth of revenues and budgetary savings was largely due to the high level of foreign trade and related activities. Revenue growth is likely to taper off on account of the expected fall in export prices after 1970 and a concurrent slowdown in modern sector activity. Current expenditures meanwhile have been rising rapidly. If these trends in revenues and expenditures are allowed to continue, budgetary savings

during the Third Plan are likely to be very small or even negative. Determined action to reverse these trends should therefore be an essential part of the Third Plan. The need to take such action is perhaps somewhat obscured by the very favorable revenue growth of recent years and the rise in external reserves (from the equivalent of 2 months of imports in 1965 to 4 months by May 1970). This financial situation is in the mission's view of temporary nature. Basic improvements in taxation and expenditure policy are required to help finance economic growth in the 1970's.

36. The mission is not equipped to give more than suggestions with regard to possible measures to increase revenue. As far as personal income taxes are concerned, there is scope for lowering the currently rather high exemption limit, raising the progression in the rate, and reducing the numerous tax exemptions. There is furthermore scope for raising the rate of company taxes in East Cameroon, which is at present only 25 percent (35 percent in West Cameroon). The generous fiscal exemptions under the investment code also need review. Simplified approval procedure under the code combined with lower fiscal benefits could probably result in more rapid revenue growth. Customs duties, the most important element of government revenue, could yield more revenue by speedier and more accurate collection. The mechanization of customs administration should help in this respect. Simplification of the tariff structure and discarding of the outdated "valeur mercuriale", for exports (the fixed price basis for determination of export duties) could also lead to more efficient collection and contribute to greater net revenue from customs duties. Tentatively the mission suggests that overall revenue growth close to 5.5 percent a year during the early 1970's should be feasible if appropriate action is taken. This would be higher than the mission's forecast of overall GDP growth rate of somewhat over 4 percent a year. While in the past revenue has been quite responsive to economic growth, this may not be the case in the Third Plan period, so that new fiscal measures may be required to achieve this revenue growth rate.

37. Past current expenditure growth was to a very large extent due to increased personnel expenditures. The 14 percent annual growth in the number of public servants appears far in excess of government's needs for staff and therefore extremely wasteful. A reduction in expenditure growth from about 10 percent throughout the 1960's to about 4.5 percent a year should be feasible without harm to economic development or general administrative efficiency of the government. Tentatively it is suggested that budgetary and staffing provisions for general administration, defense and justice which now account for half of the total, are plentiful at the present level. Furthermore a review of the generous allowances of all types, which add 60 percent to government salary payments, needs to be reviewed. Restraint in these areas should still allow sizeable growth (at least 6 percent a year) of those current expenditures which are oriented towards social and economic development.

38. If these tentative revenue and expenditure objectives suggested by the mission were accomplished, public savings during the Third Plan would amount to CFAF 50 billion (\$180 million) in public savings. Service on existing and estimated new external debt during the period is likely to amount to CFAF 17 billion (\$61 million). This would leave a net domestic contribution of CFAF 33 billion (\$119 million) to the financing of public investment during the third plan. While this is not a very high proportion, determined fiscal action and austerity will be required to achieve this much. Taking into account that certain types of investment are unlikely to obtain external project assistance and therefore will have to be wholly financed with government funds, the mission forecast means that Government will probably not be able to meet all local expenditures on all projects that do obtain foreign aid. This means that foreign aid honors should be prepared to cover part of local costs, particularly for projects which do not have a high foreign exchange content.

39. External financing and creditworthiness. Cameroon's development policies and efforts deserve increased support of external assistance. It is expected that investment in the first half of the 1970's will remain at 14 - 15 percent of GDP and that about one-third of investment will need to be financed with external resources. On the basis of the foregoing it would appear that during the third five year plan a total of CFAF 67 billion (US\$241 million) would be needed in the form of disbursement foreign resources. This amount compares with foreign aid disbursements in the five years ending in 1969 of CFAF 46 billion (\$166 million). The pipeline of foreign aid in early 1970 was CFAF 38 billion (\$137 million). It consisted chiefly of undisbursed financing of the second section of the Transcameroon railway and undisbursed portions of recent Bank and IDA loans. Aid for new power, transport, agriculture and education projects currently under active discussion adds up to perhaps another CFAF 25 - 30 billion (\$90 - 108 million). The amount of funds still to be secured during the third plan depends on the required size of the pipeline at the end of the plan i.e. the volume of projects under implementation or fairly committed at that time. Major uncertainties are the proposed large investments in the power sector, investment needs of the Douala port, and transportation facilities in the southeast of the country. If the assumption is made that the pipeline at the end of the Third Plan should be as large as at its beginning, and that no significant reduction of foreign reserves (equivalent of 4 months of imports in May 1970) is desirable, approximately another CFAF 37 - 42 billion (\$133 - 151 million) in project aid would need to be secured during the third plan. To make project commitments of this magnitude possible, strenuous efforts will be needed to identify and prepare projects particularly in agriculture, forestry, roads, power and the ports.

40. Cameroon's external public debt has increased rapidly. It amounted to \$183 million at the end of March 1970. The debt service ratio is likely to rise from 3 percent in 1969 to 6.5 percent in 1975/76, taking

into account service on existing and estimated new public debt. In making these projections it has been assumed that grant aid disbursements will remain at a level of CFAF 5 billion a year or close to 40 percent of the total inflow, that Cameroon's traditional aid donors will continue to offer relatively favorable terms on official loans and that meanwhile Cameroon, in order to avoid rapid exhaustion of its debt servicing capacity, will keep supplier's credit financing within strict limits. The forecast debt service ratio is still not very high and a modest increase in conventional debt would appear therefore justified. However in view of the country's poverty and modest growth prospects, Cameroon's needs for external capital are expected to extend over a considerable length of time. A continued rapid build-up of external debt should be avoided and it is therefore very desirable that most foreign assistance would be extended on concessional terms.

MC

1) - The national potential

Cameroon forestland covers about 20 million hectares and includes many varieties of trees. This forest, however, is heterogeneous and it is possible to exploit and market only species known and appreciated by consumers on account of their valuable technological features. Moreover, the low prices fetched by certain species limit their exploitation.

With due allowance for these imperatives, the volume of exploitable timber in Cameroon may be estimated at between 150 000 000 and 200 000 000 m³ under present conditions.

In order to obtain a more accurate estimate of the forest potential, the Cameroon Government has included a project for the "general evaluation of forest resources" and projects for a forest inventory in the 3rd five-year Plan.

2) - Bottlenecks

- Transport infrastructure

Our harbours and railways, which are of old-fashioned design, are hard put to ensure the transport and shipping of existing timber production. This is distinctly higher than in previous years which tends to curb this production.

Furthermore, while many forest-development permits have been granted in/^{the} eastern part of the country, development will be operational only when a highway infrastructure has been set up to enable undressed timber and timber products to reach the railway, harbours or consumption centres, and not merely when port-and-rail problems have been solved.

- Forest inventories

The promoting of a timber policy with full allowance for forest realities implies perfect knowledge not only of the composition but also of the rate of forest development and rejuvenation.

Unfortunately the relatively high cost of such inventories has caused them to be confined to limited areas.

- The non-existence of Cameroon enterprise

Forest-development work calls not only for physical and moral qualities but also for technical knowledge, and a heavy capital outlay in order to obtain the necessary gear. Furthermore, marketing is a difficult problem for the small woodlander. Hence national timber firms are few in number and often in the throes of difficulty.

V - TIMBER POLICY

- Investment (evacuation)

In order to resolve the problem of outgoing timber production, the Government has undertaken a whole series of surveys on the port of Douala and the possibility of creating an outer harbour at Manoka, the rectification of the railway lay-out in deficient sectors and the necessary infrastructure plan for outgoing forest production from the East and South East.

Legislation provides for a contribution by timber firms to the building of forest highways of national interest. This participation by the firms concerned would amount to 1.5 thousand million CFA francs or 5 400 million dollars.

Even so, the overall cost of works, which has yet to be assessed, will doubtless be well in excess of this sum. A loan from the Bank would make it possible to solve the evacuation problem completely not only as regards timber but also all the sother products which could be cultivated or developed thanks to the opening up of the areas concerned.

- Taxation

Only a small percentage of the taxes on timber production find their way into forest receipts properly so called and this tends to restrict the activities of the forest department. Furthermore, present means of recovery will be hard to enforce with extending

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production.

It is therefore planned to overhaul the entire existing system.

- The granting of permits

Many applications for forest development permits have been registered in recent years.

The forest surface affected by these grants now covers about 6 500 000 ha. and further applications are now being considered.

It would have been preferable no doubt to provide for rules and regulations to govern timber development for all forests prior to exploitation, but such measures have to be preceded by inventories and take a long time to draw up. There could thus be no question of holding up altogether an activity essential to the national economy.

In order, however, to avoid a complete distribution of forestland to development firms under the present system, the Government has decided to reserve 3 000 000 ha. for which permits will not be granted until special development regulations have been drawn up.

Existing surveys cover an initial slice of 30 000 ha. all told and a new slice of 580 000 ha. is to be inventoried and developed during the 3rd Plan.

Any assistance from the Bank would help to step up these studies.

As regards the promotion of Cameroon enterprise, the Government has drawn up legislation to the effect that certain forest zones will be reserved for national firms. Furthermore, a forest development Agency is now being established to provide supervisory personnel.

- Reforestation or maintenance of the forest potential

The much-quoted natural rejuvenation techniques can only be used on forest plots already under development which are especially rich in young trees belonging to worth-while species. In Cameroon, where these privileged plots are uncommon, all trials to date have been disappointing.

On the other hand, artificial plantation techniques have been perfected for certain varieties. Excellent results have already been obtained and the forest department feels that work should be continued and stepped up on plantations undertaken on artificial lines.

Forest research will be intimately associated with actual works since it has not always been possible for it to precede them

The maintenance of the national forest potential is a constant concern of the Government. Thus a Special Forestry and Fish-breeding Fund was established in 1965. It is mainly supplied by taxes collected from timber firms and its principal purpose is to establish artificial plantations to make up for the deterioration of forestland due to development.

As annual timber production should soon affect some 1 500 000 m³, about 4 000 ha. ought to be planted every year.

Now the resources of the Fund do not permit of this rate of planting at the present time, but there is no doubt that it will be able to carry out the requisite planting programme during the next few years thanks to increased output and the overhaul of the taxation system.

As it takes from 50 to 80 years for a plantation to yield exploitable trees, credits will have to be found forthwith to complete the resources of the Fund and thus enable at least 15 000 ha. to be planted under the Third Plan. Otherwise any additional delay in starting up the programme will lead to a gap in forest production in certain regions and even in the country at large to the closing of factories and to the laying off of a great

many workers.

A long-term loan from the World Bank would enable this topical problem to be solved and serious drawbacks liable to threaten the future to be avoided.

- Processing on the site

Forest firms are obliged to process 25 % of their output on the site. Actually, as certain of them process almost all their own production, the processing rate amounts to 45 % for these firms as a whole.

The Government plans to raise the existing tax and to take parallel steps to increase of local consumption of the processed products.

A timber Office has been set up, as an initial measure, to promote the use of wood in all its forms.

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH HUMAN RESOURCES
AND ECONOMIC NEEDS

The notion of "Human Resources" is susceptible of two interpretations at least.

Broadly speaking, its field of study covers the population of a country in all its aspects - health, social, economic and under the spontaneous call for upbringing and education.

Strictly speaking, "Human Resources" are defined from a purely economic point of view, e.g. human inputs in the production process. It is from this deliberately narrower approach that we shall try to set out problems pertaining to "Human Resources" in Cameroon in their relations with the economic needs of the country.

We shall confine this report to the modern sector of economy and examine first of all the demographic situation and population structure of Cameroon, then supply and demand with regard to wage-earning employment and finally the ability of our economy to absorb qualified manpower available on the labour market.

I - THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND POPULATION STRUCTURE

Between 1966 and 1970, the resident population of the Federal Republic rose from 5.3 to 5.8 million inhabitants, i.e. an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants or an annual rate of 2 % over a five-year period.

If the trend observable for five years past does not decline, West Cameroon and the Littoral will stand an excellent chance of being the areas where demographic growth is the most pronounced.

For some decades to come, North Cameroon will be the most

.../...

populous Inspectorate in the country only to fall back to the third position eventually.

The average density is 12.5 inhab/Km² distributed as follows :

Federal Inspectorate of Administration	Population in 1970	Population in 1970 % per Inspectorate	Increase or decrease com- pared with 1965
1	2	3	4
North	1 582 000	27,1	- 0,7
West Cameroon	1 196 000	20,7	+ 0,6
Centre-South	1 193 000	20,4	- 0,1
West	985 000	16,9	- 0,1
Littoral	611 000	10,4	+ 0,4
East	269 000	4,5	- 0,1
Federal Republic	5 836 000	100	0,0

The West (Bamilekeland) has by far the highest density which goes to explain the population trend away from this region towards the coastal area and West Cameroon. These two regions have much the same density (about 30 inhab/Km²) just as the Centre-South and North are at a lower level (10 inhab/Km²).

The net rate of population growth is 2.5 % on the Littoral and in West Cameroon and goes to make the Federal high-water mark (3 % and 2.5 %). The death rate is 2.3 % and exceeds this figure in the North and West Cameroon. Viewed from the angles of age and sex, the population displays the following features :

1/ - Young people under 20, who are 2,952.000 strong account for rather more than half the population with an almost identical breakdown for the two sexes (less than 1 % in favour of Women). Here is undoubtedly a favourable factor to rapid economic development.

2/ - For the population as a whole, there exists a slight

imbalance between the male and female elements (52 % and 48 % respectively).

3/ - It is between the ages of 15 and 49 essentially that the imbalance makes itself felt : in this age group men represent only 46 % of the total.

4/ - The female population is older than the male.

The expectation of life at birth is 37 years.

The active population represented 92 % of the active-age community (age groups from 20 to 55 years) in 1970, whereas the activity ratio of the population did not exceed 87 % in 1965, which seems to point to a decrease in unemployment during this period. In 1965, the public (administrative and similar bodies) and private modern sector employed 5 % of the active-age community defined above and it would seem, from cross-checking obtained pending an exhaustive enquiry into employment in 1971, that 18 % of this same population was employed in the same sector in 1970.

The active population represented by the age groups ranging from 20 and 55 years may be estimated at 38.5 % of the whole population. Extended to the age groups between 15 and 60 years, it represents 53.5 % of this whole population, i.e. rather more than 3 million persons including 1 500 000 men.

As regards the breakdown between town and country, 22 % of the population consists of town dwellers and this rate is expected to reach 26 % in 1975 and 38 % in 1985. The Centre-South and Littoral regions will mark the highest urban population increase during the forthcoming period 1970/1985. The Littoral region, with Douala, the economic capital and principal city in the country, is now the most highly urbanized region : 68 % of the population dwelt in towns in 1970 and it is expected, at the present rate of growth, that the figure will be 71 % in 1975 and 82 % in 1985. In the Centre-South, which contains the federal capital Yaounde (170 000 inhabitants), 22 % of the population now live in urban centres and this figure will rise to 27 % in 1975 and 43 % in 1985, which points to a heavy increase. The urban population in the West represents 20 % of the entire community in this region. West Cameroon is not highly urbanized (16 % in 1970 rising to 19 % in 1975 and 27 % in 1985). Finally

there are two regions where urbanization is far behind, namely : the North (10 % in 1970, 12 % in 1975, 19 % in 1985) and the East (11 % in 1970, 12 % in 1975 and 16 % in 1985).

The actual level of unemployment and human resources has yet to be ascertained. In the modern sector, the Ministry of Labour recorded 41 700 out-of-works in 1968 as compared with 29 000 in 1969 including 15 500 unskilled and 13 000 skilled hands). It is hard to accept these figures at their face value : according to recent figures published by the Chamber of Commerce in Douala, the number of unemployed already amounts to 46 000 including a fairly high percentage of young people of school age who have abandoned their studies or who have obtained a diploma at the end of the first secondary-education cycle or even at the level above. Moreover, many of these youngsters demur to signing the unemployment registers for subjective reasons with the result that the unemployment figures advanced certainly fall short of reality.

II - ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND NEEDS IN SKILLED MANPOWER AND MEDIUM- GRADE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL.

Needless to add that even a none too obvious imbalance between resources and available jobs would call for the definition of fresh options and guidance in teaching and training with a view to adapting them strictly to the specific needs of our economy.

The analysis of resources was broached both quantitatively and qualitatively speaking.

In the first instance we endeavoured to estimate, from the level and type of teaching or training, the outflow of degree holders and young people who were unable to finish their studies or obtain a diploma but who have something to offer on the labour market.

In the second instance, we tried to classify the overall employment supply defined above in terms of trades and levels of responsibility themselves corresponding to fairly specific education or training levels. We thus established 6 classes of trades or training : commercial, industrial and technical, medical and social, agricultural, pedagogic, administrative, legal and financial, and four levels of qualification the breakdown of which is given below :

Level of qualification				Corresponding training level
1				2
CODE	Private sector.	Catégories in the public service	General classification	
IV	M.Q. et M.H.Q.	D. et C.	M.Q.	CAP + training on site
III	Technicians	B1	Senior executive	B.E.I. BEPC + 2 B.E.C.
II	Senior Technicians	B2 et A1	Medium-grade Executive	I.U.T. BAC + 2
	senior executives	A1 et A2	Senior Executives	Licence at least Higher Educ. Est)
M. Q.	: Skilled Labour			
M.H.Q.	: Highly-skilled labour			
C.A.P.	: Certificate of Proficiency			
B. E. I.	: Industrial training Certificate			
B. E. C.	: Commercial training Certificate			
I. U. T.	: University Institute of Technology.			

The quantitative elements as a whole are brought together in a series of four tables which give some idea of skilled manpower resources and of available supervisory personnel at every level between 1971 and 1976.

These tables are incomplete since statistical data do not give a sufficiently accurate idea of the number of young people who gave up their studies at "baccalaureat" or "brevet" level (the diplomas awarded at the end of the 1st and 2nd cycles of general secondary studies). Data is lacking especially for West Cameroon.

Subject to these reservations, the following facts are worthy of note for the forthcoming period up to 1976.

1/ - If the rate of increase observable during the past few years is kept up, Cameroon will soon be turning out more than 30 000 young people, between 17 and 18 years old, who have reached their BEPC level. Most of them will not proceed with their studies or receive further training in the various centres.

2/ - The total number of pupils who gave up their secondary studies from the 4th form upwards may be assessed at 26 000 at least at the end of the period for the qualification level entitled "skilled labour" and at 6 000 for the advanced level (III). These figures are obtained from the difference between the totals in tables I and III.

3/ - The number of "baccalaureat" holders will exceed 1 600 by the end of the period while 425 diplomas were awarded for the 1968/69 school year.

4/ - This increase in the number of "baccalauréat" holders will certainly entail a rise in the number of degree holders in higher education ; over 1 000 diplomas ("Licences" and "diplômes" in the first cycle) will have been obtained by the end of this period with following breakdown :

.../...

Arts	:	29 %
Law	:	29.4 %
Science	:	41.6 %

These proportions fall close to the targets assigned to the 2nd Plan ;

Arts	:	35 %
Law	:	25 %
Science	:	40 %

(these objectives have not been attained under the 2nd Plan and are remote from those assigned to its successor with a view to curbing the inflation the literary and legal contingents :

Arts	:	40 %
Law	:	10 %
Science	:	50 %

5/ - The ability of our economy to absorb 32,000 available young people (cf. section 2 above) will be possible only in the teaching and administrative fields to all intents and purposes. The tertiary sector, which is already appreciable for a country 75 % of whose population will still be living on the land in 1975, will be inflated and we have found that 35 % of our available resources would then be absorbed by administrative tasks. This is a matter of grave concern in a country where the civil-service strength rises regularly by 10 % par annum.

These observations may be completed by the following remarks on the deficiencies now recognized in the teaching system and on the bottlenecks affecting the training system in general:

1/ - Imbalance in the various levels of teaching

In secondary education, this imbalance affects technical training which absorbs one quarter of the overall strength. In higher education the disequilibrium now lies between literary and legal

studies on the one hand and scientific disciplines on the other to the detriment of the latter which represent 19 % of the total strength including EFSA and CUSS.

2/ - Inadequate qualifications of the teaching staff

The teaching strength in secondary education now includes only 40 % of qualified teachers and the figure for technical training does not exceed 27 %. This deficiency is to be explained in part by the number of private schools where the teaching level is definitely lower than in public secondary education (71 %).

3/ - The disturbing discrepancy between the output figures of the general training system and the employment outlook as it stands to day.

As regards the manpower and executive requirements at every level, there exists no balance sheet for employment in terms of functions and levels of responsibility. This task could be carried out in 1971 at the end of the exhaustive survey of the active population now being prepared by the Department of Statistics.

We have thus no means at present of making an accurate analysis in terms of trades and levels of qualification, such as could be compared with the data in tables I and II.

We shall thus confine our attention to a very general economic survey of the employment outlook for the forthcoming period 1971/76.

It is known that, generally speaking, the public services with their 47 500 employees represent the best part of the public sector of economy with the following breakdown :

- Federal Administration and East Cameroon

- regular staff and armed forces	18 900
- contractuels	1 210
- miscellaneous	7 840
- daily rated	16 780

- West Cameroon

- salaried and daily-rate employees 2 750

To these should be added 13 000 persons employed by local authorities.

The development of the Public Services during the next few years will depend upon budget restrictions i.e. the limitation of the recurrent expenditure of the State to a rate of about 7 % owing to the need to release budget savings for public investment purposes. This restriction implies an upper limit to the absorbing capacity of the Public Services of 1 800 employees a year with the following approximate breakdown in terms of responsibility levels.

senior executives	350
medium-grade executives	450
skilled labour	1 000
TOTAL	<u>1 800</u>

It is thus possible to foresee that, barring drastic cuts in the Public Services, 10 800 employees will be made use of during the forthcoming period 1971/76, including :

2 100 at level	I
2 700 at level	II and III
6 000 at level	IV.

As regards the secondary and tertiary sectors of the modern sector of our economy, it is possible to estimate the number of jobs likely to be created during this period at over 40 000 and to forecast that, despite the inadequacies and uncertainties of available statistics, the number of national jobs in industry is now about 18 000 according to recent enquiries. These jobs remain very limited as compared with the active population (0.75 %). Investments expected under the IIIrd Plan ought to enable 13 500 new jobs to be created over the period. Now industry gives rise to employment indirectly by its investments and purchase of local property and facilities in the building trade, undertakings

engaged in subsidiary, repair and upkeep work, service, transport and commercial firms, etc... Considering that the creation of any industrial job leads to that of two jobs in the other economic sectors, the total number of new jobs in the second and tertiary sectors of economy ought thus to exceed 40 000.

Assuming that the breakdown structure in terms of responsibility levels in the private sector has hardly altered since 1966 (an assumption which cannot be checked until after the enquiry into employment due to be held in 1971) when it was as follows :

- unskilled labour	82,3 %
- skilled labour	12,8 %
- technicians	3,7 %
- senior executives	1,2 %

these 40 000 jobs will be available for only 8 000 medium-grade and senior executives and skilled workers, namely :

800 employees at level	I
1 800 -"- at level	II and III
5 400 -"- at level	IV

In short, in the modern part of the secondary and tertiary sectors, annual employment forecasts for levels I to IV would be limited to about 3 400 jobs, during the next few years, with the following breakdown :

level I : 510 (including 120 expatriates)
level II and III 810 (including 216 expatriates)
level IV 2 080

With due allowance for expatriates in levels I, II and III in the private sector, the number of new national jobs seems likely to be 18 400 during the period 1971/76 with the following breakdown :

.../...

level I	: 2 350
level II and III	3 570
level IV	12 480

III - A comparison between the number of jobs available, in the fairly near future, on the basis of economics and production figures, for the training set up (cf. tables I and II) is conducive to the following comments :

1/ - The apparent equilibrium at "high-executive" level (a minimum of 4 years higher study) is fallacious in point of fact. Indeed in this analysis of employment, Public Services are considered in the part they now play in economic life, which is that of a catalytic agent representing the essential outlet for category I, instead of the regulative role which should be theirs, it being right and proper for the private sector to play an equally significant part in using trained executives under conditions of healthy development in the planned liberal-economy system. It is likely, moreover, that a fairly high percentage of senior civil-service executives will actually be recruited at level II (two additional years of higher study plus a competitive examination), which will reveal a number of degree holders well in excess of the requirements which our economy is able to meet.

In reality, it is at this teaching level that the inability to meet development requirements is most outstanding and the congestion due to an almost total lack of outlets outside the Public Services may lead to the most serious consequences. Not to mention the Federal Advanced School of Agriculture, this is obvious in the case of literary studies which, practically speaking have no outlet outside the teaching profession. The same holds good for studies at the Faculty of Science which offer but limited prospects in the field of research essentially confined to the public and semi-public sector. The same applies also to law studies which are held to open the door to careers in the service of the State (even if this means passing another competitive examination) and which are practically never undertaken

.../...

with a view to opening a business office (owing to to the financial problems involved) or to possible activities in company management. Only banking, insurance and litigation activities in general afford opportunities at present.

This state of affaires inspires the following suggestions at a time when the Third Plan is being drawn up :

A) - Far-reaching changes should be made in scientific tuition with an eye to actual employment conditions in Cameroon, and in the same spirit as that which presided over the foundation of CUSS (the University Scientific and Health Centre). Alterations of this kind make it possible to avoid copying systematically the nature of subjects taught at the Faculty of Science from foreign curricula and points to the need for re-appraisal of the present utility of certain chairs.

Hence the opening of the Federal Advanced Technical School, which is due to coincide with the beginning of the academic year in 1971, on the lines of "University Institutes of Technology" (IUT) but with the original feature perhaps of organizaing recruitment at several levels i.e. the "baccalaureat" and under - and increasing the number of specialities with a view to a wide range of outlets will make it possible to improve things as they now stand.

B) - As regards the Faculty of Arts, registration in propadeutics should be synchronized with prospective teaching needs (new jobs, replacements and the process of taking over from Technical Assistance) such as they should stand out in the "Plan of Recruitment" to be drawn up by the Ministry of National Education.

C) - The stepping up of the study cycle, known as the "Institute of Company Administration and Management" at the Law School which is of recent creation with a set-up due to work in close co-operation with and thanks to assistance from professional bodies in the private sector should be accompanied by an effort to guide young people in this direction in harmony with their executive needs.

D) - Success at the entrance examination to ENAM should synchronize with the "recruitment plans" of the various Government Departments who make use of this talent, and the training of medium grade executives at this school (B and C) should be developed to the full.

2/ - The outlook of the contingent at levels II, III and IV seems likely to be a source of concern in the near future.

Level II (trained effectives, cf. tables I and II) essentially consists in fact of students who have abandoned higher studies in arts, law and science while preparing their "Licence", or who have obtained a certificate at the end of the first cycle.

Actually Cameroon has only a few technicians at this level, mostly foreign trained, pending the inauguration of the Advanced Technical School. The same phenomenon is observable at the lower-III and IV levels the prevalent feature of which is made up of young people who had to abandon their studies at fourth-form level in general secondary tuition. This group of "rejects", available for active life but absent from the strength of training and refresher courses, may be reckoned at 32 000 at the end of the period ; it represents 68 % of that of level III.

This is a highly disturbing trend because the majority of these youngsters will probably swell the ranks of the urban unemployed for want of something better to do. Now the contingent of these out-of-works is plentifully supplied as it is by the outflow from rural areas. It would be superfluous to dwell on the potential dangers of this form of unemployment which lies in wait for a certain number of pupils on leaving general secondary education.

Actually, at these minor and intermediate executive levels, we find undue development of general tuition as opposed to technical training. Technical education is still very inadequate and will have to be adapted to the training of medium-grade executives the dearth of which is a bottleneck in the way of Africanization. It is thus important to conduct an "employment" enquiry such as would reveal the

qualitative and quantitative requirements of this country. The development of establishments like the Collège de la Salle at Douala, where tuition responds to economic needs in the industrial field, should be warmly encouraged.

It goes without saying that the availability of statistical estimates of employment classified according to branches of activity, and levels of responsibility, would have made for more subtle analysis of the problem of making use in Cameroon of manpower at every level in the modern sector of economy. These statistical series will not be ⁱⁿ use before the end of 1971. Despite these gaps in our accurate knowledge of the employment level, it seems obvious that, with regard to ever-growing host of degree holders produced by the national training system, the modern sector will be unable to solve the employment problem in Cameroon in the course of the next few years.-

T A B L E A U I I I

THEORETICAL BREAKDOWN OF THE AVAILABLE STRENGTH
AT THE END OF THE FOURTH FORM AND SECOND CYCLE OF GENERAL SECONDARY
EDUCATION

Available Strength	Corresponding Level of Qualification	
	IV	III
End of form 4 East Cameroon	29 400	
West Cameroon	2 885	
End of Form V	5 976	
West Cameroun	404	
End of Form VI		4 491
Terminal		3 517
General Total	38 665	8 008

STRENGTH AVAILABLE FOR THE CAMEROON ECONOMY

TABLE IV .

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1971/76	OBSERVATIONS
<u>A/ Traditional Education</u>								
- <u>ELEMENTARY</u>								
1) East Cameroon								
Available CEPE								
2) West Cameroon	10 710	11 320	10 970	9 320	8 f	8 620	59 580	
- <u>GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>								
1) East Cameroon								
. BEPC	4 140	4 430	5 020	5 520	6 090	6 640	31 840	
. Available after form IV with diploma	830	670	810	860	980	1 040	5 190	
. Available without diploma	3 130	3 350	3 800	4 190	4 710	5 030	24 210	
. Total available after form IV	3 960	4 020	4 610	5 050	5 690	6 070	29 400	Falling-out rate :
								5th : 25 %
								6th : 25 %
								Terminal 28 %
. Available after form V	715	827	940	1 052	1 165	1 277	5 976	
. Available after form VI	505	602	700	797	895	992	4 491	
. Available after terminal exam.	330	442	540	638	733	834	3 517	
. BAC. Holders	650	870	1 060	1 250	1 440	1 640	6 910	
. Available at once for active life								
2) West Cameroon								
. Available after 1st cycle	615	510	370	415	455	520	2 885	
- with G.C.O.L.								
- without								
. Available after year 1 of 2nd cycle	38	41	65	75	85	100	404	
G.C.A.L. holders								
- <u>SHORT TECHNICAL EDUCATION</u>								
1) East Cameroon								
C A P	1 100	1 160	1 270	1 340	1 420	1 490	7 780	
Industrial	660	696	762	804	852	894	4 668	Breakdown :
Commercial	440	464	508	535	568	596	3 112	CAP Industrial : 60 %
2) West Cameroon								CAP Commercial : 40 %
- <u>LONG TECHNICAL EDUCATION</u>								
Technical BAC.								
Total	150	150	180	200	220	240	1 140	
- <u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u>								
- <u>Faculty of Arts</u>								
. D.E.L.G.	60	75	90	125	150	175	675	
. "Licenciés"	40	45	50	55	60	65	315	
. Gave up during studies	75	137	90	130	165	190	787	
- <u>Faculty of Science</u>								
. D.E.S.G.	75	90	105	120	145	165	1 000	
. "Licenciés"	45	55	65	75	85	95	420	
. Gave up during studies	90	110	130	145	175	210	860	
- <u>Faculty of Law</u>								
. Capacity	98	105	122	105	122	105	657	
. "Licenciés"	25	23	50	65	81	97	341	
. Gava up during studies	140	185	225	270	310	350	1 480	

(1) Not supplied by general technical education.

	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	71/76
B) Commercial Training							
- C. Training and further training for office staffs (Yaounde-Douala)							1.215
- School for tradesmen (Douala)						30	30
- Federal Advanced School of commerce							
- Foreign-trained executives							
C) Industrial Training							
- Training abroad	(60	60	60	60	60	60	360
- Federal advanced technical school	(40	40	40	40	40	40	240
- PTT Federal school Yaounde				16	16	16	48
- PTT OMBE	10	18	18	18	18	18	100
- Rapid vocation training centre Douala	139	149	139	139	154	139	859
- REGIFERCAM							
- EDC	25	25	25	25	25	25	150
	30	34	34	34	34	34	166
D) Medical and social training							
- Training abroad	29	23	36	38	13	12	151
- Four-year course				17	22	28	67
- Three-year course	4	10	45	50	60	60	229
- Two-Year course		45	50	50	50	50	245
- CUSS							45
							120
E) Agricultural training							
- Training abroad	10	9	7	8	8	3	45
	8	8	9				33
- Training in Cameroon (EFSA)	9	5	6	6	5	5	48
	10	23	23	23	23	23	125
	40	102	53	95	57	103	450
	30	25	29	28	27	29	168
F) Pedagogic Training							
- Training abroad	19	25	45	15	11	7	122
- " " "	31	22	31	16	8	6	114
- E.N.S. + Bambili							625
- " " "							115
- Training Schools	65	65	85	90	100	100	505
- " " "	55	60	400	400	400	400	1.715
- C. R. E. P. S.							
Inspectors 1st degree CAIP							
Inspectors youth and Sport CAIJSEP.							
G) Administrative, Legal and Financial Training							
- Training abroad	63	28	33	15	19	17	175
- " " "	2	3	25	1	2	1	34
- ENAM	18	19	20	22	22	24	125
	25	25	25	25	26	24	150

EDUCATION AND TRAINING POLICY

Since its accession to Independence, the Federal Republic of Cameroon has resolutely embarked upon the realization of an important programme to satisfy its needs in the sphere of education and vocational training which are essential factors in its economic and social development: government policy in this respect has found expression in considerable efforts to develop primary school education, a rapid increase in the number of secondary and technical schools, the establishment of the Federal University and the working out of formulas to improve on the one hand the training of teachers and on the other hand that of technicians of all kinds necessary to the economic growth of the country. This policy will be pursued in accordance with the guiding principles outlined below in the course of the 3rd Five Year Plan.

I. PRIMARY EDUCATION

The 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans in the field of primary education in East Cameroon were successive approaches firstly to the school problem taken as a whole and then to certain special aspects of that problem such as pupil enrolment and the administration of teaching personnel.

In the light of studies carried out in connection with these Plans and especially the experience acquired during their execution, it has been clear that certain objectives have only partially been achieved and others not at all.

It has been impossible to brake or reduce for example the inordinate expansion in pupil enrolment, itself due to the overall demographic growth, because of the risks involved in the social and political fields. The school enrolment figure of 700 000 pupils in 1969/70, the fourth year of execution of the Plan, as against an estimated 600 000 is one of the main courses of our difficulties.

In addition, the training of qualified teachers in keeping with the increased enrolment in order to attain a ratio of 45 pupils per teacher, has been hindered by the failure to build the requisite number of training

establishments as planned and above all by the reduced capacity of existing establishments due to inadequate budgetary credits, with the result that such establishments have been underemployed; thereby contributing to the worsening of an already unsatisfactory situation, since it has been necessary to recruit auxiliary teachers of general education of CEPE level, possessing neither general nor pedagogic training.

Furthermore, the school building programme of the 2nd Plan, expressed in classroom-housing units, has proved to be unrealisable for want of adequate resources.

With regard to the administration of teaching personnel, it has proved to be impossible to provide all school inspectorates with the necessary premises and a service vehicle to enable inspectors to fulfil their numerous duties.

All the problems referred to above which remained unsolved during the 2nd Plan have worsened the unsatisfactory qualitative outturn of primary education.

OBJECTIVES OF THE 3RD PLAN

The 3rd Five Year Plan, the No.1 target of which is the improvement of the qualitative outturn of Primary Education must, before all else, eliminate the bottlenecks constituted by teacher training, school construction and the equipment of primary school inspectorates.

1°/ Teacher Training

The problem here is twofold: firstly teacher training establishments must be built in sufficient numbers and secondly adequate financial resources must be found to finance the training of new teachers.

As regards the first point, praiseworthy progress is being made with the forthcoming construction of 3 teacher training schools by I.B.R.D. at NGOUMOU, BAFOUSSAM and BERTOUA.

However, in order to reduce distances to be travelled by pupil teachers and to obtain the necessary regional balance desired by the government, two projects are necessary:

The construction of a Training College for assistant-teachers at GAROUA and the reorganization of the Teachers Training College at NKONGSAMBA.

The cost of both these operations can be estimated at 300 000 000 francs (three hundred million).

As regards the point concerning the training of new teachers, this implies the financing of the training of 500 established teachers (3 year course) during the Plan and 3 500 assistant teachers (1 year course).

The cost of the operation is estimated at almost 2 000 million francs for the complete period of the III Plan.

2°/ School premises.

Primary school pupils are estimated at 900 000 by 1975/76, the 5th Year of the 3rd Plan, representing an additional 200 000 pupils. To meet this figure, approximately 4 000 classroom-housing units will have to be built, the cost of which is estimated at 14 000 million francs including equipment.

3°/ Administration of teaching personnel.

This operation includes the construction of 22 offices and 29 houses for the various primary school inspectorates in East Cameroon and the purchase of 50 cross-country vehicles.

The cost of the operation is estimated at approximately 350 000 000 francs for all the period of the Plan.

To sum up, the urgent expenses which Cameroon must face during the 3rd Five Year Plan in order to improve the qualitative outturn of its primary education and increase the school growth rate in the backward regions of the North and East amount to:

- Training of teaching staff.....	2,300 million
- School Premises.....	14,000 million
- Administration of teaching staff.....	<u>350 million</u>
Total	16,650 million.

To this total should be added by way of reform of Primary Education, an overall expenditure estimate of 5 000 million for the 5 years of the 2nd Plan.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A - Increased pupil enrolment.

In this field, the Government's efforts have chiefly been directed at increasing pupil enrolment following the rapid increase in the number of schools.

In secondary education, pupil enrolment increased from 16 706 in 1961/62 to 48 131 in 1969/70 corresponding to an increase of almost 300% during this period.

In technical education, the increase was roughly the same: almost 5 400 pupils in 1961/62 and 15 782 in 1969/70.

This increase in pupil enrolment has been made possible by the setting up of new establishments and the improvement in the capacity of old schools. Special mention should be made on the one hand of efforts to create new schools in North and East Cameroon, regions which were very much under-equipped in the colonial period, and on the other hand to make the first cycle (course) of secondary and technical education accessible as much as possible to pupils in the South of East Cameroon and West Cameroon. Today, as far as public education is concerned, each division of East Cameroon has one or more first cycle (course) establishments.

However, an important problem arises: that of the existence of two bottlenecks, one at the transition from Primary to Secondary Education and the other at the transition from 1st cycle to 2nd cycle of secondary education. In fact, to cite East Cameroon as an example, of the 77 804 pupils enrolled in CM2 in 1968/69 (final year of primary schools) only 14 194 could be received by the 1st forms of Lycées and Colleges of General and Technical Education at the start of term in October 1969; furthermore, in the same Federated State, 7 054 pupils were in the 4th form in 1968/69 whereas there were only 3 222 places available in the 5th form at the start of term October 1969.

Government action during the 3rd Plan will be particularly geared towards finding a solution to this problem. In addition to increasing the capacity of the existing establishments, it is planned to set up 29 public 1st cycle colleges in the 2 Federated States (21 in East Cameroon and 8 in West Cameroon) and 9 Lycées (7 in East Cameroon and 2 in West Cameroon). As regards Technical Education, it is planned to set up 8 new 1st cycle establishments and 3 new 2nd cycle establishments. To this action by the Public Sector should be added the programmes planned by the Private Sector during the same period. All these extensions and new schools should allow these bottlenecks to be overcome which are presently hindering the normal pursuit of studies for a goodly number of average pupils; they should furthermore allow an increased number of secondary and intermediate technical school graduates to enter Higher Education and also provide the various branches of national life with an adequate number of suitably trained intermediate level staff.

B - Improvement of training formulas.

In addition to the efforts being made to increase the capacity of secondary and intermediate technical education, the authorities are also endeavouring to adapt training formulas to the country's situation and needs.

With regard to structures, the organization of studies should firstly be harmonized in both Federated States. The Law voted in 1963 under which 1st cycle education will last 5 years and 2nd cycle two years will enter into force during the 3rd Plan. The National Committee for the harmonization of syllabuses, the role of which is not only to work out federal syllabuses applicable to East Cameroon and West Cameroon schools but also to define syllabuses adapted to Cameroon will soon be completing the work started since 1966/67. The application of this Law will entail for each 1st cycle school in East Cameroon the creation of a new form corresponding to the fifth year of studies.

But the addition of this 5th year of studies is not only aimed at conformity with the Law: it will enable better vocational training to be given at the level of qualified workmen and employees leaving Technical Education Colleges and also possibilities for preliminary vocational training at the level of the final year of the 1st Cycle of General Education (orientation towards training for intermediate level administrative staff or for the tertiary sector; primary education, general administration, office worker in the private sector, etc.). In this way only pupils mainly intended for higher education at a later date will go on to the Second cycle.

The new structures of Technical education are worth a special mention. There are three categories of establishments coexisting, each with its own specific character.

The rural handicraft and domestic science sections with courses lasting two years following primary education, train rural craftsmen and modern housewives. Present efforts consist of extending the scope of specialities taught in Rural Handicraft Sections (SAR) by including as well as the bricklaying and carpentry normally taught, new subjects such as basket work, pottery, leather work, agriculture, stock farming, etc.

Industrial or commercial Education Colleges train qualified workmen and employees; in this field, the government has tried to vary the specialized subjects being taught, taking into account the specific needs of the labour market in the region where the College is situated. The 5th year of studies will enable lengthy practical courses to be organized in firms before the pupils graduate.

Technical lycées, which can either be specialized in industrial or commercial training or be mixed establishments including sections covering the two abovementioned fields, are aimed at training intermediate level technicians on the one hand and on the other graduates who can continue with a higher education. At the present moment, two types of classes have been formed each one fulfilling one of these objectives: some, into which go students more adapted for theoretical training, train them for

the industrial or commercial technical "baccalauréat" or the mathematical or technical "baccalauréat" which leads on to Higher Educational qualifications; the others into which go students more adapted for practical training, train such students for the industrial or commercial Technical Certificate and prepare them for professional life, with the possibility of training to become Advanced Technicians at a later date.

Lastly we must mention the recent organization of formulas for intensive and further training. Thus the Ministry of Education has started to organize night school courses, with the financial assistance of the Chamber of Commerce. These courses train people for their professional certificates (BP) and are open to holders of the Proficiency Certificate (C.A.P.) already employed.

As regards Secondary Education, the thing to be noted in this sector is the forthcoming establishment of regional lycées which will only comprise forms in the 2nd cycle; the establishment of new 1st cycle colleges in regional capitals will enable in point of fact, the presently existing lycées or those to be built to be reserved for students from the 1st cycle of certain establishments already in the region. This will help considerably to increase the number of places open in the second cycle and thus eliminate the bottleneck existing now between 1st and 2nd cycles. The same will apply to Technical Education.

C - Cost of the Operations

The cost of all the operations provided for, either the extension of existing establishments or the creation of new ones, will be as follows: as regards Public Sector investments:

1) - General Secondary Education

- Cameroon Budget (new establishments and application of the 1963 Law)	6 504 Million CFA
- I. B. R. D. project	2 221 " "
- CANADA project	625 " "
- F. A. C. project	541 " "
TOTAL	9 891 Million CFA

2) - Technical Education

- Cameroon Budget	1.605	Million	CFA
- I. B. R. D. project	364	"	"
- F. E. D. project	855	"	"
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	2 824	Million	CFA

3) - Handicraft and Domestic Science Sections

- Cameroon Budget			
Rural Handicraft Section (SAR) ..	2.150	Million	CFA
Domestic Science Section (SM) ...	1 854	"	"
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	4 004	Million	CFA

The total of the investments needed for these various operations is then 16,719 million CFA francs.

To this should be added the investments which the private educational bodies for their part will be making, but data which the Government (Ministry of Education) has on this is rather sketchy at the moment: only the Catholic Church has informed us of its total estimates which are 2.132 million CFA broken down as follows: 1 312 million for General secondary education and 820 million for Technical Education and Domestic Training. As regards Protestant Education, only the East Cameroon Presbyterian Church has sent in any information and this is rather fragmentary and relates to the creation of 2 1st cycle colleges at a cost of 60 000 000 CFA francs. As far as private lay education goes, it has not been possible to obtain any indication of the investments likely to be made in the framework of the IIIrd Plan.

III - HIGHER EDUCATION

Government policy concerning higher education in the context of the IIIrd Plan will consist mainly in completing the scope of the Federal University establishments by creating new schools to train senior level staff and in increasing the capacity of existing establishments so as to extend their field of action.

At this moment, the Federal University comprises:

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- the Faculty of Law and Economic Science opened in November 1961;
- the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences opened in November 1961;
- the Faculty of Science, established in November 1962;
- the Advanced Teachers Training College, established in October 1961;
- the Federal Advanced School of Agriculture, opened in November 1962;
- the University Centre for Health Sciences, established in October 1969;
- the International Higher School of Journalism, opened at the beginning of the October 1970 school year.

The first six establishments taken together had 1 926 students in 1969/70; pupil enrolment can be broken down as follows:

- Law and Economic Sciences (including 120 students of the CPGE and 428 students taking their Law qualifying Certificate "Capacité" ... 983 students
- Arts and Human Sciences..... 324 students
- Science..... 289 students
- Advanced Teachers Training College..... 241 students
- Advanced Federal School of Agriculture..... 51 students
- University Centre for Health Sciences..... 38 students

Whereas the three Faculties train university graduates of the traditional type (licence) the holders of which must then acquire vocational training in the University schools or abroad, the Schools themselves are devoted solely to training specialized senior staff: Secondary Education teachers, Agronomical Engineers, Doctors, Journalists, etc...

A - Extension of existing establishments.

Cameroon's requirements in executive cadres are far from being met by the number of graduates trained at University:

in point of fact, the cadres of the Technical Assistance cannot even be replaced as yet and new requirements are making themselves felt. There is every reason therefore to increase the capacity of existing establishments, especially that of schools which train specialized senior staff who are of use directly in the various fields of national activity.

1°/ Advanced Teachers Training College.

The present establishment constructed with FED assistance, was planned originally for 200 pupils. But the requirements of Secondary Education, especially as regards the creation of new establishments, are many; therefore an extension must be provided for which will raise the establishment's capacity to 900 students. The estimates of the present World Bank project are 520 students and we shall have to resort to a new project.

Whereas the training of first cycle teachers in Secondary Education depends solely on the number recruited each year at the level of the final year in lycées, the training of second cycle teachers depends on the recruitment of candidates holding an Arts or Science licence; the number of such graduates will of course increase in the years to come, taking into account the increase noted over the last two years in the enrolment of students admitted to Faculties.

To the development in the training of General Secondary Education teachers should be added the training of Technical Education teachers which will start during the IIIrd Plan. Such training will be carried out under the following conditions:

- training of CET teachers (Industry) in an annex to the Advanced Teachers Training College and run from the DOUALA Technical Lycée;
- training of CET teachers (Commerce) in a branch of the Advanced Teachers Training College and run from the YAOUNDE Technical Commercial Lycée;
- training of Technical Lycée teachers (technical subjects) in a branch of the Advanced Teachers Training College, starting with Engineers graduating from the Federal Advanced Polytechnic, the establishment of which is proposed in the framework of the IIIrd Plan.

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The total cost of these operations is estimated at 500 million francs.

2°/ Federal Advanced School of Agriculture.

The present establishment can only accept about fifty students and some of these places are already occupied by foreign nationals. In addition, the school's facilities are already overcrowded. This means not only that the existing installations have to be modernized but also extended to enable more students to be admitted and permit the establishment of new sections (Rural economy, rural education, water and forests, etc): the School must in fact be able to receive about 100 students for the 2 or 3 year courses which will be undertaken within the framework of the reform which is being applied presently and which means that the first two years of basic scientific training will be done at the Faculty of Science.

To the 80 000 000 CFA francs planned in the IBRD project should be added 288 000 000 CFA francs in investments to complete it.

3°/ University Centre for Health Sciences (CUSS).

The purpose of the CUSS is to train all the senior and intermediate level cadres which the medical services need. For the moment, there is only a Medicine section and we must proceed progressively with the establishment of the six year courses proposed. This implies the construction and equipping of premises especially those for the Community Care and Public Health units as well as staff and student accommodation. The overall cost for this is estimated at around 2 000 million CFA francs; part of this is already borne by Canada which has undertaken to build the Public Health Unit.

The other sections of CUSS are still to be established; no preliminary studies have been done on this subject for the moment.

4°/ International Higher School of Journalism.

This international establishment has turned out to be not too expensive: its establishment is costing 50 000 000 CFA francs, 20 000 000 for construction and 30 000 000 for equipment.

5°/ Faculties.

Only the first instalments of the three existing faculties have been completed. During the IIIrd Plan their installations will have to be extended; the Faculties with the most pressing needs are the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Arts which will receive an everincreasing number of students in the next few years, taking into account the role which these two faculties play in the basic intellectual training of students and future students of the Advanced Teachers Training College, the Federal Advanced School of Agriculture and the proposed Federal Advanced Polytechnic.

The necessary investments to extend these faculties are estimated at around 1 000 million CFA francs.

In addition, 1 400 million CFA francs must be added to this investment for the extension of the University "Cité" where the students of the faculties are to be accommodated.

B - New establishments

A number of new Higher Education establishments must be created within the framework of the Federal University.

1°/ The Federal Advanced Polytechnical School.

This establishment will train advanced engineers and technicians for the public and private sectors, especially in the following priority branches: Civil Engineering, Electro-mechanics, Electronics, etc. The cost of the project is estimated at 400 million CFA francs.

2°/ Other projects.

Several other establishments of less importance will also be created: the Advanced School of Commerce, the School of Translators and Interpreters, the Institute of Volcanology, the Institute of Demography, the Institute of Photogrammetry, the Institute of International Law, etc. This will need investments of nearly 500 million CFA francs.

IV - CULTURAL FIELD

Almost everything has yet to be established in the field of cultural development: House of Culture, Regional Linguistic and Cultural Centres, Protection of Sites and Monuments, etc.

For the realization of these projects, nearly 1 600 million CFA francs will need to be invested.

V - OTHER PROJECTS

To all these projects must be added additional research and supervisory bodies: creation of the National Pedagogic Institute, reinforcing the Central Services of the Ministry, creation of Regional Services of the Ministry. Investments relative to these other projects have not yet been fully estimated, with the exception of the National Pedagogic Institute for which the financing of the construction has already been found.

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

Since 1960 the Federal Republic of Cameroon has pursued an open door policy with regard to private investments termed "planned liberalism".

The choice of this term can easily be explained:

On the one hand, the Government has opted for a liberal policy which fits in with the special links it has with the economies of this type, particularly within the framework of African economic organizations and especially within the framework of the Association with the Common Market. The liberal choice is further justified by the fact that, faced with inadequate national resources, large-scale investments are essential.

This liberal policy is again justified within the context of the general outward looking policy of dialogue which, in the present circumstances, enables us to have friendly relations with most countries in the world.

However, pure and simple liberalism which has long since been denounced on account of some of the evils it entails, is given a strong corrective in the form of planning. Stages of development have accordingly to be established, taking into account the need to achieve a minimum growth rate and a harmony in every sector while avoiding distortions and serious social inequalities.

Planned liberalism under these conditions implies that the State intervenes, on the one hand to draw up the general framework and guidelines of development, and on the other hand to step in directly in the case of less favoured sectors.

Generally speaking it follows that sufficiently profitable sectors are left to private initiative, although the State may have minority holdings in some cases, whereas the less profitable sectors obtain direct financing through the State on external public assistance.

Private investments can be said to be geared mostly to the industrial sector while publicly financed operations or the like, concern infrastructure or agriculture.

The private investment policy consists in encouraging and inducing the flow of domestic or foreign private capital and their investment in highly productive undertakings. This policy therefore presupposes a series of fiscal, financial, economic or administrative measures to attract such investments.

Most of these measures are described in the Investments Code which provides for four schedules with graduated fiscal advantages.

Schedule A consists of exemptions on the importation of raw materials, equipment and tools.

Schedule B consists, in addition, of exemptions on industrial and commercial profits, the business licence and land, mining and forestry dues.

Schedule C is different in nature; it is a convention requiring the consent of the two parties, a veritable contract containing the same fiscal provisions as those of schedules A and B, together with legal, economic and financial guarantees.

Finally, schedule D which is also in the form of a convention but approved by law, includes the stabilization of the fiscal system for a period of up to twenty-five years.

Other fiscal measures go to complete the Investments Code:

In the first place, the schedule of small and medium sized undertakings enables average sized firms to obtain a reduction at an overall rate of 5% on the import taxes and duties on raw materials.

The schedule of the inland tax on production enables enterprises to obtain an exemption on the raw materials they use whilst at the sametime paying a single and exclusive tax on the manufactured product. By this system, the enterprise can both benefit from credit on import taxes and duties and obtain a simplified and advantageous taxation because the inland tax on production rates are nearly always lower than import taxes and duties.

Among the fiscal measures is also to be found tax exemption in the case of reinvestment as provided for by the General Direct Taxation Code.

Finally it should be noted that all the fiscal measures are duplicated at U.D.E.A.C. level by the provisions of the Common Investments Convention and the single tax system which are applicable to enterprises wishing to sell their production on the markets of the Union. These systems are auxiliary to the national schedules; the Common Convention having constituted a framework for the harmonization of the Investments Codes at the time of the application of the Brazzavill Treaty.

After these preferential fiscal measures which are the most important, come measures of an economic or administrative nature: these measures vary and apply generally to enterprises governed by conventions for which the measures are clearly defined by the convention of establishment: these concern more particularly guarantees for the harmonious marketing of the production, which often implies that manufactured goods have to be protected from imports; in the same way there are guarantees covering the free transfer of increased values resulting from activities, or in the engagement of labour, taking into account plans for the progressive employment of local staff.

At administrative level, State assistance enables privileged enterprises to benefit from intervention on their behalf specially with a view to obtaining concessions, acquiring land or for other formalities.

Taking into account the project for the setting up of an industrial belt development corporation (SAZI), it can be considered that, when the resources are made available, investors will benefit from every facility, for example viable building sites in industrial areas selected for their convenience as regards transport, and supplied with adequate installations, including water supply, power, drainage. Nevertheless, this project calls for considerable financial resources and initially the project will have to be limited to the most important industrial areas.

Finally, amongst the measures to attract investors should be mentioned various financial provisions.

Despite limited State means, a policy of systematic participation, on the basis of a minority holding, in most of the important enterprises has been practised firstly directly by the State, then by the Cameroon Development Bank (BCD) and since its creation by the National Investment Corporation (SNI), the latter being intended to assume responsibility for all public holdings.

In addition to such participation, the BCD and the SNI are responsible for granting short, medium and long term loans, as the case may be. These loans are intended primarily for firms benefitting from preferential schedules, which reveals the importance the Government attaches to them. They are granted to companies or corporations in which the SNI holds shares; which facilitates supervision over their management.

Finally the State has backed several important projects by granting its guarantees for foreign loans from international financing organizations or national banks. Caution has been exercised with regard to such guarantees so as to preserve State credit, at the same time taking into account its limited financial resources.

As can be seen, the policy followed to attract investors to the Federal Republic of Cameroon is a fairly wide-ranging one. Its implementation has proved effective despite a few criticisms raised

against it on points of detail, as the study of the progress of investments in the industrial sector will reveal.

The history of industrialization in Cameroon in fact shows that between 1947 and 1959, certain basic industries were admitted, particularly the aluminium industry, the processing of tobacco, oil-seeds, and cocoa beans and breweries. It was however from 1960 onwards that a large increase in investments and diversification occurred: this affected the agricultural and food industries, clothing manufacture, chemical, mechanical and electrical industries, footwear, textiles, etc.

During the period from 1961 to 1969, 64 enterprises were admitted in the Investments Code, 69 others benefitted from the various preferential schedules mentioned above. These privileged enterprises represent a total investment of 54 thousand million CFA francs and nearly new 33,000 jobs. If we look back on the situation at the beginning we can see that remarkable progress has been achieved and that the policy of stimulating private investments has been a success; on the one hand the volume of investments has already attained an appreciable level but we should especially emphasize the vitality of the enterprises established in this way, most of which are capable of carrying out important reinvestments, showing a continuous extension. By this policy then, Cameroon has equipped herself with a valid industry which is moving towards standards of earning capacity approaching those obtaining elsewhere (in terms of normal production conditions and not the extreme cases which unfortunately often determine market prices). How does the situation stand now?

During the last two years, a number of experts, national or from abroad (particularly experts of the IBRD), had the occasion to study the Cameroon economy. They noted a marked slow-down, especially in the rate of admission of new enterprises. In fact it is true to say that between 1967 and 1969 only four new companies benefitted from the Investments Code. It should however be noted that during the same period 39 companies were admitted to the various schedules other than those of the Investments Code.

It is certain however that the rate of realization of important projects slowed down during the period. The causes of this were examined and the slowness in the study of applications was specially noted. As a matter of fact, some files are inadequately constituted and as a result it is difficult to ascertain all the economic and fiscal implications. The dialogue with promoters is often very long, but this corresponds to the desire to see only those enterprises established which are capable of providing a minimum added value and which are unlikely to present negative fiscal results indefinitely.

A number of delays also result from UDEAC which entails further delays in studies by reason of the six-monthly meetings of the Management Committee.

In fact these difficulties made themselves felt and the recent reform of 12 June 1970 led to the setting up of a Ministry responsible for the whole policy of industrialization. The structures of this Ministry will be better adapted and lead to a very rapid study of files.

Price control has also been criticized inasmuch as the preliminary approval of industrial product prices takes too long and sometimes conditions are too strict.

Here again, a recent reform placing the price control department under the Ministry of Finance will lead to a change in the general conditions of control.

Similarly, certain fiscal measures such as the minimum fixed tax on the turnover of companies may discourage marginal companies; generally speaking, import duties on raw materials and equipment is considered to be too high. A reduction of these could enable companies which continue to be governed by the fiscal provisions of ordinary law to develop without seeking special advantages and without waiting for the results of their application. A uniform 50% reduction of customs duties has already been carried out and

the possibilities of reducing import duties are being studied. It is however necessary in this respect to husband budgetary resources and if the admission of enterprises to special schedules is speeded up, it would be preferable to maintain the present system which enables investments to be supervised.

Finally it is to be noted that UDEAC has not lived up to all the hopes which manufacturers might have placed in it, for most of the States have continued a policy of protection through the single tax system, the rates of which are generally much higher on goods from other UDEAC countries than on national products. On the other hand, the slowness in studying applications at UDEAC level has played a delaying role in the admission of businesses. The new industrial policy defined by the Heads of State on 19 December 1970 will enable projects to get off the ground again at UDEAC level and will help to improve the situation appreciably.

Affairs in general can however be said to have taken a positive turn again in 1970 thanks to a number of factors:

Beginning of continuous talks with local manufacturers within the framework of planning meetings,

- Structural reform of 12 June 1970,
- Definition at OCAM level, of a clear policy of Africanization of the cadres,
- Confirmation of the cohesion of UDEAC and directives in the field of industrial policy established by the Heads of State.

These various factors have played a role in 1970 and it can be hoped that this year will see a new impetus given to investments. It should be mentioned that in the course of previous years industrial enterprises had reached a threshold and it was a question of working out more complex or less profitable projects, some of which moreover have not yet been realized. It should be pointed out however that in 1970 alone, 12 new firms were admitted to the Investments Code, 16 to the PME schedule (small and medium sized enterprises), 11 into that of the Inland Tax on Production system, 11

into the schedule of reinvestment exemptions. A total of 59 enterprises benefitted from the various schedules and most of them have already begun to carry out their investment programmes, the whole of which amounts to over 4 thousand million. The year 1970 might well see average new investments higher than the average total investments and reinvestments for the previous years.

If to this fact we add the different effects of the measures taken, it can be hoped that the policy to attract private investments will continue to be reinforced: the setting up of services specially responsible for industrial promotion, assisted by international experts will enable this promotion to be carried out in a systematic manner and to be backed up by prospection operations which are generally speaking profitable.

Furthermore the next Five Year Plan which will clearly define the objectives of industrial development will, we hope, be such as to interest private businessmen. We count a great deal on the latter for their participation will constitute at the same time a guarantee that profitable and well-managed enterprises will be set up. It remains certain however, that the State will have to make special efforts, possibly with the help of foreign aid, particularly in the field of infrastructure, where considerable expenditure will be incurred in port, railway and road improvements and in new power stations. The efforts made by the State with regard to infrastructure will probably engender an appreciable response from the private sector. That is why the prospects of the next Five Year Plan are conducive to optimism, thanks to an understanding of the difficulties met and surmounted in the past.

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MINISTRY of PLANNING and TERRITORIAL
DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The RURAL EXODUS and Its PROBLEMS

N° 024/AT

I. THE POPULATION of CAMEROON and its EVOLUTION

The total population of Cameroon, estimated in 1970 at 5,750,000, is increasing at an average rate of 2.1 % to 2.3 % per year. As a result, the population of Cameroon will be about 6,400,000 in 1975, 9,000,000 in 1990 and 10,500,000 in 2000 A.D.

The growth rates vary from 1.6 % in the administrative region of the North to 3.3 % in the Littoral.

This population can be divided as follows between town and country if the present trends continue :

Region	Population per thousand							
	1970				1990			
	Rural	:	Urban	:	Rural	:	Urban	:
North	1 350	: 90 %	150	: 10%	1 700	: 80%	420	: 20 %
East	243	: 87 %	37	: 13%	330	: 78%	90	: 22 %
Centre South	930	: 78 %	260	: 22%	1 140	: 60%	770	: 40 %
Littoral	280	: 42%	400	: 58%	320	: 25%	1 000	: 75 %
West	665	: 80%	165	: 20%	830	: 65%	450	: 35 %
West Cameroon	1 090	: 8%	180	: 14%	1 590	: 78%	450	: 22 %
Total	4 550	79%	1 200	21%	5 810	65%	3 180	35 %

The relative growth rates observed are :

Rural : 1.2 % per year

Urban : 5 % per year.

This is well and truly a rural exodus or in other words a relative depopulation of the country towards the towns.

II. The CAUSES OF THIS RURAL EXODUS

a) *Urban inducement*

This is without doubt, the most important reason ; towns offer an inducement by reason of their facilities, services and other "blessings" The example set by towns merely serves to accentuate the feeling of frustration which the country people feel. Moreover, the use of rapid means of transport now enables comparisons to be made more easily between the urban and the rural way of life and this serves to explain the depth of the phenomenon : the big town is the place where things happen whereas the countryside is uneventful. On the contrary, the reasons we find at the outset are less obvious and have to do with social environment, which is felt to be restrictive and archaic for example (this is why we speak of migratory streams) or simply due to demographic pressure ; concerning the latter, two regions in Cameroon are the main source of strong migratory trends.

The NORTHERN MOUNTAINOUS AREA :

Population density here reaches 200 inhabitants per km². Although agricultural techniques are especially adapted to the area, with due regard to existing resources, the relatively poor soil is totally exploited and maximum work capacity is reached in peak periods. Moreover health conditions, school facilities, material, infrastructures and water supplies are lacking. Spontaneous migration, encouraged more or less successfully by the authorities has been in existence for the last thirty years.

The WEST :

Bamileke land is a region of high population density which has led to the setting up of quite elaborate land development methods ; contrary to the mountainous regions of North Cameroon, the West has relatively well-developed health, scholastic and road infrastructures which make it a particularly dynamic region.

Demographic pressure explains why this region is the source of the strongest inter-regional amigration in the country : the indigencous populations of the West have progressively populated the areas bordering Bamileke land (especially the MUNGO), the city of DOUALA and the sectors of commercial activity of the main towns in the Littoral, West Cameroon and even the Centre-South.

There exists moreover, a diffused rural emigration which affects mainly areas where highway communications are poor (Centre and West of West Cameroon), forested areas in the East and in the South, certain enclaves in the North) badly equipped and little developed economically. This tends progressively to reduce the motivating force of the remaining population and therefore diminish its chances of future development.

b) School attendance as an incentive to exodus

The school-attendance rate in Cameroon is one of the highest in Africa and has reached 100 % in certain parts of the Federation.

This state of affairs, which is satisfactory from the educational viewpoint, is not without causing employment problems. How could 80 to 85 % of the school-attending community - a rate corresponding to the present percentage in primary education - be expected to stay on the land and work under the same conditions as their parents and grandparents, i.e. on a very low income owing to very poor productivity ? A large number of them therefore turn towards more lucrative jobs in the second and tertiary sectors, i.e. towards urban employment. While this rural outflow is necessary, it should be kept under control if it is to continue to be a driving force in development because it might easily become an evil were it to be left unimpeded. There is no question of stemming the rural exodus which should merely be maintained at a rate compatible with manageable urban development.

c) The disparity of income between town and country

There is no need to dwell at length on this problem which is peculiar to all developing countries and also exists elsewhere. Everyone knows that the monthly wages of an urban worker may equal the annual earnings of a rural one. Thus cotton growing in North Cameroon ensures a gross pro-capita income of 2 000 to 4 000 F a year.

A distinction must be made even so between monetary income and overall income since home consumption is often considerable. It is monetary income, however, which makes for the purchase of manufactured goods, leisure etc. Considered from this angle, the discrepancy is great between town and country even if towns are far from affording a decent income to all their inhabitants.

Moreover, low monetary earnings serve to explain, in addition to the inability to satisfy consumer needs, the impossibility of saving money to invest in productive equipment and thus increase production and productivity, i.e. income. The lure of urban life is all the stronger on account of this vicious circle.

III. The CONSEQUENCES of the RURAL EXODUS

The consequences of this situation are many and significant. In the first place, the rural outflow has beneficial effects.

a) Positive consequences

As a corollary to what was stated above, emigration plays the part of a safety valve in over-populated areas. Moreover, towns are in need of fresh manpower for development purposes. It was the "deserted-village" phenomenon which enabled Europeans to get into their economic stride in the 18th and 19th centuries.

A restriction must also be made with regard to over-population which may vary in time and even densely populated zones may lack agricultural manpower in peak periods.

Another aspect of departure zones is that emigration also makes it possible to avoid the indefinite parcelling out of farms at least in entirely occupied areas (West Mandara Hills). Now, while it is still difficult to increase productivity, only the maintenance of a stable area for cultivation makes it possible to keep up a satisfactory level of production.

At the other end, transplantation in an urban environment makes it possible to bridge the cultural gap between town and country; the cultural assimilation of emigrants should be considered as a highly positive development factor since cultural media are concentrated in towns and their contact is conducive to awareness of the under-developed state which is one of the keys to development. The "acculturation" phenomenon, which makes urban civilization possible, spells adaptation to new habits of work, consumption and hygiene and the adopting of new values inherent in economic and social progress. Inter-related existence develops in towns and thereby increases exchanges, consumption and output.

Even so, an undue rural exodus may destroy all or part of these positive effects, especially in big cities (Douala - Yaounda) where urban life ceases to play an educative part.

b) Negative consequences

1. In the towns. - The change-over to town life usually means a rupture with the rural past, i. e. with traditional values which are far from negligible.

Towns, moreover, grow too rapidly for, in addition to the natural surplus which is high, the inflow from the country makes it impossible to absorb all these newcomers economically and culturally speaking.

- Urban unemployment is one of the evils that afflict big cities ;

growth in the secondary sector, even if it is rapid, does not permit of an adequate increase in the volume of employment; inability to find employment reduces many new immigrants to the status of marginal townfolk to whom the benefits of urban life are ultimately denied.

- towns, owing to their inability to find work for all their inhabitants, cannot play the educative role that is theirs. It has often been said that many African towns are a mere "jumble of villages" where people group together in accordance with ethnic affinities. Thus Yaounde is still a juxtaposition of districts rather than a large city. This is due to the impossibility of planning the town so as to give it a specifically urban aspect. The incoming flow greatly exceeds the financial possibilities of local authorities and of the State, and efforts undertaken to remedy this state of affairs seem to be swallowed by a bottomless tank. The outcome is the spread of shanty towns, which are dangerous from the angle of health and social welfare and in no case provide "windows" for obtaining a better outlook. Yaounde is growing at the rate of 9 % a year and the figure for Douala is 7 % which is obviously excessive. The inflow of new town dwellers has a sterilizing effect on existing facilities which are largely wasted on unproductive citizens.

Finally, towns set an example which ought logically to be followed by the country but which is all too often ignored. The impact of towns on rural organization and development is well known in developed countries. The scarcity of capital does not enable our towns to inject part of their surplus wealth into agricultural-productivity development. Nor does urban consumption contribute more extensively to favouring the promotion of a real market economy (N.B. the difficulty of creating "market-garden belts" round Douala and Yaounde, owing to low purchasing power).

2. In the country

Not to mention sparsely populated regions in the throes of a growing exodus, which soon becomes an economic catastrophe, emigration over and above a certain percentage is injurious everywhere. It usually affects, as we have seen already, youngsters of school age who are normally more active than other elements and more open to new techniques. Now human labour is still the mainstay of agricultural production so that a decrease in manpower leads fatally to lower production and productivity (due to the ageing of the active population). We thus find two conflicting trends, namely a decrease in the supply of goods accompanied by additional urban demand. Technical transformations alone could compensate the negative effects of the exodus and they could be achieved only by mobilized savings thanks to surplus funds inseparable from increased production. Now the situation caused by the rural outflow is just the opposite.

IV SOLUTIONS

The problem, however, is not insoluble and two kinds of measures can be taken :

I. In the field of territorial development

The first requisite is to reduce the distance between town and country which is the main cause of the rural outflow. The difference is too big between large towns and villages as regards facilities, equipment, income and information. Many observations point to the fact that medium-size and small towns have ceased to be poles of attraction and have become mere half-way houses on the road to big cities. They have ceased to be a source of life and progress in their own sphere of influence.

These observations make it possible to suggest an urban hierarchy such as would enable available space to be organized and would restore to rural townships and secondary towns the importance that was formerly theirs. The development of urban centres, far from monopolizing the resources required by the rural environment, is the vital condition for the preservation and development of a dynamic rural world. Should centres of this kind fail to develop, we might witness an overgrowth of Yaounde, Douala and similar centres and the advent of standing unemployment.

A hierarchy of living centres might have the following breakdown :

- the village or hamlet : the living unit of a group of small-holders situated in the heart of the growing area and pooling the requisite everyday services.
- the village centre : the lowest level at which there exists collective services and facilities such as dispensaries, schools at which the full primary cycle is available, auxiliary municipal services, offices of rural extension services, of the National Party, retail stores, market... This is the place where villagers go to satisfy their current needs and it should never be necessary to cover more than 10 or 20 kms in order to reach it. The population of these centres varies between 500 and 1 500 inhabitants and their sphere of influence includes between 5 and 15, 000 inhabitants according to the region considered.
- the local centre (or rural township) corresponds to the district centre or sub-prefecture. It ought to include more complete facilities such as the town hall, CEG, developed health centre, a wider range of available goods, a cultural centre. The population would vary from 3 to 7 000 inhabitants

according to the region considered and it would "cap" one or two village centres. Sphere of influence from 40,000 to 80,000 inhabitants.

- the secondary pole of attraction (ordivisional centre).

A noticeably urban centre which usually brings together activities connected with administrative leadership and supervisory staffs at prefectural level, not to mention local branches of banks and semi-wholesale trade concerns. We should also find processing activities (minor agricultural industries). Facilities are more extensive (hospital, high school, technical school). The ideal population would be from 10 to 20,000 inhabitants with a sphere of influence reaching 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

- Regional capitals : cities where senior administrative activities are conducted and services responsible for entire regions are to be found. These centres come immediately after the principal cities at "national-capital" level. They should have services and facilities such as to enable them to play their part as regional capitals and to limit recourse to the national capitals to problems of nation-wide importance and to services confined to one or two centres.

Cameroon has several regional capitals, namely : GAROUA, the BUEA-TIKO-VICTORIA complex (which also plays a peculiar part due to its position as a federated capital), BAFOUSSAM and BERTOUA (in theory) which has still to enjoy all the features which go to make this function, YAOUNDE and DCUALA combine this regional function with their national roles.

- The National Capitals : Cameroon has the singularity of possessing a bi-polar capital, the essential administrative and intellectual functions being concentrated in Yaounde while leading industrial and business activities are to be found in DOUALA.

Special significance will be given in this diagram to secondary poles and local centres on the skein of which rural regions will be jointed ; thanks to them the exchange potential of these regions will be developed and thanks to their tertiary facilities, countrymen will enjoy high-grade services which are now the prerogative of leading cities. It is more than likely that the equipment of these centres will not curtail the rural outflow - which is not the aim in view - but will reduce it to manageable proportions.

In Cameroon, a future urban hierarchy could thus be devised in terms of the following requisites :

a) it is desirable to strike a new balance in internal regions as compared with DOUALA and YAOUNDE and to avoid the growing imbalance in distribution which favours these two cities ;

b) it is indispensable to develop existing regional capitals to a considerable extent by creating employment and by gradually raising BERTOUA to this level ;

c) it would be well to develop dynamic towns at regional level to serve as relays between the national capitals and main regional centres. Special emphasis should be laid on NGAOUNDERE (whose importance will increase with the arrival of the Trans-Cameroon) and on BAMENDA whose influence extends throughout the northern part of West Cameroon ;

d) Similarly, the ring of towns round DOUALA (Nkongssamba, Edéa, Kumba and the Iiko-Victoria-Buéa complex), deserve specific treatment. Is it desirable, for instance, to concentrate industry in Douala or would it be better, on the contrary, to develop in its proximity a series of industrial centres ? The second solution, which would offer the advantage of spreading the urban growth of Douala over four satellite towns on the traditional paths of migration, is based on appreciable assets. Thus VICTORIA will doubtless be the second port in Cameroon in 10 or 15 years time ; NKONGSAMBBA is already the city with the highest manpower potential after DOUALA and YAOUNDE ; EDEA is already the leading secondary industrial centre in the country and KUMBA appears to be the most dynamic town in West Cameroon.

These centres will have the advantage of a high-voltage power supply at the outset of the 3rd Plan thanks to which industries can be established. Finally their communications with DOUALA are already or will soon be satisfactory.

This "intermediary" solution will be completed by action in rural and urban areas :

Rural development

This is at once a means and an end. It is an end inasmuch as rural space is an aim of development ; it is a means since it is often considered as a prerequisite to real economic progress or at least in its elementary forms (water supply, highways etc).

Three guiding notions are behind this development :

- the need to promote exchanges at every level by creating centres in hierarchic order, preferential points for the concentration and

distribution of goods and services and meeting, association and information centres. This leads to the concept of a network of tracks for collecting purposes running out of the village centre, permanent liaison between the village centre and its township (local centre) and between the latter and the district centre (secondary pole) ;

- the need to improve living conditions in the country by ensuring a higher level of collective equipment (water possibilities, school, health and social infrastructure and individual equipment (rural housing)

- the need to encourage the elementary diversification of activities at village-centre and rural-township level ; artisanal trades (carpentry machine repairs, tailoring) and shopkeeping, services etc so as to provide employment other than jobs on the land in the rural environment.

The practical effect of the above will be to select village centres and local centres by means of summary development plans and outside financial aid. Thus, while development is the sum of combined efforts "within", the impossibility of obtaining adequate savings calls for the injection of "outside" credits which might be forth coming from the "Credit Agricole". Outside assistance might also take the form of mental (training in new techniques) and of cultural investments, information media) which will provide inducements to bigger and better production.

Urban development

It is important to give towns, big and small, the means of playing an educative, training and extension role. This is why the "marginal" town population should be absorbed by assimilation and this can be obtained only by a new definition of urban-development policy.

The aims of rural-development policy are as follows :

- to enable every citizen, irrespective of whether he resides in a regional or secondary centre, to live in a district enjoying minimum infrastructure facilities (elementary roadways, drinking water possibilities, drainage etc), and basic equipment (primary schools, shops etc) ;

- to enable those who have the necessary means at their disposal to build a dwelling (with traditional or up-to-date materials) to purchase a plot of land with the requisite facilities ;

- to enable those in a position to obtain an up-to-date dwelling to rent or acquire one.

In order to achieve these aims, means of research and implementation will have to be found according to the importance of the towns concerned which differs in the case of a capital, regional centre or secondary pole.

Town-planning schemes will not enable the growth of urban centres to be kept under control unless they are carried out immediately by such means as :

- development of new urbanization zones and renovation of insanitary neighbourhoods
- preparation of building plots or housing estates
- infrastructure and equipment works.

The examples of DOUALA and YAOUNDE

1° DOUALA now has to cope with a difficult situation : the massive inflow of newcomers and the slowing down of economic growth in the city is causing unemployment to rise and leading to an anarchic extension of the town and to the decline of roadways and urban equipment. DOUALA is no longer able to meet growing investment and upkeep needs with resources which are not increasing at the same rate.

In order to meet this situation, it would be well :

to adopt a policy in favour of regional capitals and towns with

- 1°) a regional part to play (notably those surrounding DOUALA - EDEA, NKONGSAMBA, KUMBA) in order to strike a new balance in the country and to curb the stream into DOUALA ;
- 2°) to take energetic steps to revive investing in DOUALA, especially by active industrial promotion, the building of long-expected industrial areas and the setting up of harbour-extension schemes.
- 3°) to take in hand the control of urban development in DOUALA in the teeth of almost general indifference. This implies a complete overhaul of town-planning arrangements in order to establish the salient features of urban growth previous to building a new urbanization zone as an emergency need (procedure of priority zones for urbanization) devised, unlike existing welcoming and re-housing areas, as a genuine extension of the city with all the accompanying facilities, communication links with the city centre, social diversity and commercial activities which this implies... The next most urgent innovation

would be that of main roads to enable the city to be reorganized and to make communications easier failing which there can be no satisfactory superintendence of urban growth. The problem of renovating insanitary districts, such as NEW-BELL, is inseparable from action on these lines. Indeed it would be risky to provide for renovation with/ taking steps, at the same time, to solve the problem of urban growth which brings in 15,000 new inhabitants each year.

2° YACUNDE is now developing at a rapid rate of 8 to 9 % (annual growth). Employment, especially administrative posts, cannot keep pace with this rhythm. Efforts should be made to favour the diversification of activities with special regard to an industrial sector too often conspicuous by its absence.

Town-planning schemes, recently drawn up, lay down the main lines of development. Provisions has been made the start up or proceed with various operations :

- the building of new urbanization zones designed to be real districts as opposed to places of transit both to house incoming inhabitants and to re-house those evicted from other neighbourhoods in the process of renovation ;
- the construction of cheap and fairly comfortable dwellings for civil servants and wage-earners whose salaries are adequate (new operations such as those at Grand-Messa and Nlongkak) ;
- renovation of the city centre-station bay and business centre) ;
- renovation of insanitary or overcrowded districts in connection with the development of new districts and the establishment of drainage circuits.

2. Economic measures

- Increasing individual productivity

The increase of individual productivity on the land should be such that, with regard to unfavourable factors due to prices on the world market affecting our export products and to the need to limit the increase in prices of national consumer goods in the necessary balance between wages and the cost of living, the difference between the standard of living among rural producers and that of other social strata (civil servants, artisans, traders, and workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors) will not only ceases to increase but fall to a very considerable extent. This is the only way to check the rural exodus and to avoid the mass departure of young people for urban areas. This highly important rise in productivity necessarily entails actual transposition of agronomic-research results to rural output and by the functional and systematic dissemination of the practical effects of these results.

This means transforming the outlook of small-holders whose natural tendency consists too often in growing a few products which are sold at artificially expensive prices which runs counter to the development of modern-production economy.

The rise in the standard of living on the land will result from the combined effect of longer working hours and more efficient labour i. e. an increase in both cultivated areas and output per surface unit. This means that small-holders will be able to equip themselves for production and give priority to tasks affected by bottlenecks with special regard to the short intervals in which optimum efficiency is possible.

Meanwhile rural production now proceeds to an overwhelming extent (90 %) from tiny farms varying from 1 to 3 ha from one region to another and employing between 5 to 8 persons. Increased production is therefore conditioned by a refashioning of property structures. In highly populated areas, nothing short of a partial exodus on the part of this active farming community will make this organisation possible. Elsewhere the constitution of a national collective birth-right ought to provide the State with powerful means of action ; while we in Cameroon are fortunate enough to have no latifundia, we have to cope with an awkward problem of collective property which obstructs all progress specially in stock-raising.

- Promoting agricultural industries

The industrial -promotion policy should aim at processing agricultural goods at a sufficiently early stage for them to have the highest possible added value. The siting of agricultural industries close to production centres may give impetus to life in regional centres and place a screen between country villages and tentacular cities like YAOUNDE and DOUALA on the road of rural exodus.

- Ruralizing education

There are, at present, more than 400,000 young people between 15 and 19 years of age who have either forsaken primary instruction or are simply illiterate. A high percentage of this unqualified host are on the look out for employment.

- In the first place post-primary instruction should be available in Rural Education Centres (C.E.R.) with the following aims :

- education in the broadest sense of the term
- short-term vocational training ;

each of these centres should possess three centres :

- a training sector for small-holders
- a handicraft section
- a domestic-economy section.

Proper use of knowledge acquired by young people leaving these centres implies :

- adaptation of the credit policy
- organization of production and marketing co-operatives
- an overhaul of the land-tenure system
- leadership. In the second place, elementary education

properly so-called will provide training for an active life in the rural environment.

- Transport organization

Home consumption of produce runs counter to added value - a situation due essentially to the poor quality of exchange infrastructure. Economic development means that a market economy is to take the place of one of subsistence. This entails assured possibilities of an outlet for agricultural goods. The organization of purely regional circuits should concern both heavy food products (tubers, plantain banana) largely intended for main-centre supplies, and the supplying of local or manufactured goods to country districts. The organizing, however, of inter-regional circuits, closely depending on improved means of communication, with due allowance for regional specialization, would affect produce easy to preserve (cereals, vegetables, breeding products).

Emphasis should be laid, from this angle, on the development of an inter-regional primary network on which a secondary or tertiary circuit for regional irrigation purposes would have to be grafted.