

MY GOVERNANCE PROGRAM FOR CAMEROON



*Together another
Cameroon is possible*

Maurice Kamto
Candidate for the presidential election



MY VISION FOR NATIONAL RENAISSANCE

The five projects of Cameroon's modernisation



BRINGING ABOUT CHANGE

“I will fire in the winner from this historic penalty; my foot won't shake”

Fellow Cameroonians, Dear Compatriots,

Over the past five years, I have patiently toured the country to meet you, to better listen, observe, understand and especially learn from you.

Five years to encounter the suffering of young people in disarray, without qualifications or unemployed graduates, an unemployed Cameroonian youth, and without a future. They have no alternative but to brave the Sahara Desert and the Mediterranean Sea at the risk of losing their lives and destroying the infinite hope of their parents.

Five years to meet courageous women, endowed with an unsuspected capacity for creativity and whose endurance in the face of life's hardships continues to force my admiration; they suffer but never give up.

Five years to read on the faces of proud parents, worries and despair of having to face on the daily basis the accumulation of multifarious burdens created by a system of education in disarray, a health system that gives more death than life, increasing insecurity and, to top it all, the road to Calvary to collect the always-so-rare meagre retirement pension, despite a long and difficult professional career.

In short, I travelled again across Cameroon, my country, our country, cities as well remote areas, villages without a drop of clean water and a glow of electricity. I have often blended into the population of the most modest strata and had a hands-on experience of their extreme suffering, the weight of social injustice and the abject poverty they endure. It is a devastated country that, 60 years after independence, is on the wrong direction, is doing very poorly and is off-track.

But, my journey in the remote areas of Cameroon also allowed me to note that, despite this dramatic situation, most Cameroonians remain confident in the future. Their situation has strengthened me in the fight for change. The Cameroon they dream of is a united Cameroon, strong in its rich diversity, a peaceful Cameroon with shared prosperity; a country brought back to these women and men of great dignity, who are very hard-working, who have the thirst for justice and the love of the shared homeland.

To offer this alternative to our country, we cannot do without questioning the reasons that plunged Cameroon into the current disaster.

We got here because a handful of selfish compatriots, aloof to the fate of Cameroon and the future of the country, have transformed a country of peace and stability into a country of uncertainty, undermined by a dirty war in which Cameroonians kill other Cameroonians; they make their fortune on the misfortune of our brothers and sisters in the English-speaking regions and have no interest in resolving the serious crisis that is shaking these regions.

The development model that we have known for decades cannot stop the fracture that exists today between a few healthy people living mainly in urban areas and the overwhelming mass of low-income and unemployed, those who rise very early and go to bed very late, but they cannot make ends meet.

Current governance has broken the prosperous cooperative societies of the 1970s-80s, destroyed the social, industrial and banking fabric inherited from the beginning of the construction of a modern Cameroonian State, to set up a system of rent-seeking, enjoyed by the members of a small circle who take control of everything.

Our economic model no longer creates jobs and wealth for its development because it is not productive enough. Our wealth benefits a tiny minority who lead a lavish lifestyle that wealthy people in developed countries could envy them. As a result, they cause the entire country to live beyond its means,



on 7th October 2018, we have a rendezvous with history

and to embark on unreasonable debt. Thus, the country lives on credit and overloads future generations with the burden of a debt that never stops growing.

Our model of society has exacerbated tribalism, nepotism, clientelism, corruption and the heritage of State positions and resources. This must change. I propose a future that will give all our children equal opportunities and a better life than us. There is a long way to go; the challenge is gigantic and complex in view of the disaster caused by nearly forty years of politics without vision and without ambition for the country, mismanagement and national regression. But I set to work with the absolute confidence of one who knows that he does not work alone, because together, with determination and perseverance, we will win the battle for the development of our country.

It is with this conviction that we come to bring about change in order to create the conditions for national renaissance and to engage with you in the modernisation of our country. This modernisation is organised into five major projects:

THE INSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL PROJECT

It focuses on the settlement of the Anglophone crisis and the form of the State; the establishment of a policy of peaceful living together; the reform of the Constitution in order to introduce the limitation of the presidential term to a one-time renewable term, the two-round presidential election, the electoral age at 18, the rebalancing of power between the executive and the parliament and in the executive, between the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister, the reform of justice.

THE YOUTH AND EDUCATION PROJECT

Where we will strive for a profound reform of our education system along three axes: the central pillar of education that goes from basic education to higher education through secondary education, where the focus will be on awakening the minds of learners to discover their environment and innovation; the second pillar, which will be training, which is the main means of increasing productivity and effectively combating unemployment, especially that of young people; the third pillar is research and innovation that allows talent to flourish and geniuses to emerge.

THE ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION PROJECT

Whose main areas of action are: spatial planning with a rational allocation of spaces and the creation of a City of the future; the development and modernisation of infrastructures, an area in which our country is lagging behind; modernisation and development of agriculture and livestock; the construction and development of the industry (13 industrial sectors have been identified). All will be based on abundant energy supply and will be accompanied by a major tax and budget reform and a financial industry of international level. It's about making Cameroon the Economic Lion of Africa.

THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY PROJECT

Which focuses on the reform of the health system, the establishment of social security; promoting culture and supporting this field of activity as well as artists; the generalisation of sports facilities and the modernisation of sports education.

THE PROJECT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

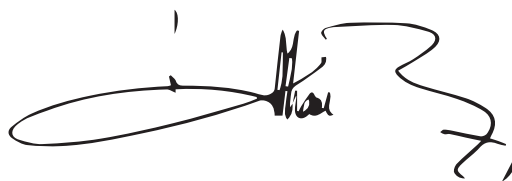
and strategic pact with Cameroonians of the diaspora.

The purpose of this battle for the modernisation of the country is, on the one hand, to ensure every Cameroonian citizen universal access to fundamental rights and common goods, guaranteeing everyone free access to knowledge, water, energy, education, health, medicines, knowledge, legal and judicial security, a fair social system, and to enable our country to match the standards of the most powerful, most radiant and influential nations in Africa.

We can only meet such a challenge in a united Cameroon, steadfast in the same goal, led by leaders not consumed by hatred, the rejection of the other or the desire for revenge. Unite a country that is torn apart, disintegrated in the identitarian closure, which doubts and needs a steering, I feel the vocation and ardent desire. Unite Cameroonians, all Cameroonians in a warm republican fraternity, I have the will and a strong determination to do so. My deep conviction, that which nourishes my political commitment, is that

TOGETHER ANOTHER CAMEROON IS POSSIBLE

So, do not forget, on 7th October 2018, we have a rendezvous with history: Make possible what some believe impossible, put an end to a disastrous reign of 36 years and bring, through the ballot box, a change that the Cameroonian people have been hoping for, for nearly 60 years.



Maurice Kamto

Candidate for the 07th October 2018
presidential election

▶ PROJECT 1



POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL

Institutional Reforms

✓ Reforming the institutions for a flexible, efficient and participative management of the Republic

Le MRCThe CRM and several other actors of the Cameroonian political scene, as well as the civil society, have proposed in recent years reforms that deal with some provisions of the Electoral Code, on which the national political forces can easily agree. **Unfortunately, the Parliament has very often acted as a registration chamber for proposals and bills mainly from the Government.** This reinforces the idea widely shared by various political and civil society sensitivities of the need for constitutional reform with a view to rebalancing powers within the State, first between the executive, the parliament and the judiciary then, within the Executive between the Presidency of the Republic and the Government, and finally between the State and the Regions or the Federated States if this is the choice of Cameroonians.

At the judicial level, the issue of judicial appointments, the question of traditional jurisdictions (which vary from one traditional chieftaincy to another, and sometimes in defiance of the law) are all topics that deserve to be addressed when implementing a new form of the organisation of the Cameroonian society that Cameroonians wish for. **The independence of the judiciary should be one of the cornerstones of this reform to ensure the proper functioning of the institutions.** This is not the case today with magistrates who are not at all independent from the Executive. Indeed, the President of the Republic is the head of the executive power and presides at the same time the High Council of the Judiciary, body that "makes and breaks" the careers of judges, the rapporteur of which is the Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, himself from the executive power.

In terms of security, **the defence forces, as well as the judicial and scientific police, face new forms of threats, which requires a redefinition of their missions** and a consequent allocation of financial, material and human resources for the fulfilment of these missions.

With the effective implementation of decentralisation and regionalisation, **the Regions as well as the municipalities will be confronted with new skills or missions that will make it necessary to revise the fiscal equalisation rules** in order to allocate the financial resources of the State in favour of these new entities.

✓ Modernising the institutions

■ we **will reform the Constitution** by introducing in particular:

- ▶ The limitation of the number of presidential terms to a one-time renewable mandate;
- ▶ **The presidential election in two rounds;**
- ▶ **Lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18 years;**
- ▶ The rebalancing of power between the Executive and the Parliament: allow parliamentarians to set up parliamentary inquiry commissions without requiring the approval of the President of the Republic as is the case in practice today; involve the Parliament in appointing the heads of the main judicial institutions (First President of the Supreme Court, President of the Constitutional Council); to place the Sovereign Fund under parliamentary control; inform Parliament of the management of the country's natural resources;
- ▶ The rebalancing of power within the Executive, between the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister: make the Prime Minister the true head of the Government with necessary authority who carries

out his mission of coordinating government action and implementing the policy defined by the Head of State; the latter maps out the direction by defining the national policy, the Prime Minister is responsible for implementing the policy thus defined.

- ▶ The strengthening of the judiciary, inter alia, by reducing the influence of the executive on the functioning of judicial institutions: the Superior Council of the Judiciary will no longer be chaired by the Head of State, but by the first President of the Supreme Court; its composition will be modified to include representatives of civil society.
- ▶ The creation of a Cameroonian national language;

- The definition of a new land policy to guarantee to the State the land resource necessary for the realisation of collective projects and to offer the necessary security on the market of land transactions.

- **The organisation of the National Conference on Citizenship and Fraternity**, whose main results will be enshrined in the Constitution.

- **Methodical and determined fight against corruption, tribalism and nepotism.**

Rule of law and justice

Any successful justice that meets the expectations of the people and respects the people on whose behalf it is rendered is based on the rule of law.

- Restoration of the rule of law and the **inscription of freedom of expression, the protection of journalists and their sources of information** and the freedom of association in a charter of democracy.

- Guaranteeing that the law is fair, widely disseminated and applied without any discrimination to all, State and citizens of any kind.

- Strengthening legal and judicial security. In particular, magistrates' assessment commissions will be set up in the courts of jurisdiction and courts of appeal, composed of judges and civil society figures.

- The reform of the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court, in particular to give it power to sanction the authorising officers and accountants.

- The **creation of a perfectly bilingual law school (Cameroon Law School / Institute of Judicial Studies) for the training of court officers (Lawyers, Notaries, Bailiffs)**. It will be managed in consultation with the professional orders, which will be full-fledged educational facilitators. More than one such school can be created in different parts of the country.

- The guarantee to every Cameroonian citizen, any national or foreign investor that **the same law will be applied to all**.

- We will complete the reform of the judicial system, in particular by settling the question of traditional jurisdictions, the independence of the judiciary, in particular through the system of appointment of magistrates, the creation and establishment of missing jurisdictions

- The preference and encouragement of dialogue as a tool for consultation between the various social partners, particularly between employers and trade unions. .

A Consensual Electoral Code

We will propose to the Parliament a consensual reform of the Electoral Code pour y introduire notamment :

- The introduction of **the single ballot**;

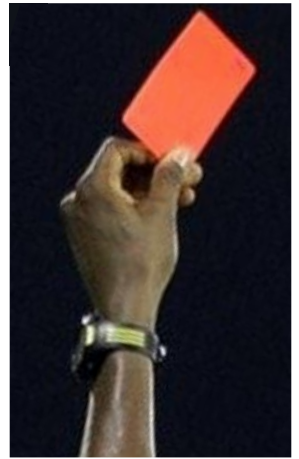
- Taking into account the constitutional revision introducing the elections **in two rounds**;

■ The same probative force in all ballot result count records in a polling station given to the representatives of the candidates and to ELECAM: all the records will be equally authentic;

■ The reform of ELECAM, in particular its composition, to include the representatives of political parties and the methods of appointment of its leaders;

■ Taking into account the constitutional revision introducing the vote at 18 years;

■ The introduction of **compulsory voting** in Cameroon.



✓ Re-thought police

■ We will reform the police by starting with its programmatic doctrine, its philosophy of maintaining public order that today merges with the maintenance of political order inherited from the colonial administration. An intelligent and modular network of society and territory will be set up.

■ We will strengthen the skills and equipment of our security forces in judicial police, forensic science, economic investigations.

✓ Redefining the status and role of traditional authorities

We will redefine the status and role of traditional authorities. Indeed, the concept of auxiliary of the administration which summarises their status currently seems reductive and should be expanded. Specifically, an **Assembly of Traditional Chiefs** will be established among regional or federated institutions, with consultative power over general development issues of the Region (or the Federated State) and deliberative power over matters relating to or in connection with traditional practices and customs. This Assembly will also participate in the monitoring of development projects in the Region (or the Federated State).



✓ Increasing the means of municipalities and regions

We will reform the financial system in the context of decentralisation (or federalism) in order **to allocate more financial resources to municipalities and regions (or federated entities).**

✓ Rationalizing public institutions

■ The limitation of the number of ministerial departments

This limitation will be achieved by grouping or deleting certain ministerial departments. In any case there will be no more than 25 ministerial departments.

■ The abolition of the Economic and Social Council, an obsolete institution produced by the centralised State, is not adapted to the context of the new State to be organised on a regional or federal basis.

The Anglophone Problem

✓ The anglophone problem

Special attention must be given to the situation of the English-speaking community as a specific reality that is not comparable to the ethnic problem. It is a historical and cultural reality linked to our colonial legacy and which has a corresponding historical and cultural reality, that of the Francophone community. Our country in its geographical configuration as in its cultural heritage today is the product of this double heritage that we will preserve.

Since its creation, the CRM has stressed the urgent need to seriously look into this problem and to examine with the English-speaking community the most appropriate ways and means to provide the appropriate responses. The government has unfortunately, as usual, chosen to ignore this warning. And founded corporatist claims, as we see everywhere in normal countries, have degenerated into an armed confrontation, by the sole fault of the Power which only proposed, in response, pre-tence, denial and blind violence.

✓ Organise an open and sincere national dialogue to thoroughly resolve the Anglophone crisis

We will put in place an open and sincere FRAMEWORK FOR DIALOGUE in which all the grievances and demands of our English-speaking compatriots and the imperatives of building a united nation must be expressed, knowing that secession is not an option. Our English-speaking compatriots will have to be represented there, in particular by their legitimate leaders, that is to say those in which the populations of North-West and South-West can relate to.

This framework of dialogue should make it possible to identify, at the end of the debates, together, the solutions approved by the participants, and to resolve once and for all the Anglophone problem within the framework of a reconciled Cameroon, strong country in its unity.

Despite the many lives of soldiers and civilians unnecessarily sacrificed and the horrendous suffering inflicted on the peaceful populations of the North-West and South-West through excessive militarisation and administrative terror, it is still possible to save peace. For that, as we have relentlessly proposed to the Government:



- ▶ It is imperative and urgent to organise a sincere national dialogue to thoroughly resolve the Anglophone question and get the country out of the impasse;
- ▶ At the same time, we will examine the political and institutional reforms, that have been made unavoidable by the general state of the country and the risk of a generalised crisis that the upcoming elections pose because of an Electoral Code prone to massive fraud and the hold-up of the results.

✓ Sending a political delegation carrying a message of peace and compassion

As a prelude to the organisation of the national dialogue, **my first political visit will be in the North-West and South-West regions, if Cameroonians honour us with the highest office in the country.**

We will carry a message of peace and compassion to our **compatriots, brothers and sisters** in the English-speaking part of our country, and make them understand that the Nation, **of which they are an integral part, has heard them in their distress** and that it has come to wipe their tears.

As a prelude to the organisation of the national dialogue, **we will set up a POLITICAL DELEGATION composed of:**

✓ De-escalation measures

To show the good will of the State to solve this problem peacefully, we will announce on this occasion measures of appeasement and confidence, consisting in particular in **the unconditional release of the persons arrested in the context of this Anglophone crisis**, stays of proceedings, the return of the exiles and the refugees, the reconstruction of the installations and buildings destroyed during this fratricidal conflict.

In return, we will require a cease-fire essential to the serene performance of the Inclusive and Sincere National Dialogue.

In the framework of this Dialogue, together we will release solutions that are approved by one another and that will solve the Anglophone problem once and for all in the context of a Cameroon that is reconciled and strong in its unity.

Living-together

✓ Building the living-together

The political space is dominated by clientelism: **governance is only done through memoranda and other ethno-regional demands.** The least position in the Administration is first (and often only) presented as a gift to this or that



region/tribe. The official discourse is thus dramatised around the distribution of perks between ethnic groups and regions, which resulted in national disintegration/disunity.

The many local languages constitute an undeniable cultural wealth. However, the current policy of juxtaposing these local languages, all taught at the same time without knowing for what purpose, contributes neither to the perpetuation of these languages which tend to disappear, nor to the strengthening of the national identity.

In other words, since the advent of the New Deal, the weakening of the national identity, the exacerbation of tribalism, the promotion of ethnicity to the detriment of the promotion of the merit are some evils among many others which undermine the unity of the nation and ruin the past efforts made by Cameroonians to live better together.

✓ **The national foundations of citizenship and fraternity**

■ We **will fight against tribalism through education for citizenship, knowledge of the country in the diversity of its populations**, the richness of its cultures and the extraordinary fertilisation potential offered by different communities if they are given the possibility of trusting each other;

■ We **will encourage the mutual recognition of the different communities as essential components of the Cameroonian nation**, which would not be itself if one were missing;

■ We **will organise the National Conference on Citizenship and Fraternity**. On this occasion, the question of **the rehabilitation of our national heroes will be discussed** In this perspective, a Committee of historians and personalities will be set up to carry out an objective identification of the said heroes on the basis of the criteria to be defined, then to proceed with **the creation and construction of a monument** that will be dedicated to them.

✓ **A national language for Cameroon**

In terms of language policy, it is high time that, outside the two official languages that allow us to communicate with the world and between ourselves and greatly facilitate our integration into globalisation, Cameroon had a national language. It will be a political decision of crucial importance for our future as a Nation.

■ We **will create a Cameroonian national language, the Cameroonian** (the exact name of this language will be determined by Cameroonians), not from scratch, but from existing local languages: we expect linguists to help us identify a grammatical basis, the lexicon of this national language to be made up of words (approved by the Cameroonian National Academy) from different local languages, through synonyms.

■ We **will create a Cameroonian National Academy responsible, among other things, to promote our national language** and to oversee it.

✓ **An identity for all and a computerised national file of the population**

■ We **will offer anyone born in Cameroon a single identity number for life** to enable them to enjoy all their rights and duties;

■ We will establish a complete and reliable civil status file that is regularly updated;

■ We **will put in place a computerised civil registration system throughout the country** to ensure that every child born in Cameroon has an identity. This system will have two parts:

- ▶ We will organise the identification of individuals from birth in basic health centres and hospitals.
- ▶ We will define a birth registration procedure based on the testimony of the family to the village or neighbourhood chief for the many Cameroonians who are still born outside any hospital structure, particularly in the hinterland;

- We will apply such a simplified declaration procedure during a transitional period of 5 years for the many Cameroonians who today have no identity (birth certificate, identity card, ...);
- We will provide clerks responsible for establishing birth or identity declarations a very simple but very secure computer tool that will allow the information **to be recorded directly in the national population file.**
- No information on ethnicity and tribe will be included in an official database or an official document.



Good Governance

Good governance to reconcile the governed and the governing

Whether in terms of good electoral governance, good economic and social governance, or even good human resources management, the gap is widening every day between the concerns and the actions of the "rulers" and the legitimate expectations of the clear majority of the population for a substantial improvement in their living conditions.

Indeed, the break between the populations of Cameroon and those who govern them is obvious. It is translated by a defeatism of Cameroonians vis-à-vis politics, due to the opacity in the governmental action, the feeling of exclusion in the management of State affairs if it is not to their detriment, the lack of efficiency in the management of public goods, massive electoral fraud that eventually convinced Cameroonians that voting or not voting was useless.

✓ A successful public administration

Rationalising the public administration becomes an imperative for the State, aware of being the main lever of the country's development and anxious to participate in an advantageous way to economic competition in a globalised world.

We **will reform the public administration** on several aspects:

- Bilingualism shall be mandatory, and no one shall have a position in the Public Service if s/he does not speak English and French, and ultimately the national language and these two official languages;
- At the level of Decentralised Territorial Units, **we will grant a real legal status to municipal and regional staff as a body in its own right;**
- The definition of a public service access policy by reinforcing the respect of the orthodoxy of the existing texts in order to guarantee a progressive integration of talents coming from the private sector into the public administration;
- Control of the workforce by cleaning up the file of the State agents in order to achieve the control of the exact number of employees of the State and its payroll;

■ **The definition of objective career management criteria** through the implementation of all modules of the SIGIPES application to achieve total deconcentration of State personnel management and full automation of operations related to pay management;

■ **Continuing training throughout one's career for any agent** will be strongly encouraged or even mandatory in the technical functions and new-technologies related functions;

■ The **definition of objectives related to each workstation should be made mandatory** for all administrations in terms of performance.

In all cases, transparency will be at the heart of public management.

✓ E-Governance (electronic governance)

E-governance is the use of the computer tool as a support for interoperability between all the actors of a State development chain. This chain is generally tripartite: **State, civil society and development partners.**

We will implement e-governance in order of importance:

■ **E-administration**, involving the computerised management of operations in various government departments and agencies. Several administrative documents will be published directly electronically, limiting the use of consumables (paper, ink, etc ...) and ensuring the traceability of all issued documents.

■ **E-services** that want to be the platform allowing citizens to put information and services at the disposal of public administrations.

■ **E-democracy** enabling citizens and political actors to participate in the decision-making through ICTs.



✓ Restore trust between the Cameroonian people and their leaders

We will desecrate the politician, as any other holder of public power (official, police, military, ...) without sinking into vulgarity.

The politician and any official must first serve the nation and not use the nation.

we **will put in place a set of rules of good governance** to restore trust between citizens and leaders such as:

- ▶ Remunerating the senior staff at their fair value;
- ▶ Reducing expenses for executive cars
- ▶ Limiting personnel housing;
- ▶ Conditioning the remuneration of the MPs to their actual presence during the works in parliamentary session.



Fight against corruption

Fight against corruption

Corruption undoubtedly remains widespread in Cameroon. It affects all aspects of economic and social life. It is ubiquitous at all levels of society:

In the education field, the widespread corruption of the regime has destroyed the Cameroonian education system, especially its public university system, which was one of the most successful and respected in all African regions **But if you want to destroy a country, there is no better way to do it than to destroy its education system.** Recruitment and promotion of university teachers followed the same path. You have to really hate your country to allow such practices to flourish, which take place with the knowledge of the authorities and with total impunity.

✓ Prevention and a ruthless fight against all forms of corruption

The renaissance of Cameroon will go through the strangulation of corruption starting from the top of the State. In 2006, the law implementing article 66 of the Constitution on the declaration of property and assets was adopted. The draft decree of application of this law, which was to allow the setting up of the Committee in charge of receiving the declarations, was duly prepared and submitted for signature to the Head of State, who has not signed it to date. This draft decree will be the first text we will sign in order to apply it to ourselves, because we wish to declare our property and assets upon accession to the highest functions of the State.

- We **will provide appropriate responses to corruption at the levels of intra-administration, inter-administration and administration-administered.** This strategy includes a repressive component and a preventive component.
- We intend to reduce corruption to its lowest level in 10 years by a combination of many measures:

- ▶ Activate the implementation mechanism of Article 66 of the Constitution on the declaration of property for the heads of the administration and public officials. In this vein, we will set up traceability models for the assets of all State officials.
- ▶ **Get the Parliament to adopt a law on illicit enrichment;**
- ▶ **Gradually introduce e-administration and e-services** while aiming for their generalisation after 5 years, in order to limit contacts between State agents and users of the administration
- ▶ Strengthen international collaboration for the fight against corruption;
- ▶ **Substantially increase the salaries of State employees** on the basis of savings on public expenditure and **encourage enterprises in the productive sector to increase the salaries of their staff** on the basis of evolution of the cost of living index, on the other hand.

✓ Civil society and the media, a vital link in the fight against corruption

Civil society actors and the media working for greater transparency in society will be an essential link in our fight against corruption.

✓ Corruption prevention

We will take such diverse measures to prevent corruption as:

- Simplify and publish administrative procedures;
- Computerise the public procurement system to increase transparency and minimise contact with bidders.
- Limit contacts between the administration and the citizens, thanks in particular to e-governance;
- Gradually eliminate cash payments in administrations;
- Raise public awareness about the damage of corruption in the country;
- Regularly change the officials.

✓ Sanctioning acts of corruption

- We will systematically prosecute the corrupt and the briber according to the law;
- We will sequester property suspected of being the proceeds of corruption during the proceedings so that in the event of a conviction, the State may recover the ill-gotten property. **The rule here is that neither the guilty person nor his loved ones should enjoy the fruits of corruption.**

✓ Reform the institutions in charge of the fight against corruption

- We will replace all institutions in charge of the fight against corruption by two institutions:

- ▶ A **National Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Agency (NAGGA)**. Placed under the authority of the President of the Republic, it will periodically inform the Parliament, will have a branch in each region (or each federated entity) of the country and will have the right of referral to the Courts;
- ▶ The **SCC will be maintained**, and greater independence will be conferred on it. Its capacity for action and its means will be increased.

- At the operational level, **an Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Unit will be set up within each institution or public administration, replacing the current anti-corruption units**. Each Unit will carry out its missions in close collaboration with the NAGGA to which it will submit a monthly activity report.



National Security

A real National Defence and Security Policy

The national defence of Cameroon is defined by the law n° 67 / LF / 9 of June 12, 1967 in its article 1st in these terms: "The defence aims to ensure at all times, in all circumstances and against all forms of aggression, the security and integrity of the State, within the framework of national sovereignty".

This law, which was drafted in 1967, shortly after the accession of our country to independence, is now outdated, for several reasons:

- **the international context predisposing to the drafting of a national defence law** is essentially dynamic and imposes, after a long period, some adjustments;

- **the national, political and socio-political context** is also dynamic and needs to be readjusted with regard to:

- ▶ national constitutional and institutional provisions that have evolved considerably in fifty years (from 1967 to 2018)
- ▶ the general situation marked by the requirements of international law, the evolution of social attitudes and fourth-generation conflicts characterised by the asymmetry of forces and means;

- **the defence being not only military, to the external dependence of Cameroon is added**, on the domestic level, a drastic fall of the patriotic spirit because of the mismanagement of the national resources which perpetuates poverty and weakens armed men and social structures.

- **the mobilisation of economic potential is not strategically developed**, and existing resources are poorly monitored, poorly managed and poorly used; no defence ambition on the civil, economic and military level is strategically thought of in adequacy with the perceptible or conceivable threats to the life of the Nation.

- **the defence policy, which is the framework of strategic orientation of the military, civil-military and economic-military action of the nation** is not clearly defined in sixty years of life of the Nation, which confines the defence instances to improvisation, by trial and error in the face of worrying security situations.

We are considering unprecedented strategic perspectives for National Defence based on a re-reading of the 1967 General Defence Law, made in the light of the context and the changes that have occurred, and we will ensure its application.

Our defence must be part of a logic aimed at overcoming the cleavages and recesses of identities of all kinds and in all forms, and to root in a lasting way the republican spirit, and the attachment to peace and democracy in our country. This is one of the major goals of national construction.

In this perspective, Cameroon's defence policy will be designed according to the following orientations:

- **The response to the various threats** that concern Cameroon, Central Africa, the African continent and the international community. This axis will require the strengthening of cooperation with both friendly countries and neighbouring countries in the search for defence intelligence and in the protection of the territorial and maritime spaces of our country.

✓ Strengthening civilian and military capabilities

It will enable Cameroon to assume its responsibilities as soon as possible in an approach centred on respect for democratic principles and the rule of law.

✓ Strengthening the image of the Defense Forces

It will require:

- increased and decisive involvement of Military Engineering in campaign development plans.
- elimination of bad practices in the ranks of the police in favour of more respectful and more responsible controls of users.

✓ Strengthening the morale and state of mind of the troops

In order to operationalise this axis, a study on the living conditions of the military and the Security Forces will be conducted with the aim of ensuring them, in particular, security of employment, with a focus on:

- The proper barracks and accommodation of military and national security personnel;
- A national monument in Yaoundé, such as an "Arc of the Republic" where our valiant fallen soldiers will be regularly celebrated for the Nation;
- A monument in each Regional capital where soldiers who have died for the homeland will be locally honoured at major national events;
- The construction of the houses of veterans in the capital city in Yaoundé and in the Regional capitals;
- The creation of a structure in charge of the wards of the Nation. Its mission will be to identify the children of the soldiers who died for the Nation, in order to take care of them.

✓ The actual professionalisation and modernisation of the Defence Forces

The professionalisation and modernisation announced in the context of the 2001 Army Reform are not effective to date.

To rationalise the use of the Defence Forces in relation to the objectives defined in the general interest, a consequent restructuring of the Forces appears to be a necessity. Emphasis will be placed on:

- The definition, clarification and effective implementation as soon as possible of a career profile for all military personnel.
- The depoliticization of ranks in the Army and the valorisation of the expression of competences for the effective professionalisation of the Armies.
- The recomposition of the military pyramid in line with conventional military structural models. The current pyramid is overthrown, because the most senior are more numerous than the troops.
- The elaboration of a doctrine of use of forces allowing a short or medium-term programming of the activities of the Forces (Earth-Air-Sea) with a view to better preparing them for the accomplishment of their sovereign missions.

✓ Reintegration of the military at the end of their career.

The institutional obligation of end-of-career reintegration for military personnel who have proven experience and who still demonstrate exploitable competence in civilian life must become effective through the application and reinforcement of related texts.

- The settlement as soon as possible of the military pension after their retirement.
- Civil defence

Civil defence should be guided by a strategic approach integrated into the law on the general organisation of defence.

This civil defence will have to be restructured with particular emphasis on:

- Effective civil protection on the ground;
- The strategic and operational clarification of the use of the leitmotiv of "popular defence". In this perspective, the military service that has been abolished for civil servants and volunteers of private administrations (with the exception of ENAM students) will be restored, because it appears as a school of civility, of living together, patriotism and national solidarity.



▶ PROJECT 2



YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Youth and education

Equal opportunity for all

Appropriate, modern and innovative training to enable our youth to be equipped and able to face the challenges of today and tomorrow

Human capital in general, and young people in particular, constitute the greatest wealth of nations. Rapid technological progress requires each country to invest immediately in its youth to be competitive in the global economy of tomorrow.

We see daily that the severity of endemic unemployment of our youth is not a creation of the mind. This is a real cancer for the Nation. For more than two decades, these young people have no other perspective than the massive and desperate recourse to the administrative competitions distracted by the evils that eat away at our society, to the resourcefulness in the so-called "informal sector" and to the profession of motorcycle taxi drivers ("Ben Skin"), and that of "Call box". And for good reason: our current education system does not train young people to face the harsh reality of a world that is both dangerous and extremely competitive either because of lack of imagination or lack of ambition for the country.

We are committed to putting young people, through appropriate, modern and innovative training, able to effectively take over in the conduct of the nation's affairs and allow Cameroon to compete advantageously in the globalised world.

The project we are proposing to the youth, is called YOUTH PACT. It consists of a tripod whose central pillar is EDUCATION, the second pillar TRAINING and the third pillar RESEARCH-INNOVATION.



✓ EDUCATION - The priority option for scientific and technical training and permanent innovation

On the educational pillar, we say that the current education system has had its day. It gave everything it could. It is now outdated. It must therefore be changed, from kindergarten to higher education by a system that awakens in the child the sense of discovery of things in his environment from kindergarten, which offers the youth of high school and college to become familiar with the professional world alongside their studies, and young academics to explore the world of research and innovation.

■ **We will completely reform the education system to orient it towards an education entirely focused on development objectives** by bringing our young pupils very early to scientific reasoning, to the awakening of their interest for the material objects created by the human spirit and innovation. From the secondary cycle, they will have to participate in a technological project of their level, under the supervision of their teacher, whose relevance and quality will be important in their annual evaluation.

■ **We will make compulsory primary and secondary education until the end of the first cycle of secondary school and free tuition until the end of the second cycle of secondary school in public secondary schools.** In this regard, the fees and expenses of PTA (Parents Teachers Association) will be eliminated throughout the territory. As a consequence of the abolition of the PTA fees, all the temporary teachers (primary and high school teachers) who wish to make a career in teaching will be integrated into the civil service. In addition, we will fill the gap in the teachers' corps by massively recruiting new teachers every year and assigning them in priority in the hinterland.

■ **We will review the curriculum, focus on technical and vocational education.** Children from kindergarten will have to become familiar with the computer tool and develop their ability to seek information on networks safely.

■ In the existing universities, we will reduce generalist branches, humanities and social sciences, to the benefit of the **technical and technological sectors which will be chosen and renewed as necessary according to the development ambitions of the country**. In this perspective, research will be geared towards solving the problems the country and society directly face and providing strategic industrial pathways that our government will put in place to produce the skilled engineers and technicians they will need.

■ We will equip each municipality with at least **one public primary school with a computer room and a secondary school with at least one scientific laboratory and one computer laboratory**.

■ We will provide each Region (or federated entity) of the country with at least **one university with faculties and academic institutions** related to agricultural and industrial opportunities that have been identified in that region (or federated entity).

■ We will encourage excellence by allowing any official examination or competition at any level to be governed by the principle of meritocracy. The rules of success will be the same for all Cameroonians regardless of their origins.

■ We will put in place **special programs to support groups of underprivileged people** so that they can also reach national standards of excellence in all areas.

TRAINING **Offer any young person, graduate or not, a chance to access a trade**

The Training Pillar aims to offer every young person, graduate and non-graduate, a chance to gain access to a trade that ensures a decent job, thanks to tailor-made training in vocational and technological training institutes and trade centres. These Institutes and Centres will serve as gateways from one training corridor to another and from one trade to another.

Training Institutes and Trade Centres will be set up in each region (or federated entity) depending on the agricultural and industrial opportunities of the region (or federated entity). These Institutes and Centres will also be open to secondary school students who will find equipment that cannot be made available in all high schools in the country. They will be equipped with modern equipment and in sufficient quantity. Concretely:

■ **We will create in each Region (or federated entity) institutes of professional and technological training** which will allow those who have a diploma and who does not find a job or who would like to change their profession, to undergo a specific job training for a period ranging from 6 to 24 months maximum, to change the initial corridor, in which his initial diploma placed him, for a new specialisation corridor that guarantees him a job. The management of these Institutes will be ensured by the Region (or the federated entity) in partnership with the private sector, under the temporary supervision of the State (for a period of 5 to 10 years) which will ensure the achievement of the objectives set in the context of the fight against youth unemployment.

■ **In each municipality, we will create Trade Centres** that will allow a young person with no certificate to learn a trade related to his/her skills by mentoring experienced veterans working in these Centres. The Centres will be managed by the municipality in partnership with the private sector, under the provisional supervision of the State (for a period of 5 to 10 years), which will ensure the achievement of the objectives set within the framework of the fight against youth unemployment.

■ Young graduates from training institutes and trade centres that have relevant projects to set up on their own account will receive support from the State combined with those of the Regions (or federated entities) or municipalities, as the case may be.

■ We will award the **Best Apprenticeship Awards annually**.

■ **We will organise a national popular training campaign**, for young or old who have not had the opportunity to go to school, which will allow any Cameroonian to acquire a minimum of knowledge to have some autonomy in society.

RESEARCH and INNOVATION - Provide an institutional and financial framework for young scientists and technicians



The research-innovation pillar will make it possible for young graduates, especially those in the scientific and technical fields, to benefit from all the institutional and financial support needed to develop the products of their intelligence. They will find with the public authorities the attention, the supervision and the support which they will need for the development of the prototypes of their inventions and the facilitation of the connection with the industrial world and the business circles.

■ **We will create centres of excellence specialised in research, equipped with international level laboratories.** We will make young Cameroonians dream, putting them in the conditions to hatch their talents.

■ **We will create a Cameroonian National Academy (CNA) including a Science Section and an Arts and Letters Section.** Its role will include: for the Sciences section, to define the axes of priority scientific and technological research, which will be monitored by the NARI and to promote this research through the distinction of researchers; for the Arts and Letters section, to ensure the respect of the standards of the Cameroonian national language, to promote Cameroonian artistic and literary creation, notably through the institution of distinctions and other awards.

■ **We will create a science academy at the national level** Its role will be to define the priority area of scientific and technological research, which will be monitored by NARI;

■ **We will create a National Agency for Research and Innovation (NARI)** to coordinate research and ongoing innovation in the country. We intend to sign project agreements tomorrow with each public research or technical training organisation for the development of a specific product within a specified period.

■ We will award each **year national innovation prizes.**



SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED AND FOR EXCELLENCE

- ▶ The State will provide school supplies to young Cameroonians from needy families in secondary education, based on the social survey.
- ▶ The State will award scholarships of excellence to young Cameroonians from low-income families (based on the social survey) who have demonstrated academic excellence, in order to enable them to pursue their higher education.
- ▶ The State will grant special scholarships to young Cameroonians who have demonstrated academic excellence, to study in strategic areas determined by the government.
- ▶ The State will award scholarships to young Cameroonians living with a disability from low-income families in both the secondary and upper levels, on the basis of a social survey.



YOUTH AND PANAFRICANISM

■ We call on to launch, as soon as possible, the **Federalist Youth Movement of Central Africa** for the construction of the Central African Federation, a pragmatic step towards the United States of Africa.



FINANCING THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM

■ Public Investment Budget (PIB)



▶ PROJECT 3



ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION

(Agriculture, Industry, New Technologies)

Economy

Cameroon, the economic Lion of Africa

✓ Our main objectives are:

- Increase production and productivity in all sectors of production (including agriculture, livestock, industry).
- Achieve double-digit growth.
- Enter the Top 50 of Doing Business and be among the top 10 African countries that attract the most foreign direct investment (FDI).

✓ An attractive and competitive economic environment

Our main economic objectives are:

- Make the Cameroonian economic environment attractive for domestic and foreign investors;
- Establish a national growth plan;
- Significantly increase the number of Cameroonian companies in parallel with a progressive formalisation of the informal sector;
- Strengthen the Cameroon Stock Exchange (DSX) to make it a real instrument for financing the national economy;
- Mobilise national savings for the financing of the economy;
- Mobilise the savings of the Cameroonian diaspora for the financing of the economy;
- Review international agreements that could be obstacles to the country's economic development.

We will make **Cameroon an attractive environment for domestic and foreign investors** that the country needs so much to implement its development strategy, the goal being to bring the country into the top 50 of the best economic environments of DOING BUSINESS. To this end, we will take a set of measures such as:

- The ruthless fight against corruption;
- Good governance;
- The reduction of the scriptural money share in the economy;
- The encouragement and enhancement of electronic exchanges for billing and payments;
- The simplification of taxation in order to make it more readable;
- The establishment of a land policy to allow secure access to land ownership;
- The definition of a spatial planning strategy;
- The creation of the infrastructure and equipment required for the economic take-off of the country;
- The reform of the education system with a view to emphasising technical education and vocational training;
- The introduction of real social security with minimum health insurance for all;
- Increased productivity in our businesses and administrations;
- The modernisation of economic governance.



Organisation, work and discipline

In close collaboration with trade unions, **we will set up a national awareness and training programme and we will work on the issue of the flexibility of labour law**, including the weekly working time. **The 40-hour week must be a legal minimum that can be extended to 50 hours** depending on the branch and the period of activity, on the basis of negotiations between the different actors of the labour market. This is one of the conditions of our country's attractiveness to foreign direct investment (FDI) and the competitiveness of our companies.

✓ From informal to formal

- We will encourage and stimulate the creation and growth of SMEs and VSEs as the main providers of jobs;
- **We will value experiences that have shown their ability to generate stable and profitable jobs.** In this perspective, we will encourage young people from the informal sector to get started, the aim being to enable them to have a stable and remunerative activity;
 - We will value experiences that have shown their ability to generate stable and profitable jobs;
 - We will proceed to a concerted structuring of the informal sector, on the one hand, by the identification of the actors of the sector, in order to provide them with the accompaniment necessary for their development, on the other hand, by the establishment of an adapted taxation;
 - We will **create a one-stop-shop for the discharge tax in the form of a single tax** from the Ministry of Finance, which will redistribute to local services and administrations;
 - We will put in place the system advocated by the OHADA, particularly with the introduction of the Minimal Treasury System for very small businesses;
 - We **will create the status of self-employed worker for business owners** in order to confer them the right to social security;
 - We will improve the level of performance and productivity of VSEs and SEs through targeted vocational training so that they can create at least one to two new jobs in a period of two to five years.

Financing our economy

✓ Douala – the Manhattan of Central Africa

Douala will become the financial centre of Cameroon and the Manhattan of Central Africa. The Joss Plateau will be the epicentre of this financial capital which will have to drain the capital for the reconstruction of Cameroon.

✓ The Sovereign Investment Fund (SIF)

- We will build a sovereign fund to drive investment in strategic sectors that the private sector cannot invest in or find no immediate interest in investing in today.

- These are **reserves set aside in order not only to guard against the uncertainties of the future, but also and above all to guarantee a brighter future for future generations.**

- This sovereign investment fund will initially **result from the reform of the SNI and will be fed gradually by new revenues from the exploitation of natural resources** and other types of participations to be defined.

✓ Cameroon Diaspora Investment Fund (DIF)

Its objectives are specified in the 5th project below.

Fair and equitable international agreements

✓ The CFA Franc

We will leave the CFA Franc. However, the march towards the end of the CFA will have to be well prepared:

- We must first decide on the path to follow: create our own currency with the 15 member States of the franc zone of Central Africa and West Africa? Create a currency specific to the 6 BEAC member States? Create a national currency in Cameroon?

- We will leave the options to a panel of experts to obtain the opinions on each of the options, in order to make the best possible decision in the interest of our country.

✓ The EPA

The Economic Partnership Agreement between Cameroon and the European Union (EPA) can be summarised as follows: *free access to the European market for some Cameroonian products (mainly forestry and agricultural), against the gradual dismantling of barriers for the benefit of imports of products from the European Union.*

This agreement is very unbalanced and does not allow the industrial boom of Cameroon. It will have to be re-examined.



Our employment policy

As **strategies to reduce mass unemployment**, we commit ourselves to:

- Focus first and foremost on the agricultural primary sector to increase production and productivity: agriculture represents the first source of jobs to be supported, both on the side of family farming with small-scale mechanisation, and that of agriculture on large farms with large-scale mechanization;

- Develop the secondary sector to enable it to absorb the output of the primary sector, as well as the surplus labour that will gradually emerge as a result of increased productivity;

- Encourage, support the growth and inventiveness of the tertiary sector to enable it to provide the other two sectors with tools for optimising their operations while providing more and more useful services to populations: services in the health sector and those devoted to helping people, artists and athletes, as well as teachers will be sources of jobs to support.

Our approach is of a social liberal type: liberal through its productive project and social through its educational project and its social project. We affirm that:

- Innovation, through the changes it brings, is the fundamental mainspring of growth and progress: in this scheme, the entrepreneur is the central actor. It is therefore **up to the companies, i.e. the private sector, to create and develop more and more job-providing activities** since the hiring capacities of the State itself are limited. **The role of the State will therefore be to create and maintain the conditions for the development of these enterprises** (infrastructure, taxation, legislation). The State will also provide some tools and information that are lacking to our entrepreneurs, for example by endowing them with managerial qualities (love of innovation and managerial skills) that will make them real industry captains in 5 or 10 years.

- Jobs must be created massively in all regions of the country. To achieve this, the State will have to rely on the complementary efforts of the decentralised territorial units (or the federated States), which better control the realities of their territories and their populations, hence a new form of societal organisation with a state that is based on entities with a large degree of autonomy, whether regional or on federated entities, in which the central authorities and institutions cooperate with the authorities of the decentralised units (or federated entities) with a view to the creation and support of activities providing jobs at the local level.

- The State **will take its share of initiative, in the strategic sectors and structuring projects, by investing, through a sovereign investment fund (SIF)**, to reassure and encourage entrepreneurs to follow. As such, the generalisation of vocational training, the reform of certain companies and organisations in the State portfolio or the creation of new organisations will be the main levers to operate.

Professional training

Most young people, whether they are graduates or not, often do not have the professional qualifications required to enter the world of formal work.

We believe that in order to overcome youth unemployment, **we need to give them the keys to access the world of work through targeted technical and practical training bridges, as outlined in the educational project.**

To this end, in order to provide the know-how to these young people, the State will finance, through a reform of the FEICOM, the construction and equipment of vocational and technological training institutes in all divisions and trade centres in all municipalities of Cameroon, instead of continuing to build and equip the sumptuous town halls with questionable utility in the villages.

Revenue optimisation of and reduction State expenditure

In order to compensate for the State's financial losses due to the allocation of part of its oil and gas export revenues, the State will have to take a number of actions, including:

- **Broadening the tax base** with good tax administration through necessary tax and customs reform;
- Further consolidation of the State salary file;
- Eradication of fictitious and/or overbilled orders and markets;
- The **restriction of medical evacuation of senior officials and other privileged persons** of the regime;
- Streamlining missions abroad and administrative vehicles.

Quantified objectives in terms of job creation

The generalisation of vocational training, the creation of a sovereign investment fund, the creation of a strategic committee for consultation and partnership with the regions and the optimisation of the State budget are the 4 major areas of a global plan to launch virtuous cycles of job creation in 3 of the 5 projects of our vision.

As such, we set as objectives for a term the creation of at least 1 million jobs:

- **100,000** additional teaching and training positions in the education and training project;
- **500,000** salaried jobs on the production project, including 400,000 jobs in agriculture and agro-industry and 100,000 jobs in non-agribusiness industrial sectors;
- **40,000** salaried jobs in social, cultural and national solidarity projects.
- **100,000** jobs in the health, defence and security sectors;
- **160,000** jobs in the tourism and leisure sector, the social and craft economy;
- **100,000** jobs in the central administration of the State and in the administrations and technical services of decentralised units (or federated states).

Growth objectives

Our goal is to raise the growth rate to 6.5% in the second year of the term and to achieve double-digit growth at the end of the term.



Tax and budget reform

On the budgetary side

- ▶ Increase Cameroon's budget from 4,689.5 billion in 2018 to around 5,500 billion as of 2019;
- ▶ Reduce operating expenses and the lifestyle of the state by 25% in one term;
- ▶ Increase the share of the public investment budget from 29.57% to about 60% in one term.

On the fiscal side

The transition from confiscatory taxation to investment taxation

The Great Fiscal and Budget Reform: A need for an economically competitive Cameroon and social security guaranteed to all citizens

Taxation is a problem at the heart of political projects because it is closely linked to the issue of financing and even more so to the optimal and efficient use of tax revenues.

The tax reform lays the foundation for a fiscal policy that will move from a confiscatory taxation to an incentive taxation that puts the country in the modern State that rationalises, accompanies, controls and protects. We will adopt the following measures:

- Gradual reduction of the **corporate tax rate** (from 33% to 25% over 5 years);
- Establishment of tax incentives for companies to invest (tax breaks for creating new jobs, tax rebates for the creation of new subsidiaries ...);
- **Possibility for companies to deduct the purchase price of certain depreciable assets over a reduced period of time instead of amortising them over their useful life;**
- Lighter taxation for **investment income** and property wealth (single tax rate of 25%); reduced rate to 18% when the beneficiary undertakes to reinvest 40% of its income floating capital in a national economic activity;
- Increasing the tax base (fair distribution of the public burden in respect of the contributory capacities of each citizen);
- Increase of SMIG to 55,000 FCFA (this amount can be raised during the mandate depending on the performance of the economy); **Exemption from income** tax for tax residents who receive a salary less than or equal to 55,000 FCFA;
- Creation of a National Social Security: Equitable and universal subjection of all workers and self-employed persons to the Social Solidarity High Tax, in order to finance the social security budget and guarantee a minimum universal health cover for every citizen (principle of fiscal solidarity);
- Implementation of a **tax relief mechanism for inheritance transactions between living individuals within a family group** (reduction of the tax burden of retirements and encouragement of take-overs)

The introduction of a security tax

- Ensure security and fiscal stability by not increasing the various taxes in the medium term (minimum 3 years) to ensure visibility for the investor;

Taxation : "International Attraction - National Protection"

- International tax incentive conditioned by the mechanism of partial tax exemptions: development of a tax system that facilitates the establishment of international investors in Cameroon subject to the respect of a counterparty;
- Attractive taxation for Cameroonian tax residents (individuals) wishing to repatriate dividends, interest and other royalties from foreign sources on the national territory;
- Total exemption of dividends received by Cameroonian companies from their foreign subsidiaries provided they reinvest, over 24 months, 30% of these dividends in the creation of new jobs in Cameroon;
- Adoption of an **anti-abuse scheme** designed to ensure minimum taxation in Cameroon of companies that make certain payments considered "erosive" for the benefit of foreign entities linked to them;
- Impose on the State and the Federations or Regions (or federated entities) to grant at least 40% of large national bidding markets to companies governed by Cameroon law.

Implementation of fiscal equalisation between the regions (or federated entities)

- **Tax equalisation** is based on a limitative list of two major blocks of taxes and a constitutionally regulated distribution of the national budget between the State and the Regions (or federated entities).

The two major blocs

- ▶ **The national block: corporation tax, customs duties; Personal income tax, VAT, Major Social Solidarity Tax**
- ▶ **The local block: property tax, housing tax, business contribution to local development.**

The new community and international tax dynamics

■ At community level:

- ▶ Strengthen the powers of the CEMAC Commission;
- ▶ Further guarantee the great economic freedoms to facilitate the free movement of capital and goods;
- ▶ Convince other member States of the need to harmonise the corporate tax rate in order to avoid fiscal dumping in the CEMAC area;

- **Adopt a Parent-Subsidiary Directive to guarantee the exemption from withholding at the distribution of intra-community dividends and eliminate double taxation;**

■ Au niveau international :

- ▶ **Strengthen quality legislation in the fight against fraud and international tax evasion.**

Land-use planning, infrastructures and town planning

Make planning a guarantee of political stability, the engine of economic growth and a source of pride and equality for all citizens

For too long, development gaps between urban and rural areas in general, the lack of appropriate amenities and facilities in border regions in particular, coupled with the lack of a clear and precise land policy, eventually created a sense of marginalisation among a large segment of the population and considerably slowed Cameroon's economic activity.

On the one hand, the public policies carried out so far have led to a weak integration of certain regions within the Nation. This translates into a low level of participation in national life, a sense of being exploited by others, and under-representation among the country's elites. As a result, there has been a sharp rise in ethno-regional divides and feelings of frustration that have only been exacerbated over time, fuelled by an abdication of the State of its responsibilities during the long economic crisis the country went through, but also by inadequate responses when the administration tried to tackle the problem.

On the other hand, everyone can measure the increasingly striking contrast between urban and rural areas, but also the widening gap between neglected populations and urban elites more or less connected to globalisation.

Finally, economic operators do not dare to invest in agriculture or industry because access to land ownership is uncertain and risky: all too often, there is a very large number of land-related conflicts that involve overlaying or issuing multiple land titles on the same parcel or overlapping parcels of land. **We consider that an appropriate land status taking into account the cultural realities of our lands but guaranteeing the State the necessary land resource for the realisation of collective projects and providing the necessary security on the land transactions market is a precondition for the development and to the modernisation of our country.**

Establish a real land-use planning policy

- We will define a real land-use planning policy at the national level by **reconciling economic competitiveness and job creation**.
- We will value local potentials and take advantage of regional potentialities while putting an end to the harmful competition between Douala, Kribi and Limbe with regard to port activities.
- We will pursue a rural planning policy focused on the structuring of rural areas and the empowerment of rural populations.

Settle the land question

- We will organise a major national debate on regional planning leading to a National Charter for Territorial Development.
- We will organise the **National Land Forum** with full involvement of the traditional authorities in order to redefine the best ways of access to land in respect of the interests of the customary communities, both for infrastructure and other public works and for the development of the land. Agriculture.
- **We will draw up a National Framework for Territory Development (NFTD)** which will then be broken down into

regional (or federated) master plans.

■ **We will define a land use plan** that will specify agricultural areas, industrial zones, nature reserves, corridors for railways, roads and highways, and residential areas.

■ Finally, we will apply all the provisions agreed upon in a **land tenure law**.

✓ **Coordinate the development of regional (or federated) development plans**

■ We will ensure that each Region (or federated entity) has a Regional (or Federated) Development Plan designed with the assistance of the appropriate technical services of the State.

■ The State will coordinate regional (or federated) plans in order to preserve the coherence of the country's overall development prospects.

✓ **Proceed with a digital land register of all the plots for a securing of the property**

■ **We will carry out a computerised and highly secure land register**, the registration of all residential land in urban and rural areas as well as all parcels incorporated in the private domain of the State or under local (or federated) authorities.

■ **We will review land policy with a view to reducing land speculation**. In this perspective, we will put in place a policy of concession of urban land development to private operators for a production of fully serviced plots. The marketing of these lands will therefore be under their control.

■ **We will strengthen MAETUR's missions** in the constitution and management of land reserves necessary for the development of cities and municipalities.

■ **We will lower the property tax on developed and undeveloped land** and this tax will be better collected.

✓ **Pursuing an imaginative and ambitious urban policy**

■ We consider urban growth as objective and potential for accelerating the development of our country.

■ Our urban policy will have as central pillar **the direction of urban growth towards secondary cities, so as to curb the urban growth of Douala and Yaoundé**.

■ We will give secondary cities the means to absorb the significant urban growth that the country faces. This will aim to **create and maintain in the secondary cities more harmonious living conditions**, but also economic incentives for the creation of wealth and jobs.

✓ **Assign a particular function to urban entities**

■ **We will create a big NEW CITY, CITY OF THE FUTURE in the centre of the country at the southern limit of Adamawa and the north of Mbam-et-Kim**, in a very sparsely populated area. This new city, a place of innovation par excellence, will be a city of the future, the place where Cameroon will discover talents and our projection towards the technological future. It will be located on the axis of the railway linking the South to the North of the country and will be connected to other major cities of the country as Douala or Yaoundé by highways.

■ **Reconvert Douala and shift most of the port activities to Kribi**. The port of Douala will be transformed into a marina and a small cabotage port. **We will especially make Douala the financial and business capital, the Manhattan of Central Africa**. The Jos Plateau will become the epicentre of this financial capital which will have to drain the capital, especially the stock market, for the reconstruction of Cameroon.

■ The Douala airport will be maintained as an airport in its current capacity, developed, but which will not grow any more.

■ **The Douala industries will be gradually moved to Edéa**, making way for warehouses that can be converted into logistic centres or incubation centres for companies in the new financial, digital and biotechnological economy that will develop in Douala. **Edéa will become the main industrial platform of southern Cameroon** to which will be transferred the industries of Douala.

■ **Yaoundé will keep its status as a political capital and will truly become the cultural capital**. As such, we will build therein a large library of the black world and the African diaspora, a world-class opera and a national academy of arts and culture.

■ **A second industrial platform** will be built between the **CITY OF FUTURE and Ngaoundéré** which will become the main industrial platform in the northern Cameroon. Ngaoundere will therefore be the crossroads from which Cameroonian products will go to the North and Chad, to the East and to the Central African Republic, to the West in Nigeria.

■ **A third industrial platform** will be developed in the agricultural basin **between Foumbot, Bafoussam and Bamenda**.

■ Regional (or federated) capitals will become balancing metropolises. We will transform these cities into real application points of the decentralisation policy of the administration, but also of sectors like the university or the industry and the services.

■ Alongside the three national cities and balancing metropolises, medium-sized cities will have a key role in absorbing urban growth, but above all interfacing with the rural world.

■ We will put in place a **Special Programme for the Development of Border Cities (SPDBC) (such as Kousseri, Eyumedjock, Kié-Osi, Amchidé, Garoua Boulai, etc.)** and we will connect them to the regional capitals. As part of our policy of cooperation with neighbouring countries, we will participate in the construction of transnational routes to promote the dynamics of opening to the outside world.

✓ Collect and treat wastewater and household waste

■ Cleanse our cities by a better treatment of waste by replacing the current policy of pickup without treatment by a logic of circular economy namely:

- Municipalities must train Cameroonian households to sort garbage before disposing of them. This will separate biodegradable items, non-biodegradable products (glass, plastic, aluminium, steel, paper).

- Set up in our municipalities small sorting units of non-biodegradable products and their classification according to



their destinations to the recycling units.

- Biodegradable waste can be treated in a composting unit (such as the one in Dschang) to produce organic fertilisers, biogas and electricity.

- Financing can be ensured by the recovery of some 30 billion paid annually for the collection of urban garbage.

- We will set up a sewage network in the main cities for the collection of all wastewater. These will be treated in treatment basins before being discharged into watercourses. To do this, **we will equip each major city with modern wastewater treatment plants** whose sludge resulting from water treatment will be valued either as compost for farmers or as fuel for households and businesses.

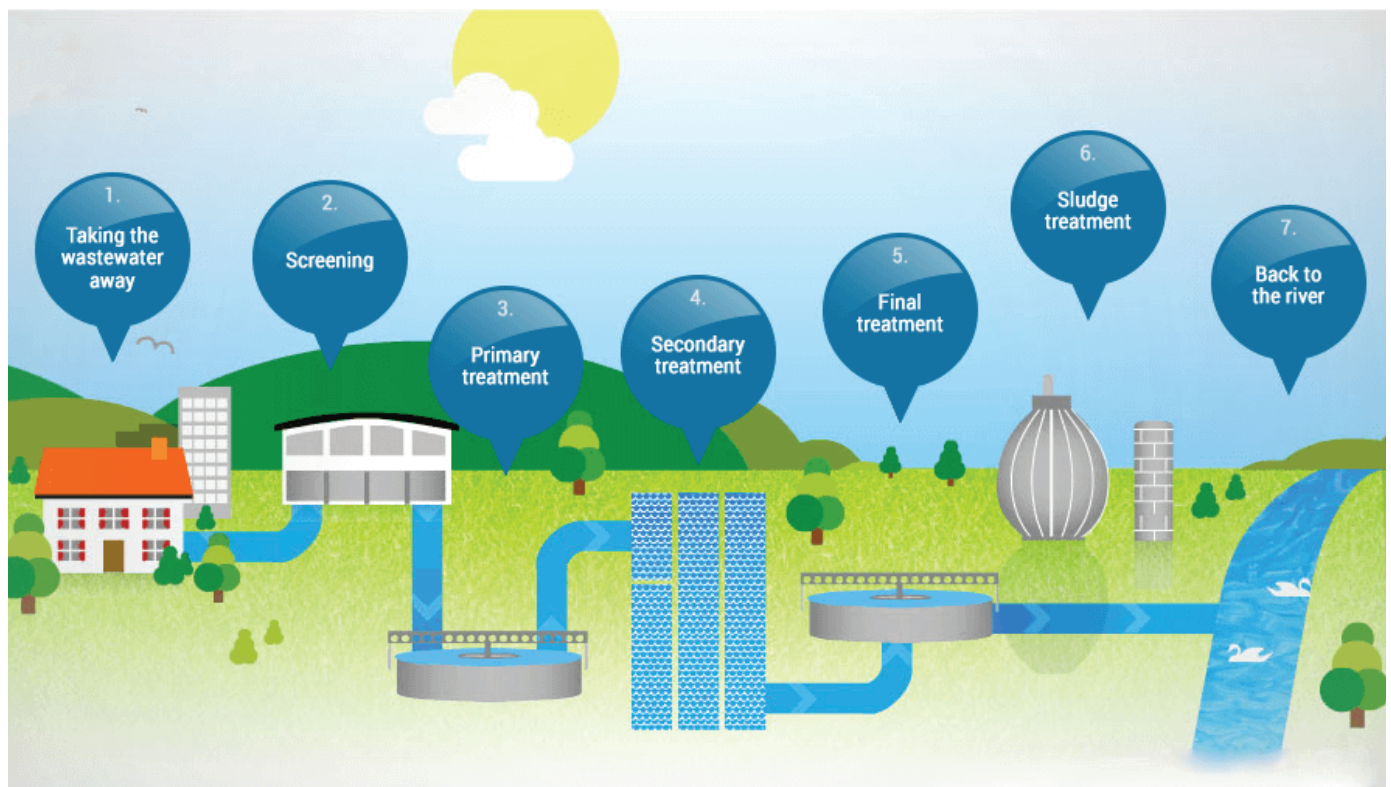
- **In the countryside, the use of mini-water treatment plants will be mandatory** where the dispersed habitat does not allow the collection of water via a sewage network.

- Municipalities with a sufficient population density will have to set up a sewage network and small wastewater treatment plants for the collection and treatment of wastewater.

- **We will introduce the polluter pays principle for cleanliness and waste collection in our cities.** All consumer goods delivered in non-degradable packaging will be subject to a recycling fee. Part of this tax will be returned to the consumer if the consumer brings the non-degradable packaging back to an appropriate collection point.

- Solid industrial waste will be the subject of an increased regulation based on the obligation of industrial actors and hospital actors for specialized collection and treatment (sorting, recycling for material recovery, or incineration with a view to recovery energy).

- The collection and treatment of liquid industrial waste will be intensively controlled to prevent the spread of substances harmful to human health, fauna and flora in the environment.



✓ Make efforts to put social and economic infrastructure at the required level for economic take-off

■ Socio-economic infrastructure covers roads, ports, airports, bridges and railways, schools, hospitals, markets, administrative buildings, university campuses and amphitheatres, courts and prisons, supply and distribution of drinking water, sanitation network, electricity distribution network, public lighting network and infrastructure for environmental protection.

■ We plan to make these infrastructures an important lever for growth. To this end, **we will bring together all the stakeholders (relevant ministries, local authorities, employers' associations, professional orders, SME unions, banks and insurance companies, etc.) to agree on a national master plan** for the creation, exploitation and the management of priority socio-economic infrastructures.

■ We aim to **make sure that each inhabitant in our cities is 5-minute walk (500 m) away from a paved road.**

■ The regional programmes (trans-African Lagos-Mombassa road and Central African network) will be continued and strengthened. Transversal linkages across the country and those opening up vast areas with a definite potential to the rest of the country (Nkam Division, Yoko area, etc.) will be developed.

■ In order to strengthen the territorial unity of the country, a backbone will be built, **in the form of a highway or a three-lane (times two) road between Yaoundé and Kousséri, as well as an appropriate road network in the North-West and South-West regions of the country.**

■ We will reform road maintenance management by taking this activity out of MINPW and entrusting it to a **National Road Maintenance Agency** with decision-making autonomy.

■ We will decentralise the maintenance of rural roads. In view of their remoteness from national decision-making centres, rural roads will be the subject of local management by the Regions (or federated entities) and especially the municipalities.



An infrastructure financing policy focused on partnerships

The mobilisation of national financial institutions and multilateral organisations (MLO), the mobilisation of savings and domestic private financing, combined with the mobilisation of diaspora contributions, in addition to public budgets to finance infrastructure equipment, are the links of our financing policy for equipment that, alone, will allow the country's economic growth and whose investment needs remain considerable.

■ **The partnership principle will be instituted and encouraged: private/private partnership**, private/public partnership that will take the form of performance contracts, leasing, management contracts, operating and maintenance (O & M) contracts, joint ventures, contracts focused on performance, concessions and subcontracting, BOT contracts (build, operation and transfer), BOOT (build, ownership, operation and transfer), DBFO (design, build, financing and operation), DCMF (design, construction, management and financing)), IPP (independent power producer) and BOO (build, ownership and operation).

■ Partnership contracts, applicable to all infrastructure equipment and services to the population (such as electricity distribution, drinking water distribution, public lighting), using private capital, will enable the state to bring public service to citizens now, instead of waiting for many years for shortfalls in public resources.

✓ Road infrastructures

Build 2,800 km of roads and 700 km of highways at 1,200 billion per year

- Opening up of agricultural production basins, i.e. 800 km per year: 200 billion per year
- Connect each divisional capital to the regional (or federated entity) capital by a paved road, 1,200 km per year: 300 billion per year
- Tarring of urban roads especially in the 10 regional (or federated entities) capitals, i.e. 1,600 km: 400 billion per year
- Construction of a highway network. First phase: (Yaoundé-Douala (Limbe) -Bafoussam (Bamenda) -Yaoundé, about 700 km: 300 billion per year for the initial contribution ("Down Payment"): built mainly on BOT.

FINANCING

- ▶ 200 billion from the Road Fund (revenue from tolls and road weighing stations which currently bring in 140 billion euros a year, modernisation of toll booths and weighing stations could raise revenues to 200 billion euros a year);
- ▶ . 150 billion derived from the activity of the Land Freight Management Bureau (LFMB) estimated at 150-160 billion which are not included in the State budget;
- ▶ . 50 billion recovered from the reduction of petroleum product fraud;
- ▶ . 400 billion corresponding to 10% of the 4,000 billion of budget revenues;
- ▶ . 200 billion borrowed from the 4,000 billion granted to Cameroon by the donors, but not disbursed because of the non-maturation of the projects;
- ▶ . 100 billion from multilateral donors (World Bank, IMF, Islamic Development Bank, EDF, etc.);
- ▶ . 100 billion from bilateral donors (Eximbank China, India, French Development Agency, DEG, etc.);

RESTORE THE COST OF ROAD ASPHALTING AT REASONABLE PRICES CORRESPONDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The km of paved road costs 150 million in Ghana against 250 million in Cameroon.

To lower the cost of the km of asphalt or paved road, the following measures will be taken:

- Creation of a National Company with a monopoly on feasibility studies for infrastructure projects, especially road projects;
- Rehabilitation of MATGENIE;
- Creation of several crushing units of gravel and pozzolan;
- Industrialisation of sand extraction at sea and in rivers;
- Linear tracing of roads;
- Paving of roads and streets with cobblestones and slabs of the highest technical standards;

With such measures, we can build about 700 km of highway at 2 billion per km against 1 billion per km in South Africa for example.

✓ The creation of a National Company for the Study and Control of Public Works (NCSCPW)

We will create a State industrial and commercial company responsible for, among other things, carrying out, alone or in partnership, the studies and the control of all infrastructures and public works in Cameroon (missions that were ensured by the SEDA in the past).

✓ Full and decentralised road maintenance (at the level of the regions or federated entities)

We will intervene on the whole road network, differentiating the levels of intervention, with regard to the financial constraints, the minimum level being to avoid a long isolation to the populations. Action will not be limited to a transfer of resources; it will also take the form of **contract-plans signed with the State and containing specific objectives in terms of service** to the people.s.

✓ Complementarity of port activities

■ We will set up a port community through the revision of the port master plan in a logic of complementarity between the different ports.

■ Objectives will be clearly upward adjusted for **the Kribi port, which will have to be upgraded in order to increase its draft to accommodate large boats.**

✓ Transport: a determinant for the nation's economic and social policy

■ **We will open up all areas of the country still suffering from seasonal or permanent isolation**, which limits their development. As such, we will reduce isolation and make the regions "breathe" by improving the roads condition **and using the potential of river transport on some rivers for existing channels**, especially in the southern part of the country (Nkam, Kadey, Moungo, Dibamba, Sanaga, etc.).

■ We will improve connectivity by linking the country to the rest of Africa with a good quality road on national sections of agreed international routes.

■ **Balancing metropolises and regional capitals will be connected by paved roads, and the proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road will be increased to 100%**, while moving closer to international standards in terms of the tariff and duration of goods movements, which are one of the key factors of economic competitiveness.

✓ **Urban and interurban Transport**

■ We will set up an innovative mode of transport within the reach of most households: buses with specialised corridors.

■ We will be experimenting with the development of a **metro-type urban rail transport in Douala** at first.

■ **In Yaoundé, we will make available on the existing railway lines shuttle trains** that can very quickly transport users from the periphery to the centre of the city and vice versa.



■ We will professionalise intercity transportation. In this perspective, the training of staff on board coaches for road safety will be required and the control reinforced, with a view to drastically reduce the number of traffic accidents that are too frequent in recent years.

■ We will develop a tourist pole starting from the Garoua terminal building which will extend over a perimeter to be defined in collaboration with the North Region (or the federated entity) with a focus on the economic or social utility derived from activities and the ultimate goal will be to fight against poverty, and especially to reduce imbalances.

Agriculture

Radically transforming our agriculture

Despite the gradual decline in its relative importance since independence, the agricultural sector is of paramount importance for the Cameroonian economy. It employs around 53.2% of the labour force and has contributed around 21.3% of the country's gross domestic product between 2010 and 2014 for around 40% of total non-oil export earnings.

Despite this acknowledged importance, the performance of the agricultural and rural sector has remained below expectations due to the fragility of food security and self-sufficiency, insufficient coverage of food demand, persistence and aggravation of poverty in rural areas, under such constraints as (i) the low production and productivity of farms, (ii) the difficulties of access to markets, (iii) the precarious living conditions in rural areas (iv) the weak organisation of the actors, (iv) the deteriorating natural environment, (vi) the inadequately adapted institutional environment and (vii) the insufficiency of funding.

However, Cameroon has all the ingredients to become one of the first African producers and not only of Central Africa.

Our main quantitative production objectives are:

- ▶ Increase cocoa production from about 200,000 tons to 700,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase coffee production from about 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ increase maize production from about 2,150,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase rice production from about 150,000 tons to 500,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase production of millet / sorghum from around 1,200,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase the production of palm oil from about 400,000 tons to 800,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase cotton production from about 250,000 tons to 350,000 tons by 2025;
- ▶ Increase the production of cashew nuts from about 33 tons to 50,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase cassava production from about 4,000,000 tons to 10,000,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase soybean production from about 15,000 tons to 50,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase tomato production from around 1,000,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons in 2025
- ▶ Increase onion production from about 70,000 tons to 150,000 tons in 2025;
- ▶ Increase plantain production from about 3,500,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons in 2025.

■ Our agricultural policy will ensure the country's food security while providing income for producers. As such, **we will make Cameroon a net exporter of agricultural products, and organic farming an engine of growth and improvement of the efficiency of our agricultural and agri-food sector.**

■ We will create an agricultural land agency. It will proceed with the development taking into account the environment, carry out the irrigation, and pay a rent to the native communities for the lay-over of their lands. The available plots will be published on the Agency's website and will be rented to potential investors with precise specifications. The goal is to develop 1 million hectares of farmland in one term.

■ We will transform some high schools in high school teaching agricultural techniques, agri-food and livestock and will create new ones. The aim is to create a high school of agricultural and livestock techniques by division or about 60. (This is part of the program to combat the non-employment of young people.) At the rate of 10 high schools per year at the cost of 2 billion per school, the total cost will be 20 billion per year). From Sixième/Form 1 to CAP (Training a skilled agricultural worker). From Seconde/Form 5 to Terminale/Upper Sixth (To train an agricultural technician). In BTS cycle (train technicians of the food industry, the seed industry, the industry of agricultural, poultry and livestock inputs, laboratories for biological analysis and quality of food).

■ To operationalise the idea of agricultural mechanisation, we will create cooperatives of agricultural mechanisation. A cooperative by agricultural basin or by subdivision. Each cooperative will acquire with a line of credit made available by the State, cows and ploughs, small motorised ploughmen, a tractor with its ploughing, its grader, the excavator and its accessories. All this quality equipment will cost up to 50 million, or about 8 billion for the total cost. It will be financed by zero-rate credits repayable over 5 years. The farmer will pay for the rental of the equipment. The cooperative will be managed by its members.

■ We will implement a priority policy of systematic opening up of the production basins.

■ We will **promote better organisation and increase the efficiency of the family farms** that remain the most numerous in the agrarian structure of our country and contribute to the construction of sustainable and diversified ecosystems.

■ We will also **promote the development of modern agriculture from the large plantations** producing both traditional cash crops and food products for the international market.

■ We will introduce new varieties of agricultural products based on agro-ecological areas, such as cashew (which produces cashew nuts) in the northern part of the country.

■ Finally, we will promote **the development of value chains that link consumer demand with small producers** as well as the mastery of agricultural techniques that promote the agro-ecosystem, biodiversity, soil biological activities and biological cycles.



✓ **Secure access to land ownership**

Cameroon's new land policy, embodied in the land-use plan, will very precisely define the rules of access to land ownership to further guarantee a rational use that takes into account the imperatives of defence or the economic options of the nation.

Securing access to land ownership should allow us to increase not only the number of farmers, large and small, but also the total area cultivated.

✓ A large farm coupled with a network of small farms

- We will encourage the creation of large farms of at least 100 ha with around them a network of small farms. The large farm will have storage warehouses, small processing units. It will be the privileged client of small farms.
- We will encourage small farmers to join together as a cooperative and take a stake in larger farms.
- We will promote the mechanisation of large farms as well as small ones in order to reduce the difficulty of farmers' work for the purpose of increasing yields.
- We will encourage local production of machinery for small mechanisation.
- We will use our universities, research centres and industries to develop agricultural equipment that is adapted to the needs and resources of small farmers.
- We will support small mechanisation by granting credit to cooperatives via banks with a guarantee from the State.
- We will bring small farmers to pool their resources to acquire these small machines and use them collectively.
- We will encourage the assembly and manufacture in Cameroon of machinery that will be used for the great mechanisation essential for large farms.

✓ Agricultural inputs permanently available

- We will facilitate access to production factors to improve productivity, including through the creation of a national seed, the creation of production structures and/or supply of fertilizers and phytosanitary products at reasonable prices, the development of natural fertilizers.
- We will put in place a real weather forecast system to help our farmers plan their production efficiently. This weather system will be available on the Internet and will also be available for free on mobile phones.
- We will use water from the Sanaga and other water courses in the country to irrigate farms along their basins for more sustained agriculture.

✓ Organic farming under a label and an integrated agro-industrial sector

We will analyse the market to identify niches for which we will develop organic farming. In this perspective, we will develop production in the framework of sectors structured around an organic label made in Cameroon.



- We will set up specialised agropolises according to the production basins.
- We will support the development of large and small product processing units to enable Cameroon to benefit from the added value and jobs that will be generated by the processing of agricultural products. In this perspective, at least one flagship culture will be identified and supported by Region (or federated entity).
- We intend to bring back Cameroon to its position as the second largest cocoa producer in 10 years. In this perspective, like other African cocoa-producing countries, we expect to develop a real local chocolate production industry from the cocoa we produce.
- We will strengthen maize production to cover domestic consumption in the next 10 years.
- We will create appropriate financing mechanisms, distinguishing the financing structures of large farms from those of financing family farms.

✓ Support to training and setting of quality standards and traceability

- We will strengthen the training and popularisation of agricultural techniques mainly for the products we have chosen to support.
- We will open sections for training and research related to the region's flagship products at each regional university.
- Our training and trade centres will be equipped.
- We will define the quality standards to be applied for our products.
- We will organise and ensure greater product traceability.



livestock

Cameroon has one of the most important potential for livestock farming in Central Africa, thanks in particular to the quality of the climate of its main production areas, namely the Adamawa and North regions. It is no coincidence that the largest livestock market in Central Africa is in Adoumry, Bibemi commune in the North. The need for meat and fish products will increase with the population growth of the country and those of neighbouring countries.

We will increase the national herd and develop fish farming which remains at an embryonic stage.

For this purpose, the following measures will be taken:

In the field of breeding :

- Establishment of cross-breeding units for cattle, goats and sheep to produce improved breeds;
- Incentive for the creation of feed production enterprises from rice straw, cereals such as soybeans and tubers such as cassava;

- Encouragement of the forage crop;
- Incentive to create day-old chick production enterprises for all types of poultry (turkey, chicken, guinea fowl);
- Incitement to the creation of new industrial slaughterhouses;
- Development of a leather and skin sector and industrial manufactures of footwear and other industrial products made from skins;
- Development of LANAVET to make it an animal vaccine production plant for local needs and export.

In the field of fish farming:

- Development of oceanic and continental industrial fish farming, with the objective of reducing by 50% the import of certain varieties of fish for consumption;
- Training in fish farming in agricultural schools and trade centres.

Industry

Strategic and totally controlled industrial sectors

The backbone of the domestic industry, battered by a quarter of a century of internal stammering, resulting from a flagrant lack of industrial policy, a disastrous infrastructural environment and a non-incentive tax policy, and on the other hand, weaned out of foreign direct investment, is being disintegrated. We propose to reverse the trend by making a choice and a policy of strategic sectors according to the strengths of Cameroon both in terms of natural resources, human resources, as well as available or future markets and ambitions of the country.

In a globalised world, the industrial sector policy is necessary because of the need for consistency between production structures and the imperative of competitive positioning in the global market. It requires identification of objectives and programming of results.

It is generally observed that no country can produce everything and be competitive in all sectors. Any efficient industrial policy must be based on the need to satisfy domestic demand for manufactured goods as well as to develop exports. In this vein,

we will develop or support the following sectors:

- ▶ agro-industry;
- ▶ extractive industries (iron, bauxite, cobalt/nickel, diamond, gold) with a policy of first or second local processing (foundries, steel mills, etc.) of part of the exploited resources;
- ▶ wood industries;
- ▶ hydrocarbons and petrochemicals;
- ▶ mechanical, electrical and electronic industries;
- ▶ pharmaceutical industries;
- ▶ chemical industries;
- ▶ building materials industries;
- ▶ biotechnology;
- ▶ information and communication technologies (ICT);
- ▶ crafts and tourism
- ▶ financial industry.

Requirements for the redeployment of our strategic sectors

Our industrial policy will be supported by:

- ▶ a redesign of the education system to upgrade technical training;
- ▶ abundant energy at a reasonable cost, if not cheaper;
- ▶ strengthening of economic infrastructures and means of communication (transport, energy, broadband internet, etc.);
- ▶ tax regulations and a tax rate for the most suitable companies;
- ▶ the ruthless fight against corruption and the improvement of the business environment and competitiveness in general.

We will work with the experts in each sector to identify all the segments that need to be mastered to have a complete value chain from production to commercialisation.



Lifting barriers that plague the growth and competitiveness of the Cameroonian industry

Concretely:

- We will pursue a policy that broadens the internal market by reducing the cost of manufactured goods and encouraging local consumption;
- We will increase the available capital by encouraging domestic savings;
- We will ensure an equitable distribution of industries on the national territory in order to unclog the main cities (Douala, Yaoundé, Garoua) where most of the current industrial fabric is concentrated;
- We will accelerate administrative procedures and lead a ruthless struggle against corruptive practices that discourage the creation and installation of industrial units;
- We will promote the development of local processing in extractive industries in order to achieve capital gains instead of only exporting our raw materials and precious stones. In this respect, we will pursue an incentive policy for the 2nd and 3rd transformation of raw materials, especially wood;
- We will enforce a price policy that removes distortions between local and exported products (whose prices are often subsidised by their home countries).

The modernisation of the Cameroonian industry, condition of its competitiveness and the creation of industrial jobs

The industry is one of the main sources of growth in our country, but Cameroonian entrepreneurs still produce with outdated equipment, which are big consumers of energy, have a very high maintenance cost and very low productivity. We must modernise our factories in order to lower industrial costs, increase productivity (number of hours needed to produce a unit of goods), reduce the consumption of electrical energy, reduce the hardness of work to protect workers' health.

The industrial modernisation involves the following measures:

- Development of leasing to finance the acquisition of machinery and other new equipment: a line of credit of 50 billion per year will be allocated and will be managed by a joint committee composed in particular by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Syndustricam, GICAM, ECAM, etc. Eligible SMEs will be able to benefit from a State contribution of 33%.

- Financing of a 5 billion upgrade programme, of which 2 billion by the State and 3 billion by the donors. This funding will help pay the services of consulting engineers to industrial companies.

- The construction of industrial zones by private partners with State incentives (development of industrial zones, construction of an industrial real estate financed by the technical reserves of insurance companies, donors and private investors).

- Creation of a **National Agency of Industry and Innovation (NAII)** to facilitate the realisation of new industrial projects.

- Creation of a **National Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development (NBAID)**.

✓ Setting up of specialised industrial agropolises

- We will set up specialised agropolises according to the production basins. These will be complete agro-industrial sectors, ranging from the production of primary agricultural products to their industrial transformations by production units linked to the production basins;

- We will modernise livestock farming and fish farming in order to strengthen Cameroon's position in animal production and reduce dependence on imported fish products.

✓ Building materials and wood industries: moving towards standardisation

- We have huge resources of raw materials that can be turned into building materials. **While keeping the objective of producing local building materials, we will focus on an evolution of current productions towards more standardisation:** standardisation of formats, standardisation of technical prescriptions and product norms, then norms for construction. The aim is to establish, after 5 years, a dense industrial fabric made up of SMEs and medium-sized factories. **Standardisation will favour the emergence of several sectors of building materials industries, including the prefabrication industry for concrete products; this emergence of several sectors will generate many jobs, pull quality up, boost the economy and will significantly reduce the deficit in housing and road infrastructure and basic equipment** (schools, hospitals, sports facilities, etc ...).

- Increasing the range of standardised building products that meet quality standards will achieve many economies of scale by reducing material costs, which **will lead to the production of affordable housing and equipment;**

■ We will promote, based on localities and available resources, common materials manufactured on the basis of inexpensive technologies;

■ **We will enter into a dialogue with the operators of the national cement industry with a view to arriving at measures likely to encourage doping in the construction market with a sufficient supply of cement.** Indeed, it is universally recognised that cement plays a significant role in the cost of construction and is present at all stages of construction (structural work, secondary work, finishing). Any measure that would therefore favour the lowering of the price of cement would lead to increased cement consumption and a large-scale multiplier effect in terms of increased construction sites.

Textile, craft and tourism industries

■ We will develop **an industrial textile sector covering cotton production, processing and marketing on the national and international market.** We aim to bring cotton processing from 2% currently to 35% first in 10 years then to 80% in 20 years;

■ **We will develop spinning and weaving through a public-private partnership** by encouraging the arrival of many actors in this segment of the industry;

■ We will provide support to local businesses for the production of fabrics, jeans, T-shirts;

■ We will promote eco-labels that will focus on certain local products with high export potential, be they certain agricultural products or spices and other non-timber forest products;

■ We will promote ecotourism, as Cameroon has many comparative advantages in this area due to the diversity of its ecosystems, populations and cultures.

✓ Develop and support the wood industry

■ Strictly apply national legislation on the export of timber and non-timber forest products: No export of raw logs without at least first processing;

■ Put in place progressive incentives for second and third local processing of wood:

■ Work to establish, in consultation with industry professionals, an integrated sector ranging from timber cutting to its transformation into finished products for the local market and export;

■ Prioritise the local timber industry's products in public procurement: the State will only import products that are not manufactured or cannot be produced locally;

■ Set a percentage of use of local forest materials in the realisation of public works.

An improved standardisation programme

■ We will strengthen the missions of the National Agency for Standards and Quality (ANOR);

■ We will set up a standardisation and participatory development programme involving national and international experts;

■ We will give entrepreneurs, social operators, political and even cultural as well as civil actors, various users and consumers, **useful rational tools that relate to quality and standardisation in connection with their field** (through training, sharing experience, plans and programme, etc.). These tools will enable them to boost their respective activities, to increase their reputation and to be more competitive not only on their market but also on the international scene.

Energy

Energy and electricity for all in 10 years

It is universally recognised that electricity is useful and necessary for the development of all sectors: agriculture, industry, health, economy, education, housing and transport, public lighting. This is to say the strategic place and the primary role played by electric energy in everyday life. Without it, everything would be almost at a standstill.

During the last decade, a number of so-called 'structuring' projects by the New Deal Government have been defined. It is clear that, despite the slogans of initial operation planned for the end of 2014, Cameroonian households and SMEs continue to live daily today in 2018 at the rate of recurring power cuts that permanently affect both economic health and the development of the country.

However, the energy potential of Cameroon is considerable and still very under-exploited. It is 12,000 MW, making our country the third largest in Africa behind the DRC and Ethiopia. It could become one of the main export products of the country, far ahead of oil for example.



✓ Cameroon, an energy power: Electricity available for all and 80% of households connected in a term - Export of electrical energy

Our ambition is to:

- Provide electricity on a constant and regular basis to all households and businesses in Cameroon wherever they are. We will put in place an efficient electricity generation and distribution system across the country with the goal of efficiently supplying all households and businesses across the country in the next 10 years. In all cases, 80% of households in Cameroon will be connected to electricity at the end of the term.

- Improve the electricity distribution network in major cities to reduce the risks associated with network obsolescence and uncontrolled connections;

- Build Cameroon's energy take-off on a mix of different energy sources by increasing the share of renewable energies;

- Make the liberalisation of electricity production effective in Cameroon;

- Efficiently supply households with city gas;

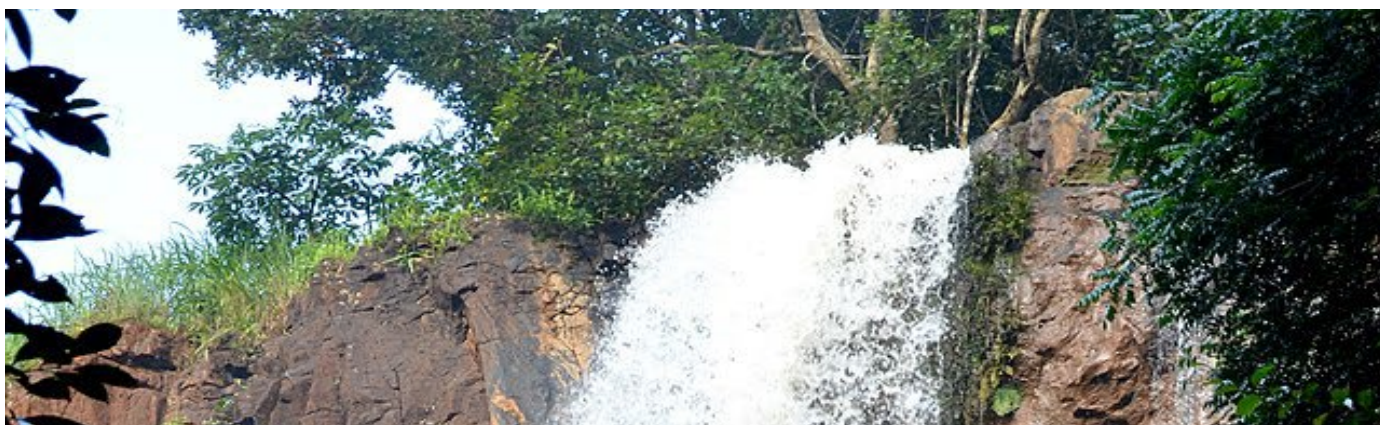
- Eventually develop alternatives to firewood in the countryside, and in the meantime, optimise wood-burning techniques to drastically reduce energy-wood consumption while using improved stoves;

- Develop parks or 'farms' of photovoltaic panels in the North and Far North regions where sunshine is an abundant source and available for a large part of the year;
- Develop wind farms along roads and localities where wind is frequent, especially in the regions of the western dorsal of Cameroon;
- Generalise, where possible, the use of solar energy for public lighting (urban, rural, interurban)

✓ In order to do so:

- We will establish a rigorous land register of the energy situation of the country by organising General States of Energy associating different ministries and updating the Master Plan of Electricity in particular and energy in general;
- We will efficiently network the territory to reduce power cut-offs;
- We will organise the supply of electricity in our big cities so that **each household and each company can connect to the electricity network in less than 48 hours.**
- We will focus, for the distribution of electricity in large cities, on underground wiring to aerial wiring. The gradual establishment of this underground network of electricity cables could be done at the same time as the installation of the sewerage network.
- We will improve the regulatory framework and make it an incentive for the development of independent power generation and private investment in electricity transmission networks;
- We will materialise the provisions of the existing decrees and orders governing the activities of the electricity sector by effectively opening, to private investors, the transport of energy from the production sites to the consumption places. However, the final household connection network will remain under the control of local communities or regions (or federated entities) to cover remote areas;
- We will promote the emergence of a national electricity market with the multiplication of actors in both production and distribution. To this end:

- ▶ We will adopt a better pricing of electricity transmission;
- ▶ We will clarify the role of independent power suppliers;
- ▶ We will establish the operating rules of the market and use of transport and distribution infrastructures.



✓ Valuing renewable energy sources

We will develop a regulatory and incentive framework for the development of renewable energy sources, including plants that are isolated or connected to the national network.

All forms of potential renewable energy will be valued:

- Investments with public participation for the exploitation of **solar energy** will be encouraged in the northern part of the country where the sun is an inexhaustible deposit. In this perspective, the State will participate in public-private partnership (PPP) projects for the installation of parks or 'farms' of photovoltaic panels whose feasibility studies will prove beneficial for an injection into, and connection to, the electricity network.

- Where possible, we will generalise the use of solar energy for public lighting (urban, rural, interurban). In this perspective, incandescent bulbs will be systematically replaced by low energy LED bulbs and lighting poles filled and powered by mini-solar panels;

- The policy of construction of mini hydroelectric dams will be developed and generalised on rivers to supply the rural areas and the cities of small size or of average size;

- Investments with public participation for the exploitation of **wind energy** will be encouraged along the roads and in the localities of the western ridge of the country where the wind is a deposit with very high potential. In this perspective, the State will participate in PPP projects for the installation of wind farms whose feasibility studies will prove beneficial for an injection and connection to the electricity network;

- The investment policy for the construction and operation of dams (**hydroelectric power**) along the Nachtigal and Sanaga rivers will be strengthened when industrial needs are clearly identified and agreed for Centre, Adamawa and East regions;

- Investments with public participation for the exploitation of **biomass energy** resulting from the transformation of household waste will be encouraged in major cities, starting with Douala and Yaoundé. In this perspective, the State and/or Regions (or federated entities) will participate in PPP projects for the creation of 2 thermal power plants (including 1 for Douala and 1 for Yaoundé) exploiting the energy generated by the incineration of garbage in these agglomerations.

✓ An agency for energy efficiency

- In order to meet the energy needs of households and businesses as quickly as possible, we will improve our production capacities, the efficiency of our transport system, and, above all, reduce needs by consuming just what is needed.

- We **will create an energy efficiency agency** whose mission will be to:

- ▶ identify barriers to the dissemination of energy-efficient technologies in Cameroon and define the areas of intervention (policy, regulation, training) of an agency/branch dedicated to energy efficiency;
- ▶ develop a regulatory and incentive framework for the development of energy efficiency programmes in industries, the tertiary sector, residential and public lighting;
- ▶ promoting regional thinking with a view to adopting common rules and standards to facilitate the setting up of central purchasing or production units to meet the needs of the Central African market;
- ▶ support companies in reducing their energy consumption and, in turn, their energy bill;
- ▶ promote the use of more energy efficient technologies.
- ▶ design and implement a vast awareness and sensitisation programme for LED lamps and other household equipment that consumes less energy.

Exploiting gas from oil production

We will put in place a more concerted policy that will, **when it is economically and environmentally justified, define the conditions for considering**, in the operating licenses of oil and gas platforms, **associated gas recovery clauses for electricity production** and thus increase the availability of electricity in Cameroon

Develop a sub-sector of production of materials and equipment of electricity production and transmission

We will encourage and support the private sector to invest in production plants for materials and equipment for the production and transmission of electricity (electrical cables, meters, transformers).



Water, source of life production and sanitation

Drinking water for all

In Cameroon, the drinking water sector is lagging behind many other countries with similar incomes, with irregular progress and funding over the past 15 years. Access to drinking water remains a problem for people on a daily basis, especially in rural areas.

- We will provide access to safe drinking water for all within 10 years in urban areas and within 15 years in rural areas
- In urban areas, we will systematically implement the drinking water supply network during the construction of a sewer system;
- We will require **the effective installation of a parcel network of drinking water supply as a requirement for the granting of a building permit for new developments;**
- We will create zones **in which semi-public fountains will be installed in so-called spontaneous settlements where it is difficult to install water pipes** in all households;
- In rural areas, we will ensure that **each household is within 1 km of a semi-public fountain** when habitat is not widely dispersed.
- In areas with highly dispersed habitat, individual solutions will be considered depending on the hydrometry of the area.

Establish a cadastre of access to water

■ We will produce a land register of the production and of access to water throughout the territory. This land register will allow us not only to clearly identify our needs but also and above all to direct our policies in priority to the areas where the situation is most critical.

■ We will regularly update this computerised and centralised land register at the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEE). To this end, all actors in the chain of production and access to water throughout the territory will be solicited.

Water production in major cities

■ The water supply of major cities such as Yaoundé, Douala and the regional capitals will remain under the control of the Camwater whose missions will be refocused mainly on the production and transport of water.

■ The procurement procedures of Camwater will be reviewed and improved to allow a better rate of execution of the obtained financing.

Water production in secondary cities and rural areas

■ We will provide each region with a regional agency responsible for producing drinking water. This agency will also fulfil the following missions:

- ▶ adjust the regional policy on production, transport and water management in relation to the policy defined at the MINEE level;
- ▶ reconcile water management with economic development and respect for the environment;
- ▶ transport this water to the distribution points in the cities from which municipalities will take over.

■ The regional agency will also have the flexibility to open the production sector to private companies like the CoE.

■ We will promote in rural areas a partnership between municipalities and private partners for the production, transport and management of drinking water to the occupied areas.

Sanitation and drainage

■ We will create two specialised and fully responsible directorates within MINEE, one dedicated to the wastewater treatment policy and the other responsible for rainwater drainage.

■ The construction of the sanitation network and drainage will be ensured by the State and the regions. **Municipalities will be responsible for monitoring the connection of all households and businesses to a sewage network.**

■ The construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants in major cities will be the subject of a public-private partnership.

A sanitation strategy according to the level of structuring of space, land use and relief

■ For the protection of our environment, the improvement of hygiene and cleanliness in our major cities, we will realise a sewer system for the wastewater collection. This drainage network will be entirely built with local materials and products. This vast sanitation site of the living space will contribute to:

- ▶ Create many jobs both in the production of materials and in the realisation of these works;
- ▶ Avoid the pollution of groundwater supplying wells in which the populations deprived of sources of drinking water obtain their supply.

■ We will adopt a sanitation strategy according to the level of structuring of space, land use and relief. For this purpose, we will distinguish:

A. "Structured areas" characterised by a large road network and low density of housing: this is the case for residential neighbourhoods and subdivisions;

B. The "sub-structured zones" that are the result of unlawful and disorderly occupation, are characterised by a low density of the road network and a difficult accessibility of parcels by vehicles;

C. "Peri-urban areas" which are located on the outskirts of cities, and are characterised by transient land use, at the rural and urban boundaries: the land-use densities in these areas are still very low, as is the density of roads;

D. "Rural areas" characterised by scattered settlements and large plots;

E. "Coastal zones" which are characterised by a relatively flat relief, low altitude near sea level. In these areas, the water table outcrops and further complicates the sanitation situation.

■ For zones **A** and **C**, **drainage networks or wastewater collection and treatment systems** (domestic, commercial and industrial areas) as well as **the construction of wastewater treatment plants** will be put in place.

■ For zones **B**, **D** and **E**, **micro-water treatment plants consisting of public latrines** (in schools, hospitals, markets and other public places), **individual latrines** and **individual septic tanks**, and organisation of the faecal sludge disposal and treatment system will be favoured when population density, groundwater level or soil composition permit and make micro-station solutions viable; otherwise, it is a semi-collective sanitation system that will be put in place.



✓ Build a sewage network in major cities

We will carry out feasibility studies for the establishment of a sewerage system separate from the storm-water and surface drainage system in territorial entities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. For this, the following actions will be initiated:

- 1 Conduct 10 feasibility studies, in collaboration with local university institutions, to set up a collective sewage network in 10 test cities chosen by the State;
- 2 Conduct 5 feasibility studies for the implementation of either a conventional wastewater treatment plant or an effluent treatment plant at the end of the collective sewage network according to the living area and the types of habitat.
- 3 To build, on the basis of the recommendations from the feasibility studies, 2 structuring projects of collective sewerage network (collection drains connected to the constructions until the appropriate treatment plant) coming under the urban building site.

✓ Setting up a cadastre of projects

We will set up a land register of all ongoing sanitation projects and programmes throughout the national territory. For this we will carry out the following actions:

- 1 Identify existing comprehensive collection and treatment systems in subdivisions (Type A planned habitat areas):
 - a. List the types of drains used (concrete pipes, plastic pipes, sandstone pipes) and the capacity of treatment plants;
 - b. Check the adaptability of these drains in relation to the load capacities envisaged in the development dimensioning, and if necessary, replace the said drains by appropriate pipes made of local materials built of materials that respect the environment;
 - c. Check the suitability of the treatment plants in relation to the load capacities provided for in the development sizing, and if necessary, strengthen their capacities;
- 2 List all existing sewage sludge treatment plants with a view to organising their collection and exploitation sectors.



Information and Communication Technologies

Unleashing creativity and encouraging innovation in new technologies to make Cameroon a "lion of electronics" and a champion of software

The situation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in our country is characterised by three factors:

- ▶ **obsolescence and inadequacy of infrastructure and equipment;**
- ▶ **an inadequate institutional and regulatory framework;**
- ▶ **insufficient resources.**

In addition, most IT companies in Cameroon are active in hardware and networking. In software, our companies focus on the commercialisation and integration of imported software. The local production of software is almost zero and is mainly made by small SMEs that do not benefit from bank financing or State support. Similarly, the local production of electronic components is almost zero.

However, local production of software and electronic components are two important sectors where many young people could profitably invest if they received financial support. The CRM therefore counts to:

- Focus on the **production of electronic components** that are ubiquitous in today's society and participate in the manufacture of tools and media of information and communication technologies. **We aim to make Cameroon a "lion of electronics";**

- Support **the production of software** for the establishment of electronic governance and the modernisation of the management of our companies.

ICT for all

We will establish in close collaboration with universities and research centres, SMEs in this sector a rigorous diagnosis on the access, use and perception of ICT to the population and companies, our strengths and weaknesses in order to **provide our administrations and the general public with an indispensable tool for the definition of a serious policy in the field of ICT.**

We will democratise access to ICTs, using the following measures:

- Initiate the necessary reforms to enable the development of telecommunications and radio and television broadcasting infrastructures;

- Make respect for intellectual property a priority in order to allow the development of unopened software produced by Cameroonians and reassure foreign companies wishing to out-source the development of their software in Cameroon;

- Make available to each community in a socially less favoured geographical area, tele-services (telephone, fax, Internet);
- Put optical fibre within the reach of all companies in industrial areas;
- Provide Internet access in all our public schools and colleges;

- Give free internet access to everyone in public places.
- Simplify access to the “.cm” to encourage Cameroonian companies to practice e-commerce while promoting the image of our country in cyberspace.
- Create a Cameroonian space agency by a mutation of the current ART which will have for mission to:

- o Promote, encourage and regulate the use of space as a means of communication in Cameroon;
- o Produce geospatial data essential for an efficient, harmonious and eco-responsible development of our country;
- o Geo-localise households and businesses throughout the territory;
- o Assist the civil security authorities in the prevention of natural and industrial disasters.



✓ Producing the electronic components of tomorrow

- We will encourage and support SMEs that are created and turned to the production of software on the one hand, and the production of electronic components on the other. The goal is to **make Cameroon, a kind of "Silicon Valley for software solutions and electronic components" in Central Africa.**
- We will significantly strengthen our capabilities in the engineering and design of electronic components and software and by acting on initial and ongoing training.
- We will implement a progressive strategy for the control of electronic components production technologies in Cameroon.
- An **electronics and computer innovation fund will be created to provide incentives to this industry.** In addition to the grants given to innovative companies, this fund will finance a prize awarded to the best innovations in the field of electronics at university and entrepreneurial level.

We will develop a quality strategy, awareness campaigns to encourage and facilitate the **adoption of international standards and certifications that will enable SMEs in the ICT sector to modernise their capabilities to move to high value-added activities.**

✓ **Producing software for our administrations and our companies and placing the electronic signature at the heart of the digital revolution**

We will support and encourage the creation of local businesses focused on software production for both our administrations and our businesses. For this the following measures will be taken:

- Strengthen hands-on training in software development by providing a subsidy to companies taking internships;
- Encourage administrations to work with local businesses for the provision of customised software;
- Promote a **"made in Cameroon" label for locally produced software;**
- Encourage our administration and companies to use the software labelled "made in Cameroon";
- We **will popularise and generalise the use of the electronic signature** in order to:

- **Make reliable and secure economic exchanges through the use of electronic invoices;**
- **Facilitate and promote the secure exchange of electronic documents between administrations;**
- **Establish an e-government system where the population interacts with the administration via secure portals.**

■ We will support **the creation of cartoons and video games** in Cameroon. This is indeed a growing cultural sector in which our country is totally absent.

✓ **Developing new technology companies**

In this regard:

- Develop Buea's Silicon Mountain and create other digital technology hubs. Provide the city of Buea with an incubation centre, allowing starts up to settle and start. (Construction cost: 5 billion maximum)
- Introduce an incentive tax system allowing Cameroonian venture capital to raise capital. For example, life insurance companies, gaming companies, industrial groups will be exempt from 5% of the total amount of corporate tax payable, if they invest 50% of their profits in a venture capital fund for 10 years. The goal is to encourage large companies to invest in the new economy and pave the way for others.

Biotechnologies

Cameroon, a biotechnology champion

Biotechnology is a science that integrates the notions of life sciences, chemistry, engineering, computer science, bioinformatics and statistics, to find solutions in various sectors of application (pharmaceutical, agri-food, environmental, regulatory) and develop new organic products.

The objectives of the CRM for the biotechnology sector are:

- Make Cameroon a "lion of biotechnologies"
- Strengthen the development of biotechnologies to consolidate agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture
- Developing biotechnologies for sustainable forest management
- Develop biotechnology for food processing and safety
- Develop biotechnologies for production in the health field.

Requirements

To support the growth of biotechnology, we will take the following actions:

- Improve infrastructure and equip laboratories (advanced equipment);
- Facilitate access to information and documentation both in research centres and in universities and training schools (books, articles, periodicals and scientific journals);
- Increase accordingly the budget allocated to the financing of the operation of the research institutes, to the salary of the researchers, to the financing of the research projects;
- Improve the quality of post-secondary education by emphasising practical knowledge, which is essentially theoretical at the moment;
- Improve the **conditions of researchers** (salaries, autonomy, offices, laboratories, government and not foreign subsidies granted on a competitive and fair basis);
- Improve the **conditions of students** (research and mobility grants);
- Establish agreements with publishers of books, newspapers and scientific journals for the benefit of researchers and students.



A national biotechnology research programme

- **We will develop a national research programme that will specify each year the research priorities in biotechnology.** This programme will be accompanied by a policy that will put the researcher, specialised institutions, universities and training schools, producers and manufacturers at the heart of the stakes. They should work together to identify issues, develop innovative development projects with clearly identified goals and clear timelines.
- **A government research fund** will be set up to promote and financially support research in biotechnology, the dissemination of results, the training of researchers and students (research fellowships, advanced training), the creation of

SMEs or start-ups in biotechnology.

■ In addition, we will encourage **clusters of researchers in pole of excellence in specific fields**, as well as associations of producers and processors in the sector. These associations of producers and processors will have to make their contributions to the funding of research projects according to their interests and the issues raised and will co-lead the national biotechnology agency with oversight over the management of the duly created biotechnology research fund.

■ We will create a national biotech agency that will:

- o establish the genome of plants;
- o define the main directions in biotechnology;
- o coordinate research work in universities and ensure the industrialisation of the results that derive therefrom;
- o Management of the biotechnology research fund

A national biotechnology research programme

Biotechnology being recognised as an appropriate tool for the promotion of sustainable development, our objectives to achieve food self-sufficiency, through such a tool, are:

- Improving the productivity of local crops
- Reduction of pesticide use
- Crop protection against pests and post-harvest losses;
- Improvement of nutritional quality;

■ Biotechnological techniques will be used to create a national seed company, leading to the production of plants that will better and better respond to social or environmental constraints as well as increased yield.



Environmental protection and tourism

A green and sustainable environment

Our goals in environmental protection are:

- Engage our companies on the path of sustainable development;
- Develop channels for the collection and treatment of household and industrial waste;
- Develop organic farming
- Master the energy consumption in our households and our businesses;
- Develop the production of green energies.

We will ensure the rational and sustainable exploitation of woody forest products. In this respect, each tree cut by an operator, whether national or foreign, must be replaced by him/her or at his/her cost by planting a new one.

We will ensure the preservation of our protected or endangered species.

We will complete the census of our fauna and flora heritage and ensure the rational and sustainable exploitation of non-timber forest products.

At the societal level, we will ensure respect for the dignity of workers, the development of a work environment conducive to creativity, the promotion of gender equality in employment, health and safety at work.

We will also ensure that every company is concerned about respecting and protecting the environment, especially against different forms of pollution.

We will encourage unions to play their role of guarding corporate values and social and collective values in the primary interest of the workers they represent.

✓ Promote tourism by making the best use of available heritage

Cameroon has a rich and varied natural and cultural heritage. It is naturally endowed with 35 hunting zones, 11 national parks, 3 zoos, 6 wildlife reserves, 2 sanctuaries and many others. In addition, Cameroon is an important reservoir of culture, with nearly 250 ethnic groups with diverse traditions and age-old rites. In the northern part of the country, we have the Waza, Bénoué and Bouba Ndjida parks. In the South Cameroon region, the Dja Reserve is one of the largest and best protected humid forests in Africa. The Campo Ma'an Reserve still in the southern region is rich in animal biodiversity. The Mefou National Park in the central region is a primate sighting site. The Korup National Park in the Southwest Region is Africa's richest forest, with 1,700 species of plants. It should also be noted that in this region Mount Cameroon (4070 m) attracts trekking tourism, as well as the Botanical Garden of Limbe.

Our tourism goals are:

- Highlight the country's outstanding sites;
- Develop ornithological tourism;
- Develop historical tourism;
- Create infrastructure for congress tourism, beach tourism and mountain tourism.

✓ Highlight the country's outstanding sites

- We will develop an eco-tourism in the many exceptional sites which abounds in our country;
- The missions of the Ministry of Tourism will be strengthened to promote tourism respectful of our ecosystem;

- Villagers will be integrated in the management of the environment. We will teach them how to protect tourist areas;
- We will highlight the mangroves of Bakassi;
- Gorillas in the Deng-Deng Forest Zone will be given special attention;
- Kalama Lome Park will be rehabilitated;
- We will encourage investors to create parks;
- We **will make Bimbia the new 'Gorée'** by a rehabilitation on historical bases and its promotion at national and international level;
- We will organise the discovery of tropical woods;
- We will establish a tourist circuit on the presence of Germans in Cameroon: with cities like Buea (with the Governor's Palace), Yaoundé, Lolodorf (with the residence of Zinker to restore), sites in Nyong-Ekele (Marie Emberg College), the city of Dschang (with the Climate Centre), etc.

✓ An infrastructure for tourism

■ We **will encourage the construction or operation of hotels, guest houses, restaurants that comply with international standards throughout the country**, by proposing such good projects for financing, to the interested public, and by supporting the access of promoters at the reduced rate credit of the Crédit Foncier or the OSME, facility currently reserved only for the projects of habitats.

■ We **will support the creation of destination-based tourism agencies throughout the country and the organisation of travel and holidays to these destinations**, in cooperation with transport companies, hotels and guest houses. This dynamic will surely generate many jobs for the construction of hotels but also the management of accommodation, catering, transport, etc ...



▶ PROJECT 4



SOCIAL

(women, health, culture, sport,
people with disabilities and solidarity)

We will put in place an ambitious social policy financed by:

■ The audio-visual fee instituted by Order No. 92/004 of 12 December 1992, calculated by salary bracket, will be reallocated for 1/3 to the CRTV and 2/3 to the Social Solidarity Fund (SSF);

■ The Major Solidarity Tax (MST) will be divided in proportion of 50% for the Universal Minimum Health Insurance (UMHI) and 50% for the SSF.

This social policy will be supported by a **Solidarity Social Fund (SSF)**.

The Cameroonian woman

Walking on both feet: allowing women to fully play their role in our country (Women empowerment)

Despite an estimated literacy rate of 75% for the whole country, 50% of illiterates are women who are strongly affected by cultural constraints and the lack of specific government policies.

Women, who are often as well trained as their male counterparts and are very professional at work, often receive lower wages than their counterparts. Often, they do not receive the promotion they deserve if they do not accept degrading or even traumatic compromises.

On the political front, women are brilliant, but they are held in the background, confined to entertainment and applause, and often placed on the electoral lists in positions where they have no chance of being elected. Violence against women is gaining ground in our country.

We will design the appropriate public policies to enable Cameroonian women to obtain their full place and play their full role in the new society that we propose. In this perspective, we will work for:

- Allow the woman to participate in the outposts to the construction of the new Cameroon.
- Redress an absurd situation of inferiority where the woman is still maintained.
- Enable women to recover the fullness of their rights to promote an acceleration of economic growth.

Equality between man and woman: an inviolable principle

- Make equal rights effective between women and men.
- Give young women and men the same educational opportunities.
- Translate to the facts equality of wages between women and men.
- Promote and better treat the woman's maternity, which is a responsibility for the benefit of the community.

Emancipation of women through education

We consider that education is the main lever for the emancipation of women in our country, for their insertion in the modern circuit of production and for their decisive contribution to the general progress of the nation. To ensure the emancipation of women through education, the following measures will be adopted:

■ Put in place a vigorous policy of **schooling for Cameroonian girls from all regions of the country**, given that cultural specificities cannot constitute in any way an acceptable obstacle to this policy.

■ **Schooling will be compulsory for all young men and women until the age of 16, at least.** We will fight against early marriages that are so damaging to women.

- Put in place **family planning and carry out campaigns in schools to inform young people of the risks of early pregnancy**. In this regard, sex education classes will be introduced early enough in the school curriculum to train girls to the knowledge of their body.

- **Strengthen awareness campaigns for young women and men on contraceptive techniques** to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies.

Motherhood, a primary responsibility for the benefit of society

We make a firm commitment to make Caesarean section free of charge so that no woman ever dies in childbirth in our country for lack of means to pay the costs of such an operation, or she will lose her baby for the same reasons. The following additional measures will be adopted:

- **Introduce paternity** leave to encourage men to support their wives after childbirth, so that the woman is not alone in caring for little children.

- **Put in place a childcare** policy to allow women to go to work more freely.

A promotion of women's activities

We will implement a policy to promote women's activities by creating rural development micro-bank or urban micro-finance structures in the most remote rural areas and in densely populated urban areas. The following measures will be implemented with a view to promoting women's activities:

- Encourage our many women today in the so-called informal sector to join a legal framework that will allow them to benefit from social security.

- Set up programmes to help our women **professionalise the management of their small businesses**, which today provide the essential income of many families.

- Put in place the **appropriate technical and financial support** for the development of women in the circuits of industry and the tertiary sectors.

A leading role in society

We will train women to play leading roles in society in all sectors: politics, business, industry, research and innovation, and so on. To this end:

- We will increase the number of women in government to positions that are not dedicated or merely symbolic.

- We will increase the number of women in parliament, at various levels of the administrative hierarchy, and at the head of public companies.



FINANCING SOCIAL POLICY

- ▶ The audio-visual fee instituted by Order No. 92/004 of 12 December 1992, calculated by salary bracket, will be reallocated for 1/3 to the CRTV and 2/3 to the Social Solidarity Fund (SSF);
- ▶ The Major Solidarity Tax (MST) will be divided in proportion of 50% for the Universal Minimum Health Insurance (UMHI) and 50% for the SSF;
- ▶ The reduction of the State's lifestyle by 25% (reduction of mission budgets, representation and ceremonies, the number and power of administrative vehicles, fuel costs, operating costs, especially by focusing on the market prices (with payment of invoices up to 60 days at the prices charged on the basis of the market price list), abolition of the costs of participation in intra-administration commissions, etc.);
- ▶ The 25% reduction of the common expense line.

Health

Rethinking the health system

The health sector has become a national tragedy. The infant mortality rate is among the highest in Africa. This is all the more shocking because the PMI (Mother and Child Protections) have been removed and instead, mothers and children centres have been created for an elitist community of people.

In terms of infrastructure, the country has less than half of hospitals than some countries of comparable level for the same sample of population, with a phenomenon that has become dramatically commonplace and commonplace in hospital language: the "shortage". Shortage of dialysis, BCG vaccines, ARVs that happen from time to time, or "on the instructions of ...".

We will organize the general states of health to prepare the bases for the elaboration of a draft law-law relating to the organization of the health system and the formalization of the main axes. We therefore commit to:

We will organise the National Health Forum to prepare the bases for the elaboration of a draft programme-law relating to the organisation of the health system and the formalisation of the main axes. We therefore commit to:

- Establish a real national health map in Cameroon
- Increase the share of health in the State budget: From 6% currently to 15% (target set by the African Union in Abuja).
- Reform the health system to:

- ▶ Make basic health care accessible to all and eradicate major endemics;
- ▶ Make Cameroon a pole of excellence in health care in certain disciplines and ensure that the country becomes a destination for health tourism.

■ Redefine the construction and management of health infrastructure by explaining the respective roles of the State, the Region and the private sector.

- Target the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to malaria in 10 years.
- Massively recruit doctors and nurses and assign them primarily to areas where there is a shortage.

✓ Local hospitals throughout the territory

To create hospitals according to the needs of the populations and their disposition on the territory and not according to the political motivations. In this perspective:

- We will build **essential health centres** throughout the country so that each household is at most 5 km away from such a centre. **We will build by mesh of hospitals** in the subdivisions or divisions.
- We **will build a reference hospital in each regional capital**, with the main services, complementary specialties, and appropriate equipment and technical platforms.

✓ Reference hospitals in Douala and Yaoundé

Strengthen the attractiveness of hospitals in major cities by opening up advanced services.

- Strengthen the reference hospitals of the cities of Yaoundé and Douala and align their standards to the standard norms.
- Promote the contribution of active doctors in the diaspora.

✓ An agency for the control of medicines

- Strengthen the Law on Illicit Trade in Medicines.
- Reduce the cost of drugs by preferring the importation of generic drugs.
- Support programmes will be put in place to encourage Cameroonian pharmacists and manufacturers to invest in local drug production.
- Strengthen collaboration with the Central African countries to control the circulation of medicines.
- We will create a national agency for drug control.

✓ National Institute for Drug Research and Production

- This Institute will result from the transformation of the current National Institute of Medicinal Plants. Its mission will go beyond the census of these plants to extend, on the one hand to the development of drugs including from the Cameroonian pharmacopoeia, on the other hand quality control of imported drugs.
- Cameroon will develop its own standards for marketing drugs developed by the Institute.
- The State will be involved, through the SNI, in the creation of an industrial arm of the Institute, responsible for the industrial production of the drugs thus developed.

✓ Health care equipment within reach of health centres

We will focus on creating companies that produce basic health care equipment such as oxygen, dressings, infusion tubing, catheters, disinfectants.

✓ General practitioners for all

- Encourage and encourage general practitioners to settle in all municipalities.

✓ A decent remuneration for the medical profession

- Increase the salary scale for doctors in public structures,
- Strengthen the control of the benefits of doctors and nurses, hospitals and public health centres.

✓ Quality training

- Provide academic institutions with modern equipment.
- Provide quality training for all required staff.
- Back medical schools to regional hospitals.
- Establish privileged relations with the Diaspora to strengthen the training of doctors.

✓ An agency for food control

We will create an agency for food control with the mission of:

- ▶ Control the local agro-food industries
- ▶ Control food imports
- ▶ Collaborate with Central African countries to establish traceability of food products circulating in the area

Social security

Social security for all

Social security aims to provide livelihoods to all individuals regardless of their social class. It must meet the immediate needs for food and treatment. It must also help people when they no longer have sufficient income following the loss of their job or because they are too old to work.

In 2004, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare became the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Alas, it is clear that fourteen years later, the CNPS is still limited to social welfare. Therefore, the lessening of the costs of medical expenses in civilian and military families on the one hand among villagers, old men, orphans, and the social underprivileged on the other hand, that this social security project aimed at, remains a chimera in Cameroon.

Because of the weight of health care, families with low incomes and insufficient income cannot save to invest in the schooling and professional integration of their offspring and even less in their housing.

- We will create the conditions for all Cameroonian women and men to have access to social security within the next 10 years.
- Our goals for this social security are:

- ▶ an identical basic social security for all
- ▶ an institutionalisation of solidarity: we do not contribute solely for ourselves because there are transfers between social categories
- ▶ a legal framework for supplementary insurance
- ▶ a joint management of social security between the State, the trade unions and employers.
- ▶ a reform of the CNPS in order to allow the appointment of its leaders by the workers' unions, the employers' unions and the representatives of the independent workers and not by the State as is currently the case;
- ▶ a revaluation of wages through the adoption of collective agreements in sectors of activity that do not include them (education and health sectors, for example) in order to ensure good social security for workers in these sectors.

■ Social security will be inclusive and open to the entire population, young, old, civil servants, private and informal sector workers, self-employed and military

■ Security will offer the main benefits expected of a modern social security:

- ▶ sickness benefits,
- ▶ family allowances
- ▶ retirement pension.
- ▶ disability allowance

✓ A real status for the self-employed

■ The non-employed leaders of large, small and medium-sized businesses, the Bayam-Sallam, the street vendor, the fritter-bean salesperson, the grilled fish seller, all those categories of people who take the risk of creating the employment for others or for themselves will have access to self-employed status.

■ The self-employed scheme managed by the CNPS, which already grant the self-employed workers the retirement pension, will also entitle them to other benefits granted to employees, except those closely linked to the employment contract, such as family allowances, but with a different contribution rate.

✓ Supplementary insurance

■ In addition to compulsory basic social security for all, we will define a legal framework for supplementary insurance that will allow those with more means or who are more inclined to save to take additional guarantees for their future. This supplementary insurance will be open not only to individuals but also to companies that can offer it as benefits to their employees..



Solidarity

Solidarity between regions

The economic and social disparities between the different regions of Cameroon are very important. Some regions such as the Littoral and Centre benefit greatly from the presence of the economic capital for the first and the political capital for the second. Others, such as the East and the Far North, lag behind in socio-economic terms, despite a real potential for forest resources for the East and human resources for the Far North. We will organise solidarity between the different regions of Cameroon. To do this, it will be necessary to:

- Organise solidarity between the Regions by **equalising the resources generated and taxes collected.**
- Make the access to social security equal.
- Share successful experiences between regions and encourage skills transfer

Solidarity with vulnerable people

We will pay special attention to vulnerable people: people with disabilities, elderly people, orphans without any support, abandoned children or those in trouble with the law, retired people.

- ▶ **Public buildings will need ramps to facilitate access for people with disabilities.**
5% of places will be reserved for people living with a disability in administrative competitions.
- ▶ **These measures will be added to the support provided for people with disabilities in the field of education.**

These measures will be added to the support provided for people with disabilities in the field of education.

1 Strengthen the social security

- Determining the professional sectors where the insertion of the most vulnerable people will be the easiest
- Put in place specific mechanisms to support the entrepreneurial initiatives of these people
- Reform the current pension system and expand the retiree base
- Extend the retirement age at least at 60 for all and adjust it according to the hardness of the trades
- Create a special allowance equivalent to the SMIC for the elderly who today do not receive any formal support from the State
- Organise campaigns for the elderly to screen for certain chronic diseases and set up their care.

2 School under the tree supervised by young people

The principle of the school under the tree launched in Cameroon in 1961 to reduce illiteracy and which was abandoned between 1967-1970 will be brought up to date in the training centres..



- Provide the basics of reading, calculating and using modern communication tools to anyone (young or old) who has not had the opportunity to go to school.

- Young people of all levels will be called upon during periods of leave, weekends or according to their availability.

3 Retirees to teach the profession to young people

Retirees have valuable know-how in the profession to which they have devoted their active life. They will therefore be involved in vocational centres for the training and supervision of young people.

Solidarity with future generations.

We will pursue imaginative, coherent and committed policies for sustainable development to enable businesses to meet their present needs, without compromising the needs of future generations, because today we are responsible for what will happen to them tomorrow. Achieving solidarity with future generations will require the adoption of the following measures:

- Organise the protection of the ecosystem and our immediate environment
- Each cut tree will have to be replanted
- Put anti-pollution measures in place and reprocess industrial waste
- Prohibit chemical fertilisers and pesticides

A National Service of Solidarity Volunteers (NSSV)

- We will create a **National Service of Solidarity Volunteers (NSSV)**. This service, the offerings of which will be entirely taken care of by the State, will be made up of a reserve of young people from all regions of the country who will have to devote six months of their life to activities serving the community in a region of the country, before entering their professional life. They will also have the mission to intervene in case of crisis (natural disaster, serious accident) in Cameroon or in an African country.



Road safety

80% less deaths on our roads in 30 years

Road accidents are a real plague in Cameroon. As stated recently by the Government spokesperson, *In terms of traffic accidents, there are already for the first two months of 2018, 519 deaths. In 2017, we recorded more than 4,700 accidents including 179 fatalities, 784 injuries and 3227 property damage.* Road accidents are thus a real scourge in Cameroon. The CRM intends to remedy this situation by:

- Strengthening the technical inspections of cars with exemplary penalties for those who will allow themselves to be corrupted,
- Improving road maintenance and securing certain accidental roads,
- The exemplary penalties for criminal offenses on our roads,
- Reorganisation and better regulation of the use of taxi motorcycles.

The goal of **80% fewer deaths on our roads in 30 years** is to move towards a situation where accidental death on our roads becomes an exception and not the norm as is the case today in Cameroon. Cet objectif structurant sera discuté avec tous les acteurs de la sécurité et de la santé

- This structuring objective will be discussed with all actors of safety and health.
- A national road safety forum will be organised, and the results will be signed into law.
- General states of road safety will be organised, and the results will be recorded by law.
- Raise awareness of technical and repressive, but also cultural and psychological elements.
- To raise the awareness of the technical and repressive elements but also cultural and psychological.

✓ Une Agence Nationale pour la Sécurité Routière (ANSR)

Alongside the different administrations involved in road safety, we will create a National Agency for Road Safety whose mission will be:

- Achieving the zero-dead goal on our roads;
- The definition of the national road safety policy;
- Coordination of the action of the various national and regional administrative actors.
- Each region will have a road safety agency whose mission will be:
 - Implement in close collaboration with the NASR, the regions and local communities, the national road safety policy in line with local realities;
 - Coordinate the action of local actors in the field of road safety.

✓ Modern and reliable vehicles on our roads

We must continually improve the quality of vehicles on our roads in order to make the most of the technical improvements we have made in recent years in terms of handling, active (in motion) and passive (impact resistance) safety. For this, we will undertake the following measures:

- Define and enforce a minimum standard of quality for vehicles on our roads and in technical control centres,
- Carry out an inspection of the imported vehicle,
- Develop a repackaging system for old vehicles to bring them up to the required minimum standard,
- Develop local vehicle production so that quality vehicles are available to households and businesses.

✓ Safe roads

We will arrange frequent maintenance of our roads to make them safer. To this end:

- Switch from manual tilting to gradually moving to small mechanisation based on tools created by our young people in our universities and industries.
- Support the development of a genuine local sector for road rehabilitation.
- Improve road pavements and signage
- Systematically establish barriers to separate lanes and bicycle lanes from the roads used by automobiles.

✓ Awareness, training and education

We will work on a radical change of culture and mentality. To achieve this, we will:

- Make citizens aware that the safety of citizens on the road is much more important than moving quickly from one place to another.

- Set up training programmes to make the culture of safety the guide of individual behaviour.
- Introduce from the nursery and primary school, a road safety education in all languages of the country.

✓ Control and repression

We will strengthen the effectiveness of roadside checks by eradicating corruption within the bodies responsible for these controls and secondly by using the opportunities that ICT offers us today. In this regard:

- The NASR will develop in collaboration with our universities, research centres and industries, modern and innovative techniques for road control.
- We will wage a ruthless fight against drinking and driving.
- We will make wearing helmets mandatory for those who ride motorcycles.
- The examiners for the driving license will be sworn in and any act of corruption on their part will be considered as an attack on human life and will be criminally reprehensible.

✓ Decrease the number of motorcycle taxis on our roads

We will gradually reduce the share of the motorcycle as a means of transport in the big cities and the countryside.

✓ Recast of the procedure for obtaining a driving license

We will reform the licensing process to make it more demanding. This change will go hand in hand with the improvement of the signalling on our roads.

The driving schools will have to obtain an approval from the agencies for the road safety and will have to respect a very strict requirements specification in terms of quality of the vehicles used and the quality of their trainers.



Social housing

Housing for all

Cameroon has an annual deficit in housing estimated at 130,000 decent housing. There is a continual expansion of spontaneous habitat around large urban centres on sometimes inappropriate grounds (erodible lands, marshy and/or floodable areas, parcels on hilly areas susceptible to landslides, etc.) that sometimes do not have adequate facilities needed and where a large section of households with very modest or modest incomes are concentrated.

Cameroon's current growth of about 5% induces a strong need for housing construction, estimated for the cities alone at some 80,000 units per year. Such growth implies the production of housing and public facilities.

The efforts of the public authorities, because of too high technical standards, have been deployed exclusively for the benefit of the upper middle class and in economic conditions that prohibit both the replicability of operations and the simple maintenance of the built heritage.

Housing, but also the quality of housing, must be considered in the coming years as one of the very foundations of a policy of progress. For that, we will:

- Develop social housing and home improvement programmes.
- Offer every Cameroonian access to decent housing and the possibility of owning their home if they wish.

✓ Access to secure land ownership in cities

We should allow the largest number of households to become secure land owners. In this perspective, we will commit ourselves to:

- Refocus the tasks of the State in the regulation and the in-depth revision of the housing construction policy
- Stimulate and strengthen the action of the private sector and to encourage it to intervene in the promotion, construction of residential housing and housing programmes.
- Reduce land speculation by setting up a policy of granting urban land development to private operators for the production of equipped sites, the marketing of which will be carried out under the control of the State.
- Strengthen the missions of the MAETUR in the constitution, the management of land reserves and the development of cities.
- Lower and better recover property taxes on built and undeveloped land.
- Drastically reduce spontaneous dwellings.

✓ Social housing based on local materials

Our approach will be to improve existing techniques by focusing on local materials. For example, we have: the earth-brick in the West, the plank in the Littoral, the land and the wood in the centre and the South, the land in the North, the stone in the mountainous regions of the South-West. To promote the use of local materials in construction, we will:

- Elaborate construction techniques adapted to each region of the country in collaboration with our regional universities.
- Strengthen the capacities of the Promotion Mission of Local Materials (MIPROMALO)
- Propose to the populations, in collaboration with the architects, techniques allowing to produce, at a modest cost, the comfortable housing respectful of the environment.

✓ Social housing first in the countryside

We intend to reverse the rural exodus by transforming or improving the habitat and living environment in rural areas, endowing populations living in these areas of initial resources to start or develop income generating activities. In this regard, we will:

- Intensify the construction of social housing for low-income households.
- Regulate rents in social housing to put an end to speculation.

✓ Reduce the sprawl of our cities

In major cities, housing will be redesigned to avoid too much sprawl that makes it extremely difficult and expensive the establishment of basic equipment such as water, electricity, and public transport. To this end, we will:

- Promote reasonably sized housing on plots averaging 150 m².
- Encourage the construction of high-rise housing to build on a ground floor of about 80 m², a house with a living room, a modern kitchen, two bathrooms and 3 to 4 bedrooms.
- Engage our architects to propose an efficient and harmonious use of this space to make cohabit small vegetable crops and modern and very functional homes.



✓ Strengthen the missions of land credit for social housing

Moderate interest loans will be granted for popular construction. The terms of access to these loans will be simple and the guarantees easy to give, the State intervening in the last instance in case of default of these guarantees. In this perspective, the following measures will be adopted:

- Merge Crédit Foncier with Feicom in order to create a Housing and Communal Development Bank (BHDC) whose mission will be to finance the construction of social housing and the economic infrastructure of the municipalities (markets, shopping centres, industrial area, etc.);

- BHDC loans will be granted at 80% to real estate developers to mass build social housing in Douala and Yaoundé (100 homes/ha) under a presidential project or 30,000 homes per metropolis per year, with local materials, 300,000 dwellings between Douala and Yaoundé in 6 years.

■ Realise a new master plan of the cities of Douala and Yaoundé by the National Company for Study and Control of Works (NCSCW) by favouring straight and wider roads, interchanges and round points to reduce traffic jams.

✓ Encourage real estate development for housing for the middle class

■ create a new housing product with a total value of no more than 5,000,000 CFA francs, especially in major cities and medium-sized cities.

■ Make the middle-class solvent through appropriate bank financing mechanisms.

✓ Revive an active housing construction policy

We would like to increase the production of urban housing with the assistance of the private sector to meet the estimated needs of 80,000 homes per year, including 30,000 for each of the cities of Douala and Yaoundé. We will thus:

■ Undertake construction programs with the private sector to reduce the cumulative stock of housing claims estimated at 600,000 units.

■ Provide rural housing with large allocations under the Social Fund for Housing.

■ Use local materials as much as possible to reduce the cost of housing construction

✓ New regulations for housing

We will reform the entire institutional and regulatory system concerning housing, including professions in the sector (land surveyors, urban planners, real estate developers, etc.) through:

■ Simplification of procedures;

■ Incentives for developers and other private investors

■ Setting up support systems for the population;

■ The repositioning of all public actors in the housing sector.



Art-Culture

valorising our cultural and artistic heritage

Culture is the bedrock of our values and our identity. In addition to football, it is one of the sectors that has contributed the most to the promotion and enhancement of Cameroon's image abroad. Visual artists, musicians, writers, filmmakers, sculptors, playwrights, etc. suffer from the lack of organisation of culture and the lack of recognition of culture as a wealth that must be protected and promoted.

The dramatic lack of cultural infrastructure throughout the national territory, the disappearance of what was the embryo of the support structures and culture expression eventually destroyed this sector to the point of leaving no chance to our artists than to emigrate, failing to express themselves locally in foreign structures our artists are lucky to leave the country, failing to express themselves locally in foreign structures.

■ **Our ambition is to work towards the emergence of a Cameroonian cultural identity and to organise and finance teaching, artistic and cultural expression, the appropriation of arts and culture to make it a vector of culture. growth and development.**

■ The protection and enhancement of the national heritage, an essential element in the identification of peoples, has been limited in our country to the laws and some ratified international conventions. This situation must be remedied by concrete actions:

- ▶ Restore historical sites (Mbimbia, Buea, Douala, Foumban, etc.)
- ▶ Enhance the local architecture
- ▶ Rebuild an internationally recognised national museum,
- ▶ Create a national library
- ▶ Work towards the emergence of a national cultural identity and make Cameroon a cultural and artistic power.



✓ Structuring culture and its national and international influence

- **Adopt the status of the artist**
- Stimulate and organise artistic and cultural trades.
- Fight with determination against the piracy of artistic works and counterfeiting
- Establish a National Support Fund for the Creation and Promotion of Arts and Culture (FNSCPAC).
- Leave to the artists the management of copyright companies.
- **Build a cultural centre in each subdivision**

▶ **Initiated by local authorities, this centre will be the place of cultural expression of young people through the practice of music, theatre, local exhibition of their creations.**

- **Build an artistic and cultural complex in each regional capital**
- **We will create cultural houses or artistic complexes in each regional capital of the country with:**

- ▶ **a school of music, dance and artistic creation;**
- ▶ **appropriately equipped studios for musical creation;**
- ▶ **theatres for cinematographic projection, theatrical, opera and dance;**

Exhibition halls to highlight the creations of our artists;

■ In these artistic complexes, we will train traditional and modern cultural arts and techniques amid the creation of appropriate infrastructures for this purpose.

- These structures at the regional (or federated) level will be established with the help of the central (or federal) State.

✓ Build a National Academy of Arts and Culture

- It will be a high place of distinctions of Cameroon which will be endowed with:
 - a national music school for the training and presentation of the musical performances of the best musicians or orchestras.
 - philharmonic orchestra that will have to create our own instrumental music from our own sounds.
- This national arts academy will also have for mission:

- ▶ **to draw up an exhaustive inventory of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the country.**
- ▶ **to encourage promotion through the exhibition and/or export of cultural products made according to international standards.**

A library of the black worlds

■ We will create, in Yaoundé, a **Library of the Black Worlds (LBW)** which will be a unique place where one will be able to find the maximum of the collections of works, archives, documents, photographs, music and film strips on the black worlds of all continents.

Museums, showcases of our rich artistic production

■ We will create, in Yaoundé, a National Museum of international level, authentic showcase of the rich traditional and contemporary Cameroonian artistic production

■ We will create Regional Museums (for the promotion of regional arts and artists of the Region, through an association of the State and Regions (or federated entities)).

Make Cameroon a cultural power

■ develop cultural industries

■ Put in place a real policy of development of cultural industries. In this perspective, the film and video-film industry will be encouraged and supported. This will not only allow our young people to express their talents but also our national identity to reveal and spread.

■ promote Cameroonian cinema at the international level, particularly through the training of actors and the construction of a film studio.

■ promote a Cameroonian art of cooking and the table to international standards.

■ create high-level literary and artistic prizes to make Yaoundé an African capital of arts and culture.

■ Create world-class festivals in the field of arts and culture (music, cinema, fashion, literature, etc.)

■ Create a **National Academy of Sciences** with several sections, including sections: Science, Letters, Moral and Political Sciences.

Introduce the teaching of arts and culture into school curricula.

■ Develop an artistic offer in schools

■ Introduce music education into school curricula

■ Create a national conservatory

Sport

Cameroon, a great country of sport

A cold analysis of our sporting environment in its practice and teaching leads to the questioning and observation of what is done to arrive at a necessary overhaul of our sports education. Sport is a tool for strengthening national cohesion and a tremendous vector of development: **We must rethink the organisation and management of sport in Cameroon.**

■ Revise the relations between the public authorities and the sports federations that have public service mission by rationalising their functioning, by defining and controlling their missions.

■ Revisit the content of sports training programmes.

■ Provide the country with high-level executives in the areas of sports administration, sports training and the training of highly qualified PSE teachers.

■ Meeting the challenges of sports activities in schools:

Recasting of institutions in charge of sports

- Ensure the strict application of the Physical Education and Sports programme throughout the territory.
- Sign performance contracts with sports federations including the regular organisation of national competitions and a major international event in Cameroon.
- Transform the INJS (National Institute of Youth and Sports) into an **Advanced School of Sports Organisations Management** (ESMOS) to make a reference at national and international level (Law, Management, Sports Marketing, management of sports organisations, etc.).
- Train sports development and planning officers in decentralised communities.
- Postgraduate degrees open to holders of ESTAPS Professional Masters.
- Open the School of Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities (ESTAPS).
- Open the School of Sciences and Techniques of Social Activities (ESTAS).

Combining sports and studies

- Create between junior high school, high school and undergraduate higher education sections of Sport Studies aimed at high-level sports hopefuls.

Rethinking the infrastructural environment of sport

- Make smart investments in equipment and facilities.
- Enable as many people as possible throughout the country to practice sport in good conditions.
- Adopt a minimum budget 100 billion for 4 years to equip the 360 municipalities of Cameroon with minimal sports facilities to allow the decent practice of sport (outdoor stadiums, gymnasiums, etc.).
- Require each school-based institution to have at least one sporting facility (stadium, gymnasium, etc.).



▶ PROJECT 5



FOREIGN POLICY AND DIASPORA

Make the Cameroonian diaspora a significant player in national development

The patriotic and strategic pact with the diaspora

Cameroon has not put in place any real policy to channel the potential of its diaspora for development issues of the country, as is the case in most West African countries that have been able to leverage the resources of their compatriots in the diaspora. And yet, no one has the right to doubt the patriotism of the many Cameroonians who, for various reasons, live abroad. Some have been forced into it.

We are convinced that the exposure of Cameroonians in the diaspora to advanced technologies and tough international competition puts them in a position to be both the vectors of the technological modernisation which the country badly needs, and a showcase of modern Cameroon. **Therefore, the CRM intends to build a strategic alliance with the national diaspora for the development of our country.**

We will create a supportive environment (establishment or strengthening of appropriate institutions, necessary legal reforms) for the return of the brains and the empowerment of those who wish to return to the country.

We will create a **National Agency of Cameroonians Abroad** (NACA) whose mission will be to implement the strategic pact with the diaspora.

Cameroonian you are born and Cameroonian you will remain

■ We will proceed to **a reform of the nationality code with a view to providing an adequate answer to the question of dual citizenship.** Cameroonian nationals will automatically be entitled to dual citizenship.

■ We will proceed to a political reform **allowing Cameroonians abroad on the one hand, to be voters in all the national elections (presidential and legislative), and on the other hand, to be represented in Parliament by electing their MPs to the National Assembly.**

Initiate, encourage and guide the return to the country

■ We will involve the diaspora in various forms such as networks of scientists and technologists, the virtual or partial return of Cameroonians from abroad in the form of their involvement in teaching, setting up and animation of research laboratories and technological innovation structures.

Serve one's country from abroad

■ We will create a special service in charge of the diaspora in diplomatic missions to countries with a large community of people of Cameroonian origin.

■ Through our embassies, we will establish strong relations with those of our compatriots who will have chosen to stay abroad allowing them to be ambassadors of Cameroon to their colleagues, to companies and institutions of their host country. These economic, social and cultural ambassadors will have the mission of bringing investors to Cameroon.

■ The children of the Cameroonian diaspora know better than us the workings of their country of origin. They were born there, they grew up there, they studied there and very often hardly know Cameroon. We will allow the children of Cameroon born abroad to train in Cameroonian diplomacy at IRIC to occupy positions of diplomats in the diplomatic representations of Cameroon in their country of birth.

A sovereign fund of the diaspora Cameroon Diaspora Investment Fund

We will mobilise the resources of the diaspora to create a specific investment fund for:

- Finance projects on the one hand from innovation sectors, on the other hand, sectors that have hitherto been unexplored or neglected both by public authorities and by national private operators, which contribute to creating well-being and to improve the living conditions of a large section of the population in difficulty
- Fund the projects led by our compatriots in the diaspora while giving priority to those who have contributed to the constitution of this fund.

A National Agency of Cameroonians Abroad (NACA)

We will create a National Agency of Cameroonians Abroad (NACA) or an Office of Cameroonians Abroad (OCA). This agency will have the mission to implement the strategic pact with the diaspora.

Foreign policy

Restore Cameroon's place in the concert of nations and position it for economic diplomacy

The voice of Cameroon, so powerful under President Ahidjo (two successive General Secretaries to the OAU) has virtually disappeared. The country is no more than a diplomatic dwarf, the few languishing speeches delivered in front of the sparse audience of the general assembly of the United Nations, just repeating the standard thinking. At the African level, Cameroon has become inaudible both in the Central Africa sub-region where countries such as Chad and Equatorial Guinea are better heard, and at the continental level where the Cameroon representative is a mere Head of Institutional Reform Unit at the African Union.

There are few occasions when Cameroon's top authorities have travelled to see their African peers to negotiate support for a Cameroonian citizen's candidacy in international institutions, unlike in many West African countries where their Heads of State or of Diplomacy travel personally to campaign for the positioning of one of their members with international organisations. Today, to see a Cameroonian occupying an important position at the international level is more of a personal feat than a support of his own country, which was the opposite under the era of President Ahidjo's regime. However, such diplomatic activism would have made it possible to place compatriots in important positions and enabled the country to benefit, in return, from substantial financing for the needs of the national economy.

Faced with this situation, the CRM will affirm Cameroon on the regional, continental and global scene, by a strategic positioning on major international issues and the establishment of partnerships reflecting a good understanding of international issues and the interests of the country in short, medium and long term.

Consolidate our relationships, build new partnerships and develop our self-protection capacity

- All our action will be in the context of the global world in which we live. It will be about **maintaining relationships with our partners that take into account mutual interests.**
- We will explore **new opportunities for relationships with new partners in Africa and around the world** that have convergent economic and strategic interests with our country, especially the most dynamic and innovative countries.
- We will affirm our ambition to step up and will develop our capacity of self-protection. This involves **strengthening our security arsenal** both militarily for the defence of the integrity of our territory and our population, and at the food and economic levels.

Cooperation in the service of the national interest

■ We intend to promote economic, technological and cultural cooperation in the service of the national interest.

■ With this in mind, we will mobilise diplomatic action to promote the economic growth of our country. This leads us to place the Central African Region in particular and Africa in general at the centre of our strategic concerns. All our initiatives and our actions will be to first of reach out to these geographical entities in order to widen the potential market for products made in Cameroon.

■ The conquest of the European, American and Asian markets will involve intelligent cooperation that we will build with the partner countries thanks to our compatriots of the diaspora present in these countries who will be our best assets and "ambassadors" for relay and follow-up on these markets. It is recognised that to sell our products on the international market, these products must meet binding standards. Some of our diaspora compatriots, active in different sectors, are experienced in developing and using these international standards and their expertise on these topics will benefit the domestic productive sector.

■ We will put in place a cultural diplomacy of presence, affirmation and influence. With the adoption and institution of dual citizenship, our brave artists and athletes, who have acquired another citizenship from host countries, already present around the world and who have become famous through their art, will be involved in this promotion.

■ We will work on the advent of the United States of Central Africa (USCA) and start with any state in the sub-region that will be ready.

■ We will participate in the project of the African community for the construction of a high-speed train network to interconnect the different regions of Africa. Nigeria is already playing a key role in this project with the construction of a high-speed train (HSR) line between Abuja and Kaduna in northern Nigeria for a distance of 200 km. The construction of our internal network as described in the Land-use planning chapter will be integrated into this regional and continental project.



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SOURCES OF FUNDING

N°	Source	Revenue (in millions CFA francs)
1	Revenues of the road fund	200,000
2	Activity of the Land Freight Management Office	150,000
3	Reduction of oil products fraud	50,000
4	10% of the 4000 billion budget revenues	400,000
5	Levy on the 4000 billion granted to Cameroon by the donors but not disbursed	200,000
6	Multilateral donors	100,000
7	Bilateral donors	100,000
8	Budget savings	4,343,775
9	Economic growth	202,000
	Total	5,745,775

COST EVALUATION OF THE CRM PROGRAMME

OVERALL COSTS

N°	PROJECT	COST (in million of CFA francs)	Ratio (in %)
1	Institutional and Political Project	243,287	4.23
2	Youth and Education Project	221,435	3.85
3	Economy and Production Project	1,228,264	21.38
4	Social and Solidarity Project	4,049,239	70.47
5	Foreign Relations Project	3,550	0.06
	Total	5,745,775	100

DETAILED COSTS PER PROJECT

N°	ITEM	COST (in millions CFA francs)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Sources of funding
	INSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL PROJECT	243,287	49,227	38,590	37,210	34,115	33,715	26,265	24,165	
1	Modernising the institutions	213,347	39,897	32,000	31,150	31,150	31,050	25,050	23,050	PIB
2	The Anglophone problem	19,024	7,824	4,950	4,350	1,200	700	-	-	PIB
3	Living-together	2,716	706	640	410	265	265	215	215	PIB
4	Good governance	8,200	800	1,000	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,000	900	PIB + DP
	YOUTH AND EDUCATION PROJECT	221,435	26,204	30,771	34,284	37,819	41,987	22,495	27,835	
5	Education	182,543	25,044	27,779	30,519	33,329	36,202	14,820	14,850	PIB + PP/Municipalities/Régions
6	Research and innovation	36,912	1,160	2,792	3,535	4,100	5,395	7,295	12,595	PIB + PP/Municipalities/Régions + PP
7	Civic education	1,980	-	200	230	390	390	380	390	PIB
	ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION PROJECT	1,228,264	89,309	482,169	130,756	143,097	147,397	115,367	120,667	
8	Economy	199,204	12,591	16,891	21,708	25,753	30,753	40,753	50,753	PIB + DP
9	Employment	145,400	19,100	20,300	21,150	21,000	21,650	21,200	21,000	PIB + DP

10	Land-use planning, infrastructures and town planning	531,645	15,670	390,410	28,400	43,385	43,900	6,190	3,690	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
11	Agriculture	151,685	20,920	26,140	26,880	21,375	20,270	18,550	17,550	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
12	Industry	81,000	7,500	12,450	13,450	13,400	12,400	11,400	10,400	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
13	Electricity	7,750	244	694	2,544	2,867	1,767	67	67	PIB + DP + PP
14	Drinking water and sanitation	39,900	5,950	5,550	6,290	5,410	5,900	5,400	5,400	PIB + PP/Municipalities/Regions + PP
15	Information and Communication Technologies	47,580	4,890	6,740	7,190	7,190	7,190	7,190	7,190	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
16	Biotechnologies	20,000	1,644	1,894	2,744	2,317	3,167	4,117	4,117	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
17	Road safety	4,100	800	1,100	400	400	400	500	500	PIB
SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY PROJECT										
		4,049,239	10,355	28,682	763,772	784,565	806,412	825,956	824,172	
18	The Cameroonian woman	56,061	5,325	7,477	8,229	8,931	9,633	8,233	8,233	PIB
19	Health	1,340,095	2,315	3,920	261,838	267,639	272,164	270,837	261,382	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
20	Social security	2,249,373	4,020	5,165	428,765	439,395	447,945	457,406	466,677	PIB + Transfers from CNPS
21	Solidarity	294,600	500	500	53,120	56,120	58,120	62,120	64,120	PIB + Transfers from CNPS
22	Social housing	46,400	200	8,300	8,350	7,900	7,800	7,200	6,650	PIB + DP + PP + PP/State/Regions
23	Art and culture	62,710	3,320	3,320	3,470	4,580	10,750	20,160	17,110	PIB + PP/State/Regions
FOREIGN RELATIONS PROJECT										
		3,550	300	450	900	380	380	570	570	
24	National Agency of Cameroonians Abroad	3,550	300	450	900	380	380	570	570	PIB

ABBREVIATIONS

PIB: Public Investment Budget

DP: Development Partnership (World Bank, PNUD, AFD, Islamic Development Bank, Eximbank China, FED, DEG, other international organisations, ...)

PP: Private partners (Commercial and/or investment banks, national and international private investors,...)

PP: Public-Private Partnership

NOTES

- Whenever the PP-type financing is used, the State's share will vary from 20% to 50% depending on the project;
- For all infrastructure projects, the principle of PP funding is the rule;
- The financing of road and highway infrastructure projects was presented in the body of the programme (on project No 3)

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