THE EMERGENCE MAJOR PROJECTS IN CAMEROON
CAMEROON: THE ROAD TO EMERGENCE THROUGH FIVE SECTORS

Highly aware of its potential and in perpetual quest for development, Africa in miniature is rising from all its greatness and splendor to conquer the world. In the era of globalization, the economic development of Cameroon is through technology, the mechanization of agriculture, which was once rustic, the search for new sources of energy and the improvement of the old ones, the creation of industries through the intermingling of investments and international partnerships. Cameroon is open to the world and only waiting for the achievement of its objectives.

1°) ENERGY: HUGE INVESTMENTS FOR BETTER VALUE

Cameroon's ambition is to be able to satisfy the whole of its territory by supplying its localities with water and sustainable and even renewable energy. For this reason a numbers of events occurred, as well as:

- The signature of a cooperation agreement between the French Ministry of Water and Energy and Electricity EDF. The project to build the Nachtigal hydroelectric dam, estimated at 720 billion F. This is one of the first investments made by EDF in sub-Saharan Africa. Construction of grand eweng HEP dam in view. And then, Preparatory works for the effective kick off of construction of a hydro-electric power dam on the Sanaga River. The country manager of the American company hydro mine is In charge of this project. It will cost some FCFA 1.800 billion.

- The signature of a production sharing contract between the Government of Cameroon and Noble Energy Cameroon Ltd for the development of hydrocarbons resources in yoyo. The contract was signed with the subsidiary of Noble Energy Inc. an independent oil and natural gas exploration and Production Company with a high quality portfolio of U.S unconventional and global offshore.

- The delivery of the Memve’ele hydroelectric dam made by the Chinese company SINOHYDRO, ready to be used this architectural jewel with a capacity of 211 MW stands today as a symbol of additional rich friendship Sino-Cameroon.

- The construction project of the thermal power plant in the Littoral Region for the production and distribution of electricity with an estimated capacity of 1,000 MW of electricity materialized by the visit of Norwegian investors, specializing in energy production like Finn Johnsen, president of the Norwegian group Green energy Norway GRENOR.

- The announcement of the imminent start of the gas production on the second well of Logbaba in the Littoral Region by The British Energy Company Victoria Oil and Gas VOG.

2°) AGRICULTURE: PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

Agriculture represent the future it is well known and the revival of cocoa, banana and pineapple is the first step taken. On another side, cooperation between Cameroon and European Union boost the sector and brought about FCFA 63 billion. It is expected that the Agriculture market being more than 546 trillion of FCFA in 2030.

On the other hand, the Small holder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (Sapep / Apape) in Afri-Sahelian agriculture was initiated, in partnership with five countries including Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, and Niger. Indeed, 8 billion was provided for small holders. Also, 149 million francs awarded to 28 organizations of center producers through the program to improve the competitiveness of its family farms agro pastoral at the signing ceremony of the co-financing agreements.

Moreover, in Cameroon, a new financing of 45 billion. Shared as follows: 9.4 billion F for Phase 2 of the Integrated Participatory Grassfield Development Project in the North West Region, 16, 6 billion F for the Mont Mbappit Rural Development Project Phase Two in the Noun west region. However, all the projects implemented since the first
generation are complementary and aim to meet the needs of the populations. In terms of the balance sheet, after 10 years of C2D, more than 537 billion F have already been mobilized.

3°) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: FOR MEANINGFUL BUSINESS VALUE

Cameroon wants to improve the contribution of the digital economy to GDP from 5% in 2016 to 10% in 2020. Investing in Cameroon, a land of attractiveness aims at highlighting the policies and promoting the development of digital economy in Cameroon. For this reason, The international forum under the theme 'How to achieve the digital economy in Cameroon' opened with 200 participants with the objective of creating conditions for a successful transition of the country to the digital economy in order to promote the development of the economy and mobilize international funding for innovative projects.

Additionally, the provision of 150 million francs was granted to the business incubator SUPPTIC business academy. It could be as part of the increasing Digital system for enhance the 80% penetration rate of mobile telephony in Cameroon. All these actions obliged the Government to moves for alleviate cyber insecurity across the country. However, the sector encounter some challenges such as ensuring a good and sustainable implementation of the Digital Economy and providing good accessibility to the information and electronic communication.

4°) TRANSPORT: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THE ERA OF EMERGENCE

The transport prospect includes strategies, investments and recently agreements. Concerning strategies, the transport system is organized by the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (2005-2035) in Short, medium and Long terms. The Short term strategy is financed by the private sector and particularly involves the realization of short itineraries projects, and generally the first part of the Strategy Paper between 2005 and 2015; for example of roads linking mining sites to ports (Mbalam-Kribi, Edea-Kribi, N'Gaoundere-Douala).

The Medium term strategy is financed by donors. It is simply the representation of the State intervention during the period from 2005 to 2025. It includes the "Acceleration of growth and the creation of decent jobs "in general and particularly the rehabilitation and paving of 200km of road per year. In that, we have for example the implementation of a rail network ranging from Douala to Kousséri, from Limbé to Kribi via Douala, from Kribi to Mbalam via Ebolowa, from Mini-martap in Ngaoundal, from Bélabo to the border of the Central African Republic, from Nkongsamba to Foumbot through Bafoussam.

And finally, the long term strategy is the projection of goals to achieve from 2005 to 2035. It includes improving the supply of road infrastructure, with a focus on rehabilitation and maintenance existing network, then its extension and it’s planning (both as regards the network bitumen than serving) and it really depends to the realization of short and medium terms strategy.

About the Investments, since 1972, many international Banks have participated in the financing of 26 operations in the transport sector (including multinational companies) for a total amount of FCFA 597 billion which represent the 19.84% of the whole Bank operations in the country. And then, the short-term action plan developed by the strategy the cost of financing the subsector of 2 billion FCFA over the period 2012 – 2016. Otherwise, the Government has adopted a program of Rehabilitation, Modernization and Development airports (Program RMD), consisting of a collection of categorized and prioritized projects and that translates into an investment need whose financing is estimated at CAF 48 billion 215 million. The overall cost of the sub-sector strategy maritime transport is CAF 1.107 billion, far the most important (90%) compared to the other subsectors. Most of the envelope dedicated to Sub-sector (91.6%) will go towards building a port in deep water at Kribi (691 billion FCFA), at Limbe (188 billion FCFA) as well as the continuation of the dredging for improvement and maintenance of the access channel at the port of Douala (135 billion FCFA).
During the 2017 year, the construction of the second bridge on the Wouri river was realized and the construction of the highways Douala-Yaounde and Yaounde-Nsimalen is underway as many others highways. Moreover, the first boat docked at the Kribi deep water port on June 22, 2017, and the opening of the terminal announced for March 1, 2018. And then, the investors were also considering the electrification of the railways networks in the country. GE Africa is an instrumental partner in supporting sub-Saharan Africa’s socio-economic growth. Thus, Cameroon will soon get nine new locomotive to boost its rail transport system. The finalization of the file by the Minister of transport and the General Manager of General Electric has already done. In addition, as Cameroon and Switzerland discuss possibilities to improve the rail transport, it had a discussion on accords relative to aviation and maritime transport between Cameroon and Egypt.

5°) MINING AND INDUSTRIALIZATION: VARIED POTENTIAL FOR A BETTER EXPANSION

In view of the increase of facts and actions, it’s clear that industrialization has really increased in Cameroon in 2017. According to the Development Plan Industrial (PDI), the seven (7) sectors industrial (or service) development has fostered a boom economic in some African countries are Hydrocarbon extraction, chemical industries, NTIC industry, capital goods, mining, hydrocarbon refining, port activities.

By the way, the first economic industrial and commercial days of Cameroon took place on 2017, from 9 to 15 October; that event carried by the ECAM business movement which aimed to explore the economic and realities of China. About the financing of agro-industry, during a meeting of the Club Africa development, the Investment promoter Agency Signed with 135 companies agreements representing 2500 billion investments and contributed to the creation of 45,000 jobs. The public-private partnerships is being implemented in Cameroon in the wood, agro-food, leather and marble sectors. A framework agreement was signed with Italy and a new program launched for the period 2016-2018, for 9 billion F also 3.5 billion were invested in 2016 and for the 2017 year 4.5 billion were engaged in construction Classrooms, health centers and agro pastoral development.

In the cement chain, 9 billion F capital that has been set by the general industrial company EGIN to put on the Cameroon market a brand new cement baptized ‘lion’. This was achieved through the establishment of a 100% Cameroonian cement manufacturing industry. EGIN is the fifth cement plant to set up in Cameroon after Cimencam, Dangote, Cimaf and Medcem, which have an estimated capacity of 4.2 million tons of cement per year.

The mining potential is varied and estimated at 6 billion tons of iron, 226 million tons of nickel-cobalt (among the five largest deposits of the world), 770 million tons of bauxite, 18 million carats of diamond. For thermo-mineral
sources, more than 30 zones are listed on the entire territory of Cameroon and especially in the South West, West, Adamaoua, North and Far North Region. In spite of these potentialities, unfortunately there is a small contribution from the sector mining to GDP due to the fact that the mining production is essentially artisanal.

Ultimately, the road to emergence is fraught with difficulties and challenges, but efforts to achieve this are steadily increasing. Cameroon, through different strategies, projects, and cooperation in the fields of energy; transportation; agriculture; Technology and industrialization tend to gain access to development. A land of opportunities to be secured, guaranteed by both technical and legal support.