NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

CAMEROON

1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Cameroon signed the CAADP Compact 15 - 17 July 2013. The Compact aims to transform agriculture through food and nutrition security, wealth creation, and economic growth and thereby ensure prosperity for all. Subsequent to the Compact-signature, technical support was deployed for the formulation of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), and a technical review of the NAIP undertaken 15 - 22 August 2014. The business meeting was held in 2015, and now implementation of the NAIP is underway.

Cooling facilities were donated to six fishing villages in Cameroon to facilitate post-harvest preservation of fish.

A conceptual frame and an outline of trade certification scheme for the Shrimp was developed. The certification scheme will be tested in aquaculture products. The scheme will pilot the African Eco Labelling Mechanism Eco Mark, developed by the African Regional Standard Office (ARSO).

Emerging **Results:** The country has an improved approach to the development of the agriculture sector, now with increased participation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders. The multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral nature is leveraging important input; for example partnering with the Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation is helpful in fostering improvements in agricultural research.

In the remote Bokwaongo locality of Buea, smallholder farmers are being taught to use cell phones to get real time market price data. This ICT medium has enabled these farmers to also get information relating to planting seasons, to know when to apply fertilisers and importantly how to bargain with buyers.

Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

An Agricultural Risk Assessment was undertaken in 2016 in Cameroon, in order to identify and address the major risk factors. It will be supported by a Capacity Development workshop on the holistic approach to AFIRM. The objective of the CD seminar is to provide to national public and private stakeholders the required tools and policy instruments to design and implement a national risk management strategy.

Climate Change Fund

An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework was developed in Cameroon, to fast-

track adaptation and up-scaling of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices among 36 000 households in the country.

Skills in environmental protection and conservation were enhanced among village and community leaders in one municipality, Limbe while over 100 people, including local and administrative authorities, traditional rulers and community leaders were trained in using solar dryers donated by NEPAD.

Vegetable gardens were established in four secondary schools, and two tree planting sites in the municipalities Limbe and Buea. In addition, six fishing villages and communities received cool boxes to decrease post-harvest loss of fish, while 24 women leaders were trained on how to form cooperatives.

Research on the most appropriate agricultural "best practices" towards adaptation to climate change was conducted in six countries, including Cameroon. The other countries are Togo, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Zambia and South Africa.

A study was undertaken and a report published on the state of the environment of seven countries – including Cameroon. The report specifically highlights the state of mangrove swamps and coasts of Western Africa and Central Africa. Other countries included in the study were Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Gabon and Republic of Congo.

Climate Smart Agriculture

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Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support

Resulting from an innovative process of consultations involving women smallholder farmers on the ground and various stakeholders (a participatory and multi stakeholder approach), desk reviews and country case studies, the Gender Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme intends to benefit 36,000 women farmers in Cameroon. To achieve implementation at the ground level, GCCASP will provide implementation support in the areas of closing policy and institutional gaps, building the capacities of women smallholder farmers, the creation and strengthening of women platforms and investing in up-scaling of successful and innovative practices.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Transmission – Central African Interconnection Transmission Line Project: The project entails construction of a 3,800 km transmission line system made up of four segments. The transmission line spanning West, Central and Southern Africa will cover the following countries: Nigeria, Cameroon, DRC, Angola, and Gabon. If the project is extended, it will also cover Equatorial Guinea, and Chad.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Dakar-Ndjamena-Djbouti Road/Rail Project: This is road / rail project stretching 8,715 km. The project, combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti) is estimated at a total cost of USD2.21 billion for the road link and USD5.95 for the rail section

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects: Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

- **TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

- **Single African Sky** phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

- **Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at **a**ccelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

- **Central African Interconnection:** This is a 3,800 km line from the DRC to South Africa through Angola, Gabon, Namibia and as well to the north - Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Chad

- **Douala-Bangui Douala-Ndjamena Corridor:** This project seeks to modernize the highest

priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Central Africa and facilitate travel for people and goods across the borders between Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic

- **Central African Inter-Capital Connectivity:** This initiative is specially designed for Central Africa, where one of the key issues for regional integration is the missing links in several inter-capital connectors

- **Central Africa Air Transport:** The project aims at increasing the air transport service levels as well as airport improvement in Central Africa, currently limited by lack of a regional air hub

- **Central Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme:** This project contributes to the response to the future capacity problems in Central African ports. The project has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

- **ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

- **ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

- **Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.Add text here

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. The SE4All Action Agenda in Cameroon is currently under development.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS) – Next Einstein Initiative

AIMS-Cameroon is part of the continental effort that will run in 15 African countries. The project will be launched in Cameroon also as part of the AIMS Next Einstein Initiative. Since 2003, 560 students – 30% of them women – from 38 African countries have graduated from the AIMS-Network. Over 80% have gone into Master's and PhD programs. AIMS graduates are now strengthening African universities, research centers, government and industry. For example, many of the mathematics lecturers at the Universities of Zambia and Khartoum are AIMS graduates and are now in turn educating hundreds of students each year. Among the AIMS graduates; 55 have completed PhDs, 233 completed Research Masters, and many more are in the process of completing similar further qualifications.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Cameroun.

Central Africa has embarked on a collaborative framework that will stipulate the activities, roles and responsibilities for implementing an MRH programme in the region. **Cameroon is participating in a mapping exercise in 2016 that shall establish regulatory systems that will guide ECCAS and OCEAC Member States in setting up an MRH programme.**

A **Steering Committee for implementation of the Medicines Regulatory Harmonization** (MRH) Project in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) was launched in November 2016 to provide oversight in the implementation of joint activities in Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Chad. This will serve as an entry point for implementation of MRH Project in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

To ensure effective implementation of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework, an assessment of the country's capacity was conducted.

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Rural Futures

Cameroon was among ten countries where a skills audit and youth employment creation study was conducted. This exercise formed part of the preliminary steps in the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and employment challenges.

The country received support geared towards promoting decent rural youth employment and entrepreneurship in agriculture and agribusiness.

Gender

Cameroon was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Nursing

The Yaoundé 1 University has been identified as the host institution and partnered with Stellenbosch University, South Africa for the implementation of the Nursing and Midwifery Project. The project will commence in 2016. An initial number of 20 nurses are planned to be enrolled and trained.