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POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL FOR  
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UNIVERSITÉ DE YAOUNDÉ I

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UNITÉ DE RECHERCHE ET DE  
FORMATION DOCTORALE EN  
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## THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE (IDA) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON (1964-2024)

A dissertation in partial fulfillment of Master Degree in History defended on the 30<sup>th</sup> September  
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To

My Mother Marie Odette NGO BOUM and to my dear friend Clarise Odile BAYOMBI

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**AU:** African Union

**CIBDI :** *Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements*

**DMO:** Millennium Development Objective

**DNS30:** Development National Strategy Horizon 2030

**GESP:** Growth and Employment Strategy Papers

**ECAM:** Electronic Centralized Air Craft monitor

**GESD:** Growth Employment Strategy Document

**ERC:** Economic Review Commission

**GDP:** Gross Domestic Product

**GNI:** Gross National Income

**IOW:** International Organization of Work

**IBK:** International Bank for the Construction

**IBRD:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

**IDA:** International Development Association

**IDP:** Internally Displaced Person

**IFC:** International Finance Society

**HDI:** Human Development Index

**ILO:** International Labor Organization

**IMF:** International Monetary Fund

**MSR:** Ministry of Scientific Research

**MPFE:** Ministry of Professional Formation and Employment

**MIGA:** Multy Investment Guaranty Agency

**MINFI:** Ministry of Finances

**NEF:** National Employment Fund

**NIS:** National Institute of Statistics

***PACA :** Programme, d'Amélioration de Compétition Agricole*

***PASEC :** Programme, d'Analyse des systèmes éducatifs Camerounais*

**PEP:** Partnership for Economic Policy

**PR:** President of the Republic

**PRSD:** Poverty Reduction Strategy Document

**SAP:** Structural Adjustment Project

***PULCCA :** Projet, d'Urgence de Lutte Contre la Crise Alimentaire au Cameroun*

**SDGE:** Strategy Documents for Growth and Employment

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Program

**UNHCR:** United Nations High Commissioner Refugees

**UNO:** United Nations Organization

**WB:** World Bank

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**WFP:** World Food Program

**ABSTRACT**

This dissertation exposes the fundamental contribution of the International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the World Bank group, to Cameroon's economic development and decentralization process from 1964 to 2024. The cooperation between Cameroon and the IDA began with the partnership agreement signed on April 10, 1964, by Cameroonian administrator Jacques Kouh Moukouri and IDA representatives. This historical event marked the beginning of sustained international financial collaboration aimed at promoting economic growth, poverty reduction, and institutional capacity building in Cameroon. By adopting a historical and analytical approach, this study seeks to assess the nature, scope, and impact of IDA's interventions in Cameroon. The research is grounded in the broader context of international cooperation, rooted in the post-World War I creation of the league of nations (1919) and institutionalized through the establishment of the World Bank at the Bretton Woods conference (1944). The IDA founded in 1960, has since embodied the global commitment to assist low-income countries in achieving sustainable development. The research problem is to what extent has the International Development Association contributed to Cameroon's economic development and decentralization from 1964 to 2024, particularly through its concessional lending mechanisms and institutional support policies. The methodology employs a qualitative and historical research design, relying on: documentary analysis of partnership agreements and development programs financed by the IDA; a review of World Bank and IDA annual reports relevant to Cameroon socio economic context. A comparative analysis to evaluate the outcomes of IDA funded projects on local governance and regional development. Our findings and perspectives reveal that the IDA been and instrumental in financing major development initiative in Cameroon, particularly in infrastructure, education, health and local governance. It intervention has enhanced the institutional framework necessary for implementing decentralization reforms and improving socio economic conditions. Nevertheless, persistent challenges remain, including financial dependency, administrative inefficiencies, and regional inequalities. The study concludes that while the IDA has made a significant impact on Cameroon's development trajectory, greater effectiveness requires improved resource governance, stronger involvement of local authorities, and enhanced project monitoring the partnership between the IDA and the Cameroonian state is thus essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

**Keywords:** Development International Cooperation International Development Association Decentralization Cameroon

## RÉSUMÉ

*Ce mémoire analyse la contribution fondamentale de l'Association International de développement (AID), une branche du Group de la Banque Mondiale, au processus développement économique et de décentralisation du Cameroun entre 1964 et 2024. La coopération entre le Cameroun et AID débute avec l'accord de partenariat signé le 10 Avril 1964 par l'administrateur Camerounais Jacques Kuoh Moukouri et les représentant de LAID. Cet événement historique marque le début d'une collaboration financier international durable, visant à promouvoir la croissance économique, la réduction de la pauvreté et le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles du pays. En adoptant une approche historique et analytique, cette étude cherche à évaluer la nature, la portée et l'impact des interventions de Laid au Cameroun. Elle s'inscrit dans le cadre le plus large de la coopération internationale dont les origines remontent à la création de la Société des Nation 1919 et a l'institutionnalisation du système financier mondial avec la création de la Banque Mondial lors de la conférence de Brettons Wood 1944. LAID, fondé en 1960 incarne depuis lors l'engagement mondial en faveur du soutien au pays à faible revenu pour la réalisation d'un développement durable. La problématique est de savoir dans quelle mesure l'association International de Développement a-t-elle contribue au développement économique et a la décentralisation du Cameroun, de 1964 a 2024, notamment a traverse ses mécanismes de prêts concessionnels et ses politiques de soutien institutionnel. Cette recherche repose sur une méthodologie qualitative et historique fondée sur L'analyse documentaire des accords de partenariat et des programmes de développement finances par LAID. Les examens des rapports annuels de la Banque Mondial et LAID relatifs au contexte socioéconomique du Cameroun. Une analyse comparative permettant dévaluer les résultats des projets finances par LAID sur la gouvernance locale et le développement régional. Les résultats et perspectives obtenu relève que LAID a joue un rôle déterminant dans le financement de projets majeur au Cameroun, notamment dans les domaines des infrastructures, de l'éducation et de la sante et de gouvernance locale. Ses interventions ont contribué au renforcement du cadre institutionnel nécessaire a la mise en œuvre des reformes de décentralisation et a l'amélioration des conditions socioéconomiques. Cependant, certaines limites persistent, telles que la dépendance financière, les lenteurs administratives et les disparités régionales. L'étude conclut que, bien que LAID ait eu un impact significatif sur la trajectoire du développement du Cameroun, une des plus grande efficacité exige une meilleure gouvernance des ressources, une implication accrue des autorités locales et un renforcement des mécanismes des renforcements du partenariat entre LAID et l'état Camerounais apparait ainsi comme une condition essentielle pour atteindre des objectifs de développement durable et inclusifs.*

**Mots clés :** Développement Coopération internationale Association Internationale de Développement Décentralisation Cameroun

# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The idea of creating the International Development Association came in the month of February of the year 1958 after an observation done by a certain American Senator named Mike MONRONEY, from the state of Oklahoma. He submitted the resolution 64, which call for the study and establishment of the International Development Association. It was described in the month of July as the primary resolution. All this was to settle an international organization in charge of lending concession loans to the less developed countries at a very low percentage of interest and in a long term run of 50 years' warranty. The objective was to reduce the high interest rate of funds granted to less develop countries and nations by the World Bank, this was to help in the sponsoring of project which couldn't go far to promote development in those countries<sup>1</sup>.

To implement this, Mike MONRONEY submitted his idea to the congress of the United States of America through the resolution 64. After many discussions at the house of parliament, his proposal was finally accepted by the congress and the field was forward to the board of direction of the World Bank for examination in 1959. In that same year, the idea was presented at the congress of the World Bank meeting for the opinion of the various members and the ratification concerning the establishment of the International Development Association. After a long exchange between the various representatives of the states at the congress, they came to the agreement of the establishment of this financial international institution in the year 1960 at Washington<sup>2</sup>.

In the years 1960s many African countries gain their independence and became actors of the international arena. Their desire to develop themselves and emerge out of a low living stander level made them to undertake the signing of contracts with many actors of the international system which are None Governmental Organization (NGO), Multinational National Firms, (MNF) Governmental Organization (GN) etc. This was to help these African countries to get assistance from the Westerners in order for to quickly promote their development process. On the other hand,

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, *Public disclosure etherized*, Washington, World Bank group archives exhibit series, 2003, p.3.

<sup>2</sup> International Development Association, *Convention treaties*, New York, IDA, 1962, p. 6.

the westerners' formal African masters still wanted to have a certain control on their previous colonies. They decided to multiply various strategies which could permit them continuous having a good control over Cameroon and one of these strategies was the control of their economics. All those international financial organizations where new colonial institutions sent in African in order to maintain colonisation, in 1960 the World Bank and all its branches came in Africa for the signing of contract. The International Development Association came 4 years after its master with a new policy of loans granting<sup>3</sup>.

All these institutions came because of a proposal made to the African leaders by the Europeans which was the implementation of import-substitution industrialisation policies in order to put in place manufacturing industries. The idea of founding these industries in African states wasn't bad but the problem was that, it was a well organised plan from the Europeans to control their economy. In fact, they knew that this will be heavily costly for African countries, who were just from freshly gaining their independence and will need financial assistance in the process of putting in place such development programs. Thus this made many countries to become members of the International Development Association. The World Bank, Secretary General Eugene Black agreed the idea of coming to Africa for partnership contracts this led to the launch of the International Development Association<sup>4</sup>.

The International Development Association was created in September 1960 as an affiliated branch of the World Bank. Its purpose is to promote economic growth among those of its members which are developing countries by providing credits for high-priority projects. The Association grants credits at a small interest rate. The loans are repayable in 50 years, with a grace period of 10 years before repayment begins. Only International Development Association's financing terms, however are concessionary. Credits have been provided solemnly for high-priority projects<sup>5</sup>.

When the state of Cameroon had gained its independence in the 1960 under the authority of present Amadou AHIDJO, the Republic became an active actor of international relations, and signed a financial convention for assistance. This was done in the year 1964, in which officially, Cameroon

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<sup>3</sup>V. J. NGOH, *Cent ans d'histoire*, Yaoundé, CEPER, 1990, p. 244.

<sup>4</sup> Cameroon independence of 1960 led to the signing of international conventions with foresight international institutions.

<sup>5</sup> The inter-gouvernemental Organisations of Labour, *International Développement Organisation*, New York, INDEVAS, 1969, P.4.

become an active member of the International Development Association. The government of Cameroon started receiving concessional loans from this international financial institution for the undertaking of development. It was in the same year 1964 that the number of members when up to 75, having as objective to come out of underdevelopment stage<sup>6</sup>. After the explanation of our general context of the study we are going to the next step which are the reasons of the choice of the research topic.

## 2. REASONS FOR THE CHOICE OF THE SUBJECT

The choice of our research topic is not only of a personal motive but also aimed at bringing solutions to social problems, contribute to the scientific innovation in the society<sup>7</sup>. This is the reason why we decide to carry our research on this topic concerning the bilateral relationship between Cameroon and the International Development Association. Another reasons of our choice toward this topic is due to the fact that within a long period of time, many people had done research on the activities of the World Bank drawing it from its root right to the Bretton Wood conference, but few researchers had carry their interested on the International Development Association<sup>8</sup>. They are even research topic written on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which is almost having the same function with the International Development Association. This attracted more curiosity and awareness toward the subject matter and to be counted among those who will study activities of the International Development Association in Cameroon particular since 1964.

The scientific motivation of the choice of our topic, stand on a particular organ the International Development Association was created in 1960s with the objective of helping less develop countries to emerge out of their stage of poverty. We want to search and understand how it functions in Cameroon since the signing of the agreement between both actors of the international system, we want to find out their various tension during their long term run and justified the motives of the stability of the cooperation.

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<sup>6</sup> Institution National de la Statistique, *Annuaire Statistique du Cameroun*, Yaoundé, INS, 2019, p.1.

<sup>7</sup> A. Saïd, *choix de sujet*, Casablanca, Hosten, 2021, p.3.

<sup>8</sup> P. NDa, *Méthode de recherche en science humaine et sociale*, Paris, L'harmattan, 2003, p.23.

Another reason of the choice of our subject is the historical background, especially the origin, and manifestation of this International Development Association in the daily life of international relation. In fact, there is not an actor without a need and all actions are seen as interesting which need repayment later on. Certainly, the International Development Association is a branch of the World Bank, but there are some reasons which led to its establishment these preoccupations had increase our interest to dig deeper into the subject matter and bring out some enlighten concerning the essence of its existence and to historically clarify its objective in the world at whole and in Cameroon in particular.

Nevertheless, our sociological reason will not be put a part this is due to the fact that we all live in a given society and sociology is a science that studies social effect in the society that is in other word the actions of men in the society. This called for the attention of science which is there to resolve the major problem of human leading us to bring out the importance of the International Development Association to the Cameroon society. By this we are going to the next stage of work which is the important of the subject.

## **THE INTEREST OF THE SUBJECT**

They are many interests which push a research to be carry out by a researcher on a topic along his educational carrier. We have social interest, scientist interest, academic interest and lastly personal interest. The society of Cameroon is living in drastically bad conditions such as having a high rate of underdevelopment, in all the areas of the society weather in education, health, agriculture, and infrastructure domain the country is facing big difficulties in all these sectors. Thus this urges us to undertake a scientific study in other to contribute in bringing some solutions to this various problem of underdevelopment in our society. As we are student of international relations and our topic concerns the present of a financial international organization which is a sub branch of the World Bank in Cameroon known as the International Development Association<sup>9</sup>

The Cameroon government is in collaboration with the International Development Association due to the social interested because one of the main reasons of its creations was to bring assistance to the less developed countries in the world since its creation in 1960. This research just contributes with the same intention, to study some mechanisms of success and some

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<sup>9</sup> World Bank, *Treaties of Africans independence*, London, IDA, 1998, p.10.

difficulties which the International Development Association face in this country. So the social initiatives in which we are interested about the International Development Association could have critical information's to help our leaders to implement or improve their policies on project in the fight against underdevelopment<sup>10</sup>. Another interesting issued about our topic of research is that we are going to enumerate the various activities of this organization in Cameroon and listed them out and we shall critically examine their results in Cameroon. Later on, we shall come out with a statistic evaluation which will enable us to see whether the International Development Association is performant or not. This will bring out the scientific nature of our topic of research.

### **SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The frame of this work starts from the year of 1964 which is the date when the International Development Association establish itself in Cameroon. This institution, was created to grant help to less develop countries who were in search of funds in other to pave away development in their various territorial areas. In the case of our temporary delimitation, we decide to choose last boundary date of 2024 due to the fact that it is in this year that our heard of state excellency president Paul Biya ratified the treaty with the International Development Association. It should be noted that we are going studying the various tension of this bilateral cooperation in a long term run in other for us to have a large analectic view and present our work. As stipulated by the principal of spatial temporary delimitation, the period study should be well expose and explained for a better understanding of the work, after the exposition of the temporary which makes reference to the given time<sup>11</sup>.

The next step that we are going to take is to present the spatial aspect of the environment in which our research is base on. The subject matter concerning the International Development Association, which is a sub branch of the World Bank and the republic of Cameroon. It was after a long exercise of loans granting by the World Bank to some countries who has suffered from damages of the second world war that a decision was taken to improve the granting conditions

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<sup>10</sup> The reason which once more pushed as to work on this chosen research topic is to find out the essence of the collaboration within Cameroon and the International Development Association. The elements which are need before the financing and the step forward.

<sup>11</sup> We are showing the delimitation of the temporary scope of our work which make us to choose the two dates which is that of 1964 and 2024.

because they were set to have a high interest rate to the beneficiary countries. At the eve of the independence of some African states and Cameroon in particular the project of the creation of the International Development Association was brought up and in 1960 it was set up in Washington a town in the U.S.A. The World Bank and the republic of Cameroon became partners in 1963 and one year later in 1964 the republic of Cameroon had to join the membership of the International Development Association making the number of countries to increase up till 175 members<sup>12</sup>.

After the Achievement of the independence of Cameroon in 1960 under the supervision of president Ahidjo there was a great need of development on the land projects where being brought such as imported subsidies industrialization. This project was aimed at bringing in the implementation of heavy industrialization and manufacturing which were in charge of bringing development by creation of employment producing a variety number of goods and services. That is the reason why we decided to take our spatial temporal scope in Cameroon and the period ranging from 1964 to 2024, which will enable us to better analyze our work<sup>13</sup>

## CHRONOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

The International Development Association was established in September 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Its purpose is to promote socio-economic development among less developed countries. It does it by providing credit for high-priority projects on terms that bears less heavily on the balance of payments of the borrowing countries. The credits of the institution can be seen at a certain level as free of interest because of their large gap of repayment date, except for a service charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. They are repayable in 50 years, with a grace period of 10 years before repayment begins. The International Development Association financial terms, however are concessionary. These credits are provided solely for high-priority projects which have first been appraised in the same way as projects assisted by conventional loans from the World Bank<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> The circumstance which led to the establishment of the International Development Association in Cameroon.

<sup>13</sup> Our scope of work takes place in Cameroon and concerns the International Development Association and the year of 1964 till 2024 this to permit us to have a good view of the field

<sup>14</sup> The inter-governmental Organisations of Labour, *International Development Organisation*, New York, INDEVAS, 1969, p.4.

It should be noticed that the International Development Association came to Cameroon just four years after the state had gained its independence in 1960, the nation became an active actor of international relations which made it able to undertake and sign conventions with the international organizations. In 1963 the World Bank and Cameroon went into partnership and the next following year it was to the International Development Association to get into an accord treaty with our state, this makes us to take the year of 1964 as our first chronological year. It represents the year in which Cameroon and the given institution came into agreement and signed their treaty of partnership. After the independence of Cameroon, the need to engage into the process of development was suggested, the government of president Ahidjo started signing conventions with international partners a former French ambassador Jacques Kouh was the Cameroonian personality who ratified the 1964 treaty with the International Development Association. This was the first treaty to be signed between these two actors<sup>15</sup>.

The 2024 marks the ratification of the treaty signed between the International Development Association and the state of Cameroon<sup>16</sup>. Then later on the last agreement which took place between the International Development Association and the republic of Cameroon was on the 10th of May 2024 where by the president had to take some loans in order to enhance development in Cameroon. This said his excellency PAUL BIYA had to sign and ratify the treaty with the institution to grant loans to our country this went with the Decree n°2024/143 OF 10th of May 2024 to order the publication in the Official Gazette of the text of loans Agreement N°. 72130-cm for an amount of USD 300 million, or approximately CFAF 189.2 billion, concluded on 20 November 2023 between the Republic of Cameroon and the International Development Association, for the financing of the local Governance and Resilient Communities project<sup>17</sup>. From the following analyses these are the reasons why we decided to choose these two dates and work in the interval

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<sup>15</sup> I. D. Association, *United Nations Agreement*, Paris, World Bank Group, 1965, p.43.

<sup>16</sup> We are given the origin of the relationship between the International Development Association and the state of Cameroon.

<sup>17</sup> Decree n° 2024/143 OF. 10th of May 2024, to order the publication in the official gazette of the text of loan Agreement N°72130-cm for the financing of local governance and resilient communities projects.

of this period of time in Cameroon to be able at the end of our work to weight of the International Development Association<sup>18</sup>.

## LITERATUR REVIEW

A literature review is a scientific work which enable the writer to firstly elaborate some authors that had previously work on the concern topic before, and present their various points of view also their various limitation. This will enable the readers or audience to see where he started his own and why he decided to undertake such a research topic.<sup>19</sup> Whenever we are talking about the literature review it should be noted the research of information neither the research of the biography or even the collection of data is a scientifically work but not a literature review. A good research work base on reflection of a master II program or a Philosophy Degree required to receive information from diverging topics to correctly treat and resolve the presented problem. This text consisted in searching and gathering the information where ever they are found and put them at the disposal of the word.<sup>20</sup>

The documentation research can't avoid in a scientific work because it helps to analysis the problem and eventually to pose some hypotheses in the work, in order to analysis and discuss the obtain result. It also enables to the inadequate writing concerning literature review which will enable in bringing out the critical points of the written theories and debate on a subject in a particular domain. The literature review is a text written base on the resulted of document, a text which logically articulated in certain organize structural dissertation, this structure shows the program in the organization of ideas, theories and debates in the convergence and divergence between the ideas of various authors on the subject matter.<sup>21</sup>

In fact, it should be noted that the literature review marks the boundaries between the known and the unknown (the existing work done concerning a topic on the un-existing work done concerning the same topic). Thus, making us to understand that the literature consecrated about

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<sup>18</sup> The intervals period of the years 1964 till 2024 where been chosen as our bordering date because these two dates mark both the period when the partnership started and the last period of the rectification of their treaty by the head of state.

<sup>19</sup>Y. A. Chouala, *La politique extérieure du Cameroun*, Paris, Karthala, 2014, p.10.

<sup>20</sup> P. N'da, *Recherche et méthodologie en science social et humaine*, Paris, L'harmattan, 2006, p.23.

<sup>21</sup> P.Biya, *Communal Libéralisme*, Paris, Favre, 2018, p.71.

international financing a development present and important aspect which turn round three great aspects which are international financial assistance, development and decentralization in Cameroon. There is a first tendency couple with authors who had tackle the problem of international financing, development and decentralization in Cameroon. These group of people defend the idea that the international financial assistance are of a great help to our country Cameroon because it contributes to the development, this perspective is defended by authors like A. Asongu, Vanessa Urbain Yoga, Ibrahim Dolapo and Festus victor Bekum.<sup>22</sup>

This courant of taught stand to defend the idea which stipulate that international financial assistance is very necessary for the development of Cameroon in the sense they loan granted to the government are always for the contribution of the development in Cameroon. These being the case since Cameroon gain it independence it gave him the criterial to became an active member of the international arena thus making the government to benefit of a certain favor from the others active actors of the international system. The creation of these sub and major international financial institution and the collaboration through the signing of the various convention by these institutions having as principal objective to advance the stage of development of all the smaller countries in other to create and international equity in the world. This are the reasons why financial international organization are created.<sup>23</sup>

The second tendency we have authors who dealt with the question of development in Cameroon such as president Paul Biya himself in his political program book entitle *Communal Liberalism, The National Strategy for Development in 2030*, Pr. Ebale Raymond, Pr. Jean Emmanuel. We also have the *Structural Ajustment Plans*, after this came the *Growth and Employment Strategy Papers*, these school of taught well establish the various plan of development program of Cameroon. The plans are nicely sounding in such a way that if they are really put in to practices by the government the achievement of the result which will be coming out from does plans will be wand full in the political plan of president Paul Biya *Communal Liberalism*. He talks about the vision Toward and Economy at the Service of Man in chapter III which says (Communal liberalism is characterized by free enterprise and a concern for national solidarity which behaves a strong State to impress upon all its economic partners through appropriate regulation. In this

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<sup>22</sup> *Stratégie National de Développment (2020-2030)*, 2020, p.23.

<sup>23</sup> *Document de Strategies pour la Croissance et L'Emploi*, 2009, p.12.

context, it is important to outline a certain number of guiding principles for the economic action we envisage: I-democratic planning, II- infrastructure development, III-Priority to agriculture, IV- assistance to small-and medium-sized undertakings and the development of heavy industry, V- mastery of science and technology, VI-greater efficiency of our services, VII-creation of decent jobs, VIII-national economic independence). This how the president of the republic has conceived the development of Cameroon during his rein to implemented development in the country.

The third tendency are some Cameroonians authors who had written on the question of decentralization, the authors who have embrace this perspective are, Pr. Maurice Kamto, Pr. Emmanuel Fomba, Pr. Joseph Takougang, Dr. Piet Konings, Pr. Francis B. Nyanjoh, they argued on the question of decentralization by given it conveniences in the process of development in Cameroon. They present in their various work how the implantation of development at a particular time of history became some which the state couldn't without it due to the foreign pressure which derive it origin from the la Baule conference of 1990 summon in France on the 20 of June headed by the French president Francois Mitterand. At this conference where many African state took part the Europeans made the self-Clair in the sense that they were not more ready function Totalitarians states and this mount ended pressure on the Cameroon government in other for them to decentralize their administration. The various constitution of the country ranging from the year 1996, 2008 and 2011 brought many amended on the question of decentralization in Cameroon<sup>24</sup>.

According to the World Bank office Africa is has good ambition for the emerge and increase in it economy grow and prosperity for the future. The international development association has study the age range of Africa countries and came in to the conclusion that by the year 2050, the will be high Laboure force because the population is made up to a greater potion of youth. This situation put the Africa continent at the Centre mission of the international development association programs which that of fighting against poverty. According to the achieve result which comes from a census conducted by the institution during the last six generations Africa countries has receive a lot of assistance from the international development association which enable the to pave their ways toward development and various regional and national integrity. This is because Africa represent more than 70 percent of the IDA engagement in the

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<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* p.13.

world making the World Bank and its sub-institutions to take into consideration the development of Africa seriously this is said by the World Bank Group<sup>25</sup>.

The World Bank describes the activities of IDA in saying that the institution's main objective is to help less developed countries in their process of dealing away with poverty. In this sense it makes sense to understand that the International Development Association, grant help to all the areas of development where a country needs finances for it to grow and gain a certain development standard among the countries counted to be developed once. These assistance goes on services such as health care, education, agriculture, water and infrastructure, all these reforms open the ways to equality economic growth creation of employment an increase in the gross national product with an amelioration to the living conditions citizens. For the account of the year 1 July 2017 to the 30 July 2020 the International Development Association had put its focus on five principal domains of development in Africa which were, climatic change, sex equality and development, conflict resolution and violence, employment and transformation, institution and governance. These are the various domains in which IDA decided to assist African countries during that period said by the World Bank<sup>26</sup>.

Robert P. and Gregory I. describe the fact that since the challenges posed by development are becoming more complex as time goes on, the reaction of foreign benevolent helpers is gradually raising it is in this realm that the International Development Association had drawn experience in order to bring an efficient help to its 75 countries members found in the world. The International Development Association decided to put itself ahead and race the race very high in order to be up to the task that is being demanded, according to the evaluation department and evaluation was made concerning the activities of the International Development Association during this last seven years. This was in order to permit the department of evaluation to evaluate if the institution really did its job well or not and to find out if they are efficient or not<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> I.D.A21, *L'IDA ŒUVRE POUR L'AFRIQUE*, New York, World Bank Group, 2021, p.1.

<sup>26</sup> La Banque Mondiale, *IDA IDEES ACTION IMPACT*, Washington, Group de la Banque Mondiale, 2019, p.3.

<sup>27</sup> R.Picciotto, G.Ingram, *Précis*, "Les partenaires de L'IDA dans la lutte contre la pauvreté" Washington, OED, 2001, p.1.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

According to Benoit Gauthier all research always starts with a funny question which intricate the curiosity of the researcher, but to obtain the desire answer you need ask good question from a good articulated problematic for a student who is in the formation on a research program. The stage of elaborating a problematic always seem to be very difficult.<sup>28</sup> There is no research without a problem no matter the type of research that we are undertaken a research is always done due to the existence of a problem and the desire to resolve and bring clarification to the existing problem make up the problematic. This is always where the center of a research topic relayed on and suddenly a bad formulation of the main problem of the research most at time lead to the confusion or the miss understanding of the author.<sup>29</sup>

The center problem of our topic came up after an observation of the presence of this financial international institution which is the International Development Association in Cameroon and the level of under development in this country. Thus, making us to ask some questions which later on had to be verified, we shall start with the central question which is that of finding out the role of the International Development Association in Cameroon since 1964 that they became partners? That will be our first preoccupation to answer in our work. The main essence of international relation is then gain of interest by all the actor's reason why we are first starting with this question which instigated our mind concerning the present of such financial institution in Cameroon.<sup>30</sup>

Then we shall continuous our interrogation by asking what are the advantages or disadvantage that our country gains in this cooperation which she is holding with the International Development Association since 1964 till 2024 is it a cooperation of winning winning? or there is a loser between both actors that will be our second interrogation. The third preoccupation will be to find out the impact of decentralizing in the process of development in Cameroon is it really effective and practice on the field or it remain only theoretical written in the constitution? Can we have some evidence to prove it practice. Our fourth and lastly question will be to clearly expose

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<sup>28</sup> B. Gauthier, *Recherche Social de la Problématique a la collecte des données*, Presses, de L'Université du Québec, 2003, p.51.

<sup>29</sup> P. N'Da, *Recherche et Méthodologie en Science Sociales et humaines*, Paris, Le Harmattan, 2006, P.48.

<sup>30</sup> The problem which we want to resolve in our working is that of identifying the role of the International Development Association in Cameroon since 1964

why is development delaying in Cameroon who among these two actors of the international arena is behind the hindrance of development in Cameroon is it the International Development Association or the government of this state? That will be question which will enable our problematic in this research topic.<sup>31</sup>

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The clarification frame work is an important point in the work of a researcher in the sense that it permits the writer to clearly defined and explain his various concepts, that he will use in other to clear up the ambiguity of certain complexity concept for the better understanding of the work. The sociology writer of the name Emile Durkheim went on by warned the researcher that they must always clarify the keys words in order not to fall into serious confusion<sup>32</sup>. Thus, meaning that a good understanding of a dissertation, will enable us to undertake the clarification of research terms. This will make us to the etymological meaning in our work of these following words:

Development, Association, Support, Role and Decentralization shall be clarified

The word "Development " comes from the old French " desveloper" which means to "unwrap" or "*unfold*"<sup>33</sup>. It is since early 15<sup>th</sup> century that the word entered the English language. Also, from the old French word *desveloper* is derived from two Latin components: a. "dis": a prefix meaning "undo" or "way". b. "voloper": meaning "to wrap up"<sup>34</sup>. From it birth the word development subtype a lot controversies because its perceived by the Western centric argue that, the dominant models of development often reflect Western values and experiences, which may not be universally desirable<sup>35</sup>.

According to Amartya Kumar Sen, he define development as a process of expanding the real freedoms that should be enjoy in all the areas of the society domains<sup>36</sup>. In that same current of thought about the clarification development in 1987 the Brundtland Commission had to define

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<sup>31</sup>We end up with some other question such as to find out the actors behind the hindrance of development in Cameroon if it was the international financial institution or the government of this country that was our last problem.

<sup>32</sup> E. Marichial, *Le suicide*, Paris, PUF, 1930, p.1.

<sup>33</sup> J. Ayto, *word origins: the hidden histories of English words from A to Z*. A&C Black, 2005, p.201.

<sup>34</sup> Oxford University, *The oxford English dictionary*, New York, L'harmattan, 1999, p.46.

<sup>35</sup> A. Escobar, *encountering development: the making and unmaking of the third world*, London, Princeton university press, 1995, p.45.

<sup>36</sup> A. Sen, *Development as Freedom*, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1999, p.3-5.

development by saying that: Sustainable development is a development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs<sup>37</sup>. The Oxford Dictionary in the 2023 version describe the word as the use of resources to relieve poverty and raise living criteria; the means by which a traditional low-technology society is changed into a modern, high-technology society, with a corresponding increase in incomes<sup>38</sup>. In the case of our study development will be conceive and defined as the process by which a person, an institution or a group of people undergoes certain transformations and get to a change stage in a more advances level as compared to the preview one. It should be noted that there is a type of development but many forms of developments, the two types are internal and external development. Concerning the forms of development sustainable development, it is the putting into practise the various activities of development while taking into consideration it impacts on the future generation. Furthermore, we have the Political development, Economic development, Human development, Social development, all these are the various forms of developments in which many analysis are always done to evaluate the level of development in the various countries or nations including Cameroon<sup>39</sup>.

The word "International" come from the latin roots: inter meaning "between" infact or "among" and national come from nation ("birth", "people", "nation")' 1780 by Jeremy BENTHAM introduced in a manuscript entitled *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, Which was publish in 1789. "The word international, it must be acknowledged, is a new one calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations"<sup>40</sup>. Noah WEBSTER define international as relations between or among nations; pertaining to the intercourse of nations participated in by two or more nations<sup>41</sup>.

In the dictionary the word is define as relation between or among nations: involving two or more nations who decide to come together in other to sign engagement in the undertaking of certain exchange of goods and services concerning the citizens of their various nations. Or can still be

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<sup>37</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, 1987, p.41.

<sup>38</sup> A Dictionary of Geography, *Development Concept*, Washington, Oxford University Press, 2023, p.56.

<sup>39</sup> We had to bring our perception concerning the theme of development in our work how we analyse it apart from the various author that we consulted.

<sup>40</sup> Bentham's Walkim, *An Introduction to the principles of morals and legislation*, Washington, Bringinton, 1978, p.226.

<sup>41</sup> N. Webster, "International ", Massachusetts, New York, Springfield, 1913, p.2.

seen as relations relating two or more nations<sup>42</sup>. The Open Education Sociology Dictionary says the word is an (adjective) concerning two or more nations<sup>43</sup>. Barry BUZAN says “when spelled wholly in lower case, the term refers to the totality of interactions within the international system the discipline that studies interactions between and among states and more broadly, the workings of the international system as a whole”<sup>44</sup>.

The word international in the case of our work will lead to explain the interaction which concern the various countries and states in the worlds in the sense that it’s a cooperation between the state of Cameroon and the International Development Association. Thus this make us to understand that the concept of international, which help to describe noun state simple explained the interaction which existed between state, nation, international organisation. In our own perception it’s that of the relationship among nations, financial institution, None-Governmental organizations, Governmental organizations since These two actors came into agreement in the year 164 2which mark the beginning of their journey, in terms of the relation which they are having which is contract signed base on the granting of help by the International Development Association to the government of Cameroon<sup>45</sup>.

The word “Role” is recalled from a rich etymological history coming far since the French and Latin, the various source coming from the scholars who have contributed to breakdown with the word by tracing out it etymology. Coming from the French *rolle* (early modern spelling), from the old French *rolle*- “a roll of parchment” making reference to someone who use to list names of people in charge to play a particular role in a play <sup>46</sup>.

In our work after understanding from the various writers who gave each of them a Clever etymological definition of the word role and of it origin which come from two languages which are mostly similar Latin and French. We clearly understand that the means a part to pay by someone either around or inside a scene, for later on enable the observer to bring a Claire result of pertinent

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<sup>42</sup> Oxford Dictionary, "International", London, Oxforde University, 2024, p.23.

<sup>43</sup>B. Kenton, “International” New York, Open Education Sociology Dictionary, 2014, p.10.

<sup>44</sup> B. Barry, *In A Concise Oxford Dictionary of politics and International Relations*, Oxford University press, 2018, p.12.

<sup>45</sup> Our own perception of ineternational is that off seen the relation which existed between two or more countries of nations.

<sup>46</sup> A. James, H. Murray, & All, *A new English Dictionary on Historical princiles*, London, Oxford University Press, 1928, p.45.

action undertaken by someone or something during a process of an event or a scene. As far we are concerned, we define role as the contribution of the International Development Association in the process of assisting Cameroon toward its emergency<sup>47</sup>.

The word “Decentralization” comes from *centralisation* which means the concentration or consolidation of authority or power. In the 1794 but later on a prefix “de” was added in front of *centralisation*, this gave birth to “decentralisation”. The first time this word was attested to be use was in 1835 in Germany which made up some years later the English language had to add the prefix “de” in front of the word *centralisation* which means the deconcentrating of authority or power from a concentrated area to a less one for a good equilibrium and functioning of power in a given environment or institution<sup>48</sup>.

MERRIAM gave another signification to that word according to her the word decentralisation originally derives from the Latin word *de* (down/from) and the word *centrum* (centre). She explains the mingling of these two words meaning from the centre which relate us the over flow of power from the high hierarchy to the smaller one in the same institution or nation and even in states that is how the process of decentralization goes. She goes ahead by saying that decentralization mean the detachment of authority or power which is centralise on concentrated on one particular area or person or institution leading to what is none as centralisation which the reverse or opposed of decentralization<sup>49</sup>.

We perceive decentralization in our work as the detachment or the delegation of power from the central high hierarchy to the smaller one, when talk of power here we mean but administrative power which is delegated to the moral personnel. After listing to many author who brought each of them a clever contribution to the denotation of a process by which in Cameroon administrative power is been given to some high administrators found in some remote areas. This granted of power doesn't means areas are autonomous it is just a granted authority to some appoint post of responsibilities in other to the administrative work, so we stand on the fact that decentralisation is

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<sup>47</sup> We decide to define or clarify role in the case of our work as the various actions which are undertaking by the international development association during the long term relationship between Cameroon and the institution.

<sup>48</sup> D. Harper, *Decentralization*. In *Online Etymology Dictionary*, Paris L'harmattan, 2001, p.19.

<sup>49</sup>M. Merriam, *Territorial Organization "Decentralization"* Washington, Webster Ink, 2017, p.99.

the transfer or delegation of authorities from the central government to the various high administrators located in some remote areas of the central town<sup>50</sup>.

The word “Association” is being drawn from the Latin word (“*associatio*”) which mean to “gather” or join for the participation in doing something in other to achieve real objective during the process of development. The comprehension of the word is clearly done from the tracing of it origin to the transformation into the English pronunciation. It firstly starts from the Latin *associare* root later and move to the French (“*association*”), and later on it turn unto the English version. The mainly objective of Hensleigh was to explain the harmony of the present of two or more people organization or states and institution who decided to come together in other to achieve a certain purpose<sup>51</sup>.

According to Charle WEDGWOODedgwood who direct us to the origin of the word “*associatio*” which is completed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and it was later transform to modern French language *association* and the English the word association meaning *to* “gather”. The word has brought a lot of meanings to explain the use of the joining of a group of people who has decided to associating themselves for the achievement of a common goal in the societies<sup>52</sup>.

In the case of our work the term association will be having the perception of an international group which aim at relating the relationship which concern the international actors which is the case of the International Development Association Cameroon. This make us to clarified the concept in a short term by saying that association is the gathering of two or more it can be people organization, states and even nations who are having a same direction, thus these making us to understand the reason of the direction toward which the International Development Association and Cameroon since their year of partnership.<sup>53</sup>

The word *Support* is found in various dictionaries resources but according to the Oxford English dictionary. The word “support” comes from the Latin word “*supportare*” *to bear* “or” to carry. Here we shall present some breakdown of the etymology in the various language such as in

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<sup>50</sup> Decentralisation is the process by which power is been granted from the higher administration to the lower ones

<sup>51</sup> H. Wedgwood, *A Dictionary of English Etymology*, London, Trubner, 1882, p.12.

<sup>52</sup> C. Talbut, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, London, Clarendon, 1966, p.15.

<sup>53</sup> Association refered to the coming together of two or more people or association who are having the same direction and which to achieve the same objective.

Latin “supportare” (to bear, carry), in the old French “supporter” (to support, bear) and lastly in the middle English “supporten” (to support, bear), these are the various meaning from the different languages<sup>54</sup>.

William SHAKESPEARE is one of the authors and English who defined the word support in many of his novel such as in *Hamlet* where he describes support as bear or endure something difficult or unpleasant. The first instance where he makes use of this in the play is in Act 3 scene 1 when he says “support the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune” he explain how someone should bear, endure or carry the pains of the wealth this also seen as an aspect of providing financial or emotional sustenance in assisting our family or in need.<sup>55</sup> According to Charles DICKEN another great English novel had to undertake the definition of the word in his novel entitle *The pickwick papers*, is the act of giving emotional assistance of help or show kindness to someone<sup>56</sup>.

Concerning our own case, we shall describe the word support as the showing of some kindness to the government of Cameroon from the part of the International Development Association in the context of international relation. There is a great support which the state of Cameroon benefit from the help it receives from this bilateral relation because the financial institution bears the long term refundishment of the depts. This event can be explaining in the sense that at the beginning of the creation of the International Development Association the various criterial of the granting of loans where different from that of the World Bank in the sense that the new institution was more tolerant in the method of granting this was so because their main objective was to help under develop countries to emerge and become economically independent. This makes us to define the terms support as showing kindness toward the needed<sup>57</sup>.

Here the origin evolution and impact of IDA contribution to development in cameroon

## **HYPOTHESIS**

Claud BERNARD experimental medicine in 1965 is the major scientific Novel 19<sup>th</sup> century, by its authentic exposition and philosophical originality of the experimental method in the science of life. Claude Bernard remains the scientist author of a considerable novel from (1813-

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<sup>54</sup> Oxford English Dictionary, Support, London, Oxford University, 2008, p.14.

<sup>55</sup> W. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, London, Amazon, 1967, p.56.

<sup>56</sup> C. Dicken, *The pickwick papers*, London, Portsmouth, 1812, p.23.

<sup>57</sup> In our own word we decide to define the term support as show kindness to someone in need of help.

1878) *entitled experimentations and theorician* who remain on none although a remarkable work of historian such as that of Mirko Girmek have been done to bring out the enlighten about experimental medicine of Claude BERNARD who use hypothesis<sup>58</sup>.

The essence of hypothesis is the suggestion these and experimental questions which need verification along the line to end by bring respond whether they were true or false accepting them or rejecting them. It is in this way that we shall lay out hypothesis.

- **Central hypothesis**

Our first and central hypothesis will be to find out if the existence of the International Development Association in Cameroon since 1964. Its objective is to bring help to less developed countries among which Cameroon is counted, our main concern will be to find out if really the International Development Association brings helps to Cameroonians in its process of development that will be our first and central interrogation.

- **The secondary hypothesis**

Our secondary interrogation will carry the rest of the hypothesis and in this we shall start by finding out what are the advantages and disadvantages that the government of Cameroon gain in this cooperation.

- **The third hypothesis**

In our third hypothesis we shall analyze the effectiveness of decentralization in Cameroon during the process of development which is undertaken by the sponsor of the International Development Association and verified its impact in the country.

- **The fourth hypothesis**

The last interrogation and suggestion that we going to handle will be to find out the cause of the delay of development in Cameroon who should be blame the International Development Association or the government<sup>59</sup>.

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58 E. Debru, Claude, *La Mise en valeur, " la mée expérimentale institut de France"*, Paris, Académie des science 2013, p.1.

59 F.E. Stif tung, *méthodologie de la recherche scientifique*, krime, Belkaelem, 2008, p.36.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH**

The objective of our research work is about the relationship that existed between Cameroon and the International Development Association since the accesses of Cameroon to its independence on the 1 January 1960 and its reunification in 1961. Some year later the state became an active actor of international relations its graduation from subject to actor under Amadou BABATOURA made Cameroon to sign a lot of treaties with international organizations such as the World Bank in 1963 and its sub branch which is the International Development Association in 1964. Thus this led us to be objective in our research by outlining our four neutral angles.

The first objective of our research will be to present the International Development Association from its creation to its manifestation, it should be noted that this financial institution was created after the independence of many former colonies we are talking here of the years 1960s. The initiative of the creation came from the U.S.A, their desire to help the third world war countries to come out of under development by the processes of granting of loans at a very low interest rate in order to valorize and reinforce the essence of international relations led to the putting in place of this institution the idea came from an American senator named Mike MONROE in 1958. Our first objective will be to find out its contribution in Cameroon.

Our second objective will be to elaborate the terms and mechanisms required by the International Development Association to finance Cameroon since 1964 what have the nation achieved thanks to their partnership so far as they have been working together since a good era.

In the third objective we shall make a synchronically and a critical observation of decentralization in the process of development in Cameroon and also on this institution to have certain reports which will enable us to weigh the evolution of development in Cameroon.

The fourth and last objective will be to bring out the effects of the financial programmes of the International Development Association in Cameroon if they are of a great benefit to our society, these are the objectives that we are going to tackle all along our research work. These objectives will serve as a guide line to the better understanding and explanations to our fellow readers in order to show the direction toward where we are hurrying to. Each objective is being attached to a particular chapter.

## SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

There are two principal types of research methodology which exist in social sciences. These methods are none as the quantitative method and qualitative approaches of analyzing. The choice of the method depends on the type of the subject and question research for instance a topic dealing number is different from a topic dealing value, the choice of a method depends on the mince of the research this is because among these two methods there's one of them which more expensive than the other. The quantitative method appear to be more expensive than the qualitative due to the fact it desires statistic and more financial funds to collect data compared to the qualitative which doesn't need a lot of financial funds to be conducted<sup>60</sup>.

The first type of source which we made use of during our research on the field where primary source, we had the opportunity to get into the library of the World Bank in Cameroon which permitted us to get access to the numerous achieve found containing information concerning the transaction between the IDA and the government. We also had interview with some the World Bank, this moment of exchange where very useful because it was from there that we had a good opinion about the observation done by the World Bank concerning Cameroon. Secondary source where also uses gotten from different libraries, ministries, we made use of some PHD thesis written on topic link with Cameroon and the World Bank. There was also national decree made by higher authorities concerning the decentralization in Cameroon which we got at the level of the ministry of territorial administration these documents help us with important decision taken on the territory.

Our topic of research on which we are studying made us to choose the mixt methodology of research this is because in our research we needed to bring out the two-aspect required for the explanation of ourl case study. This is because we had to dealing with the quantitative when we shall start analyzing the various economic digits and later on, we shall need the qualitative when we would want to show the value of the International Development Association activities in Cameroon. This is to bring a good balance and scientific analyses to our research work since we are dealing with finance and reputation, which have to outline the number of times the financial institution had sponsor the state and also the reputation of the institution in the country<sup>61</sup>.

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<sup>60</sup> F. Ebert-stiftung, *Méthodologie de la recherche scientifique*, Krim Belkacem, Telemly, 2016, p.15.

<sup>61</sup> We shall make us of the two type of methodology since we deal with digits and the value for that reason a mixt method is needed.

The mixt methodology in social science is that one which the researches or researcher will make use of number and value in order to outnumber at the same time the various variation which he or she will get during it process of collecting information. Thus, this is the reason why most at time the mixt methodology of analyses is some time refer has been at central of methodology because it makes use of the two types of method at once that is the qualitative and quantitative method permitting to the research to a make a completed analysis of the case study along his research. These two unite of analysis draw and interpretation base on a powerful combine data and the understanding of the problem of research<sup>62</sup>.

## **THEORETICAL SCOPE**

The noun theory comes from the Greek word which is [theoria] meaning observation or contemplation it can still mean an indication of a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explain<sup>63</sup>. Raymond Aron in his speech describe theory as the political observation of the international atmosphere by illustrating the idea which prone does various theories are been use in different moment to explained the particularity of an event taking place at a period, he has always estimated that the sociological and theoretical Annalise of international relations eventually end on concept that are uncertain or perception that are form on regularity of events<sup>64</sup>. David Mitranly will help us with his theory of

### **Functionalism**

Which is and empirical theory of the international system since we are dealing with the relationship that concern a state with an international organization, the functionalism theory stipulates the conciliation of State interest couple with other international institutions. This contemplation was put in place by some participators of Politics and big civil servants of the international system in the years 1943.

This will enable us to well observe explained the interaction that existed between Cameroon and the International Development Association since the signing of their treaty in

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<sup>62</sup> P. Vanderavero, *Introduction aux méthodes mixtes*, UClouvain, SERFA, 2024, p.8.

<sup>63</sup> D. Batistella, *Théories des relations international*, Paris, Université de Lyon, 2009, p.45.

<sup>64</sup> R. Aron, *et la théorie des relation international*, Paris, L'harmattan, 2003, p.6.

1964<sup>65</sup>. A theory is not a chemist neither a sordid it's not also a transcendence that oppose itself to the reality rather a theory is an empirical exercise which have been practices over many years ago theories act like guide just as a blind man who is been guide by his dog, the result of the research will confirm the validation of the theory just as the arrival of the blind man at the destination with his dog will testified the value of his faithful companion that is the ways theories act in research work<sup>66</sup>. We shall not end at this single theory due to the fact that we are dealing with two actors of the international scene making our explanation very light if we decide to limit on one theory in this perspective we are going to bring up the second theory which will complete our observation on this topic of research<sup>67</sup>. At the beginning of the years 1960 the conception of interdependence became the main focus point of Robert O Keohane and Josephs. Nye, which for them was seen and reflect as the most notorious transformation of the international life since the end of the second World War.

#### Complex Interdependence

The taking into to consideration of the international regime which permitted to the description international institutions, new behaviors and rulers. The studies undertaken by Keohane<sup>68</sup>. In the year 1980 on international institution enlarge this research program as a new branched in the discipline of international relations, this once position itself compared to the neo realism of Walt which provided that the anarchy of international relations was not only base on the practice of force but by also integrating various political unite such as the Institutional Neo Liberalism. This theory did not present itself as a radical critic of the realism theory rather it presents itself (as the confirmation and the intellectual evolution of it two authors). Also as a perfection of the stator central Annalise by taking in account of the needs and actions capacity of the civil society<sup>69</sup>.

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<sup>65</sup> J. Jacques. Roche, *Théories des relations International*, Paris, Université Panthéon, 2002, p.131.

<sup>66</sup> B. Gauthier, *Recherche social de la problématique a la collecte des donnée*, Presse de Université du Québec, 2003, p.103.

<sup>67</sup> The presence of two actors in our research topic makes us not to limit on a single theory to explain the phenome in the research leading us to introduce the second theory.

<sup>68</sup> Jacques. Roche, *Théories des relation international*, Paris, Université Panthéon, 2002, p.112

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid*, p.207.

## **DEFINITION OF OPERARETING CONCEPT**

### **INTERNATIONAL**

The word international make reference to the various actions undertaking by all the states and nation in the whole world in their process of exchange in the political, economic and social aspect this concept was created in the seventeen century. The author of the concept is a British philosopher none as Jeremy Bentham deriving two English word <Inter-Nation> meaning among nations or between nations.

### **DEVELOPMENT**

According to Micheal Todaro and Stephen Smith development most be conceived as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structure, popular attitude, and National institution as well acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty.<sup>70</sup>

### **ASSOCIATION**

An association is convention by which two or more people comes together in other to share to share their various knowledge or activities and knowledge in a constant manner according to the law 1 July 1901.

### **DECENTRALIZATION**

It referred to the transfer of ad ministerial authority from the higher instance to the smallest instance decentralize designed power delegated to the moral personalities who occupied higher post of responsibilities in certain geographical area. This is done through the consultation and the authorization of the parliamentarians whom during session decide to divide or restructure the geographical shape of the national territory, the constitutional also has the power to restructure the national territory.

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<sup>70</sup> M.P. Todaro, and S.C. *Smith, Economic Development*, Pearson, 2020,

## **CRUCIAL**

In English Language it means something of great importance, having a decisive impact for fundamental purpose this is to explained something on which all the other element depends on for the production of result.

## **ROLE**

A role make reference to influential action undertaken by a certain category, person, object, or institution which has to plays an important action in the functioning of the existence the same element which are person, object, institutions for good social conduct.

## **SUPPORT**

Whenever we mention the word, we are making reference to either a physical person, and object, institution which is giving help, assistance, advice or encouragement in other to sustain the other person or element to raise up or standing up.

## **CONTRIBUTION**

### **DEFICULTIES ENCOUNTERS**

The writing of this document wasn't a cup of tea this is because they are many reasons which come to justified this assertion but are still yet happy of the various pains in which we went through during our writing process of this research topic. The first difficulties in which we have encounter during the writing was that of information difficulties the topic is a scare subject because many Cameroonians authors have written on the World Bank this makes the availed of information possible but. There are few Cameroonians who wrote on the International Development Association, many peoples don't even know that such international financial institution is planted in Cameroon so this makes the access to information concerning the International Development Association difficult to pushes.

The second difficulty which we encounter along our research writing was that of finances it wasn't easy for us to undertake a research program with little finance because many elements had entered into consideration. The cost of movement from one place to the other in search of data was very expensive in the cost of transportation, not only that there was the need of buying some

document which we needed them in our work. Does document where very expensive leading us to sometime mark some paus on our writing for the search of finance in other to enable us to afford the needed document. This led to the delay of the work for a certain period of time and making to our research and obstacle and a difficulty.

We can't put aside the fact that the writing of these scientific work was our first experience in life and we were un experimented on the field everything was sounding new and at some time painful if can say so. We can explain this by the instance where by our first-time encounter with some oral source was one of the biggest experiences that we had during our field, this because we had to adapted, we the behavior mode of some people who were or potential source of information. To be candy this wasn't and easy excise to undertake due to the fact each individual has his own character to deal with. There was another difficulty which we had encounter along the journey of our research prograded which is that of the language, this was a main difficult problem because during our writing we came across many documents which were written in French whereas we are from the English expression the translation of the document from the French to the English language wasn't something easy and also demanded a lot of time acting as a kind of hindrance to our work.

### **WORKING PLANS**

This work is made up of four chapters. The chapter is entitling "The motive of the International Development Association " it shows the fundamental reason of the creation the international financial institution.

The second chapter is entitling "The terms and mechanisms of the International Development Association" it aimed at bringing out the charter of the institution and presenting the various stage which it desires for a country to be a member of the organization.

The third chapter is entitling "The diachronic and synchronic evaluation of the International Development Association" in this part we describe the various action and practices under taken steps by steps by the institution in Cameroon since its integration in 1964

And finally, the last chapter is entitling "Effect of the International Development Association programs on the development of Cameroon" This chapter will be uncharged of making a recall back of all the activities of the institution all along our work.

**CHAPTER I:  
THE DEVELOPMENT SITUATION OF CAMEROON BEFOR  
1964**

The administrative functions of his office were assumed by a Secretary General. At local level the day to day running of the territory was carried out by various categories of district officers. But it was the commissaire duty to ensure that French colonial policies were successfully pursued in the territory. To accomplish what she considered as her civilization in the colonies, France pursued two basic colonial policies. Civilization in the politico cultural terms meant assimilation and there for direct rule. In socio economic terms it meant resorting to forced labour as justifiable means to an end, the much-vaunted advancement of natives. Assimilation was the cornerstone and substratum of France colonial policy. It meant fostering the concept of *évolue* a distinction was made between the citizen and the subjects a king of separating the sheep from the goats. A citizen was a Frenchman or a native who has evolved and attained such standard of French culture that has qualified him to be assimilated to a Frenchman. A "sujet" was a native who had not yet be assimilated<sup>71</sup>.

France also played a significant part in the construction of road transport facilities in Cameroon. The French colonial policy was design to integrate the resources of the colonies to those of France in order to ease the exploitation of Africa resources. It wa s to make the Africans inferior so that they would early be subjected to forced labour in the construction of roads, ports and harbours. The Douala highway road was constructed after the reunification of the two Cameroons. London left west Cameroon with a poor network road as compared to French Cameroon. Most of the road were seasonal as was the case with many roads in French Cameroon. On the 10 October 1965, Ahidjo inaugurated work on the modern Douala–Tiko Road which was also extended to Victoria. The construction of road was partly finance by France and work started on both sides. The Tiko Douala Road virtually wiped out the physical barrier between British and France Cameroon. The government made a great effort to bring the North into greater contact with the south by extending the Douala Yaoundé Road to the North. Several Kilometers of secondary roads were constructed in the North<sup>72</sup>.

The British colonialist portrayed an eminent role in the establishment of road construction network in Southern Cameroons. The main trend of economy which Britain followed in southern

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<sup>71</sup> T. H. Ntantang , "COLONIAL TRANSPORT POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN CAMEROON : A HISTORICAL SYNTHESSES 1884–1961" , PhD Degree in History, University, of Yaoundé I , 2020, p.194.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* P. 195.

Cameroon was the open economy. The characteristic of an open economy were firstly that it exports a limited range of agriculture and mineral products in exchange for a variety of manufactures, chiefly consumer goods. The southern Cameroon exported bananas, Palm product, Rubber, Timber and later tea, coffee and Cocoa in exchange for Manufactured goods. Secondly expatriate interest usually dominated one or more sector of the open economy. As such Germans planters dominated plantation agriculture during the mandate while British firms like UAC and Holt controlled commerce during the Trusteeship. Thirdly in an open economy industrial powers exert considerable influence domestic policy of the host country, or the case of colonies they control it completely. The aim was usually to assist the flow of primary products and to keep the door open for sale of manufactured goods<sup>73</sup>.

### **I- EARLY POST-INDEPENDENCE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

In attempting to formulate a constitution that would bind the southern Cameroon and the republic of Cameroon delegates of the two territorials were faced with the challenging question of choice between unitary and federal form of government. This was because the two territories had only about five million inhabitants, comprising of two distinct but vastly unequal units the southern Cameroon with about a million people and the much vaster Republic of Cameroon of some four million inhabitants. Even more importantly. Southern Cameroon and the republic of Cameroon were two entities with distinct inherited colonial culture and irreconcilable disproportion in economic development. The ideal constitution for a country of the size population and resources as the one envisaged, was unitary. But, due to socio economic and political divergences between the two federating entities it was only necessary to choose the federal system in spite of its intrinsic complexities. As argued by E.M.L. Endeley other (unitary system) of preventing the stunning impact of unification but to be realistic it will only act as a cushion to minimize the inevitable collision between two opposite system<sup>74</sup>.

The federal constitution was signed on September 1. 1961. by Amadou Ahidjo and on October 1. 1961. The federation went operational. Shortly after the federation began moving

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<sup>73</sup> T. H. Ntantang, "COLONIAL TRANSPORT POLICIER AND DEVELOPMENT IN CAMEROON : A HISTORICAL SYNTHÈSE 1884-1961", PhD Degree in History, University of Yaoundé I, 2020, p .118.

<sup>74</sup>

speedily towards a unitary state. This was in line with original agenda of Ahidjo who had seen the federal arrangement only as a transitory stage toward unitary form of government. As pointed out by Ebune federalisms was part of French political culture the French political culture was inclined to the formation of Unitary state with all power concentrated at the center. Ahidjo goal from the beginning was to establish a central system of government to actualise his dreams Ahidjo introduce political and economical reforms that were covertly geared toward paving the way for successful alteration of the form of state. Just about three weeks into the union, he issued Decree Number 61-Df-15 on October 20, 1961, dividing the federation into six administrative regions with the West Cameroon constituting a region. Each region was administrated by a federal inspector who was directly answerable to the federal president. The appointment of these inspectors of administration was a disguised attempt by the Federal Government to undermine the powers of the state prime ministers. Jean Claude Ngo, the federal inspector of the state of West Cameroon effectively executed this task as he was determined to usurp the powers of subsequent West Cameroon Prime Ministers<sup>75</sup>

The International Labor Organization was created in 1919 after the First World War at the same time with the League of Nations. This international organization come out with the rules and regulations, which governed the working conditions of all Citizens in the world wide, the failure of any nation to adopt these human conditions of labor is an obstacle for the development. This international organization is built on the constitutional principle which is universal and testing peace can be established only if it is based upon social Justice<sup>76</sup>.

### **1. Situation of International rules of labor in Cameroon**

The rules and regulations that are generated from the international organization of labor concern the hallmarks of the industrial society, the eight-hours of work pair day, maternity protection child-labor laws, and a range of Policies which promote, work in safety place and peaceful industrial relations<sup>77</sup>.

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<sup>76</sup> S. WRITER, *The International Labour Organization (ILO)*, Brussels, Union of International Associations, 2024, p. 5.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* p. 20.

### 1.1 Rate of poverty in Cameroon

The poverty and inequalities are still one of the biggest growing challenges which economists and politicians are facing. It's universally acknowledged that success can only be guaranteed by a mix of national and multinational contributions. It's for this reason that at the Millennium summit held in September 2000 in New York USA, 191 countries with Cameroon presented and adopted the millennium declaration. The declaration which focusses on issues of peace security and development and covered Grass including environment, human right and the sound management of public matters was worked out into eight major goals and eighteen quantitative targets to be achieve be for 2015 and now popularly none as the millennium development Goals (UNDP,2002). Among the eight goals, three of them are practices in Cameroon:

- Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;
- Realization of universal primary education;
- Promotion of gender equality and empowerment<sup>78</sup>.

In fact, the country suffers a high Level of food insecurity. This result from a vulnerability analysis using a well fair approach to weakness through diversify and frequency of food consumption which indicate that 27.6 percent of households in Cameroon have low and poor consumption of food. This is translated to 32 million people. In addition, on 37.7% of households enjoy food Security while 35.7% of households have only limited food security. The analysis and evolution of extent poverty in Cameroon indicates that financial poverty remained during the stable period from 2001 (40.2% to 2007 (39.9%). However, the actual number of poor people increased due to an annual population growth rah of 27% of the total population estimated at nearly 15.5 million people in 2007, 6, 2 million was classified as poor<sup>79</sup>. In the year 2007, Elections Cameroon estimated the population of Cameroon at Nearly 17.94 million people of who 7.1 million were considered Poor<sup>80</sup>. It is further estimated that among the poor, 26% find themselves in chronic poverty, meaning that, there is a great need of assistance to the Population of Cameroon as much as possible. In addition to the financial aspect, the material side is in a worrying condition; in particular, there is a need of material assistance that will not leave aside the cultural aspect. If poverty and famine remain major challenges in Cameroon, what can be said about education?

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<sup>78</sup>W. A. NDANGLE, *Aspect of poverty and inequality in Cameroon*, New York, Peter Láng, 2018, p. 21.

<sup>79</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>80</sup>C. DELNINNO and al, *Cameroon Social Safety Net*, Washington, Disclosure Authorized, 2012, pp. 3- 10.

The country Cameroon can be proud of presenting to the world, a high percentage education level been counted among the most intellectual countries of the third world but we know this percentage is not of really reflecting the amount of none scholar's students. The increasing rate of secondary school, Primary and university doesn't resolve this problem of inadequate demand for education in our society Cameroon. Although Cameroon falls among the most educated countries of the third world there is still a higher demand of education due to a high population increase<sup>81</sup>.

Moreover, in the year 2018, Cameroon had a population of approximately 25.000.000 inhabitants. This is expected to and increase of 25 500 000 by 2024. This population is split equally by gender. The employed percentage in The Gear 2018 according to the various gender where as follows. The male unemployment: 38% in 2018, The Female unemployment: 49% the percentage of unemployed male is expected to remain Constant While the female unemployment is forecast to increase to 5% by 2024. There are some sectors which have improve in terms of gender equitable employment over the last 15 years but they are sub-sectors like wholesale and utilities, retail, all accommodation and food services these does sub-sectors of employment where the female gender have and increase rate<sup>82</sup>.

The economic situation of the country looks deplorable. In one hand, the state has experienced some economic progress over the last thirty years with room for development. But this economic gain is not legally shared across the classes range in the Cameroon society. This has been worsened during this last 30 years which sort from 1990 to 2020 the table below will help us for a better understanding<sup>83</sup>.

The city of Yaoundé is 200km land onward from the Atlantic coast is the capital of Cameroon. Though not quite as a big as the Douala sea port, it has seen its population grow rapidly in the last century from some 30000 in 1975 to around 1.5 million in the year 2000. Clearly such a growth has in the first place been the result of people coming to town from rural area in particular in search for work and income. However, with so many job seekers the city is relatively a small formal sector which will not in a long time be capable of absorbing more of them. Indeed, the formal city of the Yaoundé labor market appears to have been decrease mainly as a consequence

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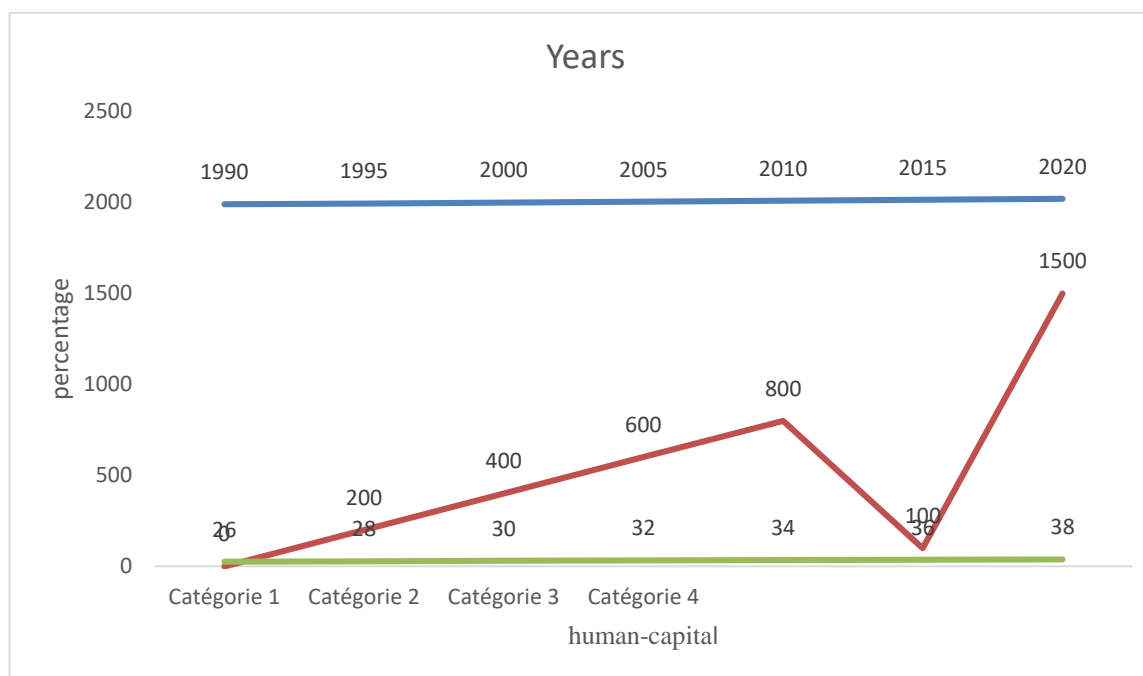
<sup>81</sup> P. BIYA, *Pour le libéralisme communautaire*, Paris, Farre, 2018, pp. 15-16.

<sup>82</sup>M. CAPAZARIO and al, *Labor Market and sector analysis: Baseline Study for Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and Tunisia*, Addis Ababa, GIZ, AUDA-NEPAD and AUC, 2020, p. 8.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*

of the economic and financial crisis. With a large proportion of mal sector income employment being provided by ministries and other public sector unite drastic governed budget cut have meant on precedent, salary cut as mentioned as well as major lay-off. And as a matter of fact, poverty grew worse than it already was<sup>84</sup>.

**Graph 1:** Diagram of inequality in the Cameroon society



**Source:** M. CAPAZARIO and al, *Labor Market and sector analysis: Baseline Study for Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and Tunisia*, Addis Ababa, GIZ, AUDA-NEPAD and AUC, 2020, p. 8.

The differences in the economy growth of the country are well illustrated on this diagram mention above. The diagrammed above illustrate the gape of inequality gain and shared across classes and couple with the period of such happenings which trace it from 2001 to 2014<sup>85</sup>.

<sup>84</sup>F. FLUITMAN and J. J. M. MOMO, *Skills and work in the informal sector evidence from Yaoundé*, Turin, International Training Centre of the International Labor Organization, 2001, pp. 16-17.

<sup>85</sup>The economic gain progressed done in Cameroon as from the year 2001 to the year 2014 which was supposed to boast the development of the country but unfortunately it doesn't due to the mas shared to the country economic income the diagram above is use to demonstrate that gape.

The human's capital, are health, education and research in addition to refuse disposal and much consumption of alcohol, another risk is the poor investment in hospital infrastructures in Cameroon. The budget allocation for the Ministry of public health is less than 5% (4.29) of the annual budget as discussed before. Thought it has increased by about 20% compared to last year it remains only about 1% of the Gross Domestic Product GDP. This affected the human capital which contributes to the working conditions of Cameroonians in other to enable an increase in the gross domestic product of the nation. The budget reserve for the health and education should be among the top 5 of the country this to keep in good health the population in other to improve in their working conditions, without leaving aside the aspect of the education which should also be finance to permit young Cameroonians to learn and acquired skills and knowledge for a better productivity in the laboring sector<sup>86</sup>.

The adjusting for quality changes in labor and capital could change the estimated equation. A disaggregating the outputs can contribute in explaining the quality of the input. Thus for instance, human capital accumulates as the quality of labor output improves continuously the input can be disaggregated as well as agree.

The different types of education training skills and characteristics such as gender, age occupation, region etc. these may produce different market wages similarly and would vary over different types of capital due to the laboring conditions<sup>87</sup>.

## **1.2. Reasons of unemployment in Cameroon**

In the year 2016 the violence clashes in Cameroon between the military and armed separatists have driven thousands of Cameroonians into internal displacement to the border into Nigeria. The displaced most of who are women and children, face a grave humanitarian situation in both countries having fled with very little their presence in impoverished host communities is straining food resources and already limited health education water agriculture and hygiene "WASH" facilities in these areas. The high level of internal displacement person IDP which move from Cameroon to Nigeria due to the English crises in the northern and southwest part of Cameroon make a high rate of unemployment due to the social instability in that area

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<sup>86</sup>N. NKOUTCHOU, *Report au Cameroon 2019 budge*, Yaoundé, Nkafu policy institution, 2018, p.11.

<sup>87</sup>A. AJAB AMIN, "An examination of the source of economic growth in Cameroon", Nairobi, AERC, 2002. p. 35.

In the year 2018 on the month of October, the estimation made by the OCHA were about 437,000 of internationally displaced people IDP in Cameroon 246,000 of them in the southwest region 105,000 in the northwest regions and 86,000 in the southwest region and 86,000 in the littoral and west regions. The Constance's mobility of the population is due to the instability on that area and for the search of employment in a stable environment leading to an increase of unemployment<sup>88</sup>.

The politics put in place for the perspective of poverty reduction strategies documents for the realization of Development Millennium Objectives. The objectives of these policies were to reduce the sensitive poverty for an economic growth strong and durable in a best efficiency. They were many politics put in place for conveyable reduction of poverty and the creation of employment by the Cameroon Government.

The cattle rearing, fishing and the animal industry sector, the strategy had as wisdom in casing of the employment growth strategy document "E.S.G.S.D" to increase the percentage of employment in 2009<sup>89</sup>.

In the south west and northwest regions, the recent escalation of fighting between none state actors, state armed group and defense and security forces also let to major destruction of villages infrastructure and instilled a climate of insecurity with negative impact on civilian population and the enjoyment of all the human right. As a result, about 350000 people are estimated to be displaced across the southwest and northwest villages in search for safe areas. Others are living in host communities scattered in other parts of safer areas of the country including urban areas. An additional 26,899 have been forced to flee unit right to Nigeria. These populations are in direct need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

The availability of employment in Cameroon is essentially made up of precariousness type of jobs we register about 90% of such employment of jobs. Unemployment is being made by joblessness that touches more than 76% of copied activities women are the most affected in the activities. The woman are the most affected peoples who are being touch then men about 84% of women and 68% of men's. The range of age which is more concerned by the unemployment range from the age of 17years old to 40 years old with some aspects of age that range between 25 to 30

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<sup>88</sup>Ibid pp. 5-6.

<sup>89</sup> J. A. ATANGANA et al, "La pisciculture au Cameroun : bilan et perspectives", *International Journal of Biological and Chemical Sciences*, 13(2), 2019, pp. 1146.

years old. The problems that justified the unemployment of youth in Cameroon are the following elements among which professional skills started being quoted:

- The absence of the weak public expansion of employment upon the massive recruitment initiated for three years;
- The difficult of authors noising<sup>90</sup>.

At the national levels the occupied activities represent 92% although the observations according to the regions place of residence, level of life and gender. The regions having a high level of occupation are mostly the extended one that is North-Est and North-west with a level reading to about 97%. The rural zone is having more employed percentage zone than the urban zone as Yaoundé and Douala where we observe a weak proportion at active people having employment<sup>91</sup>.

The employment rate in Cameroon decreased to 3.70 percent in 2023 from 3.80 percent in 2022; unemployment rate in Cameroon averaged is 5.49 percent from 1999 until 2023 reaching average low of 3.10 percent in 2007. Thus, to know the unemployment rate in Cameroon one means most users the number of people collectively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force. The unemployment rate in Cameroon is expected to reach 4.000% the end of 2024 according to trading economics global macro models and analytics expectations<sup>92</sup>.

### **1.3. Some working conditions in Cameroon**

In Cameroon, the gender dimension of labor law in the protection of workers right was applied on the women who experienced much discrimination in the labor market. Thus has been proven without doubt that some employers dismiss newly pregnant employees or refuse to take them back after her absence on maternity leave, discrimination with women who are beyond childbearing age or merely presumed that “women with children tend to leave their job” as much as an employer sees these pregnant women less performing in the job site<sup>93</sup>.

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<sup>90</sup> D. ESSECK, *L'Emploi des jeunes au Cameroun (cadre d'orientation)*, Yaoundé, Archive du Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle, 2025, pp. 3-4.

<sup>91</sup> J. NGAHAN et J. N. MUKAMA, *Le Cameroun ace au défi de la pauvreté et l'emploi des jeunes : analyse critique et propositions*, Yaoundé, jeunesse horizon, 2004, p. 6.

<sup>92</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=Unemployment+in+Cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new>, 10 September 2024 at 10 am.

<sup>93</sup> E. NGOE, *The protection of Workers' Rights in Cameroon; an Appraisal*, Buea, HRLC, p.32.

The population age structure show by sex show that men account for 49.3% and women 50.7% of the total population. This contribution by age group shows that 40, 4% of the population is comprised of children below 14(17.8% of 0-5years olds and 22.6% of 6-14 years old). The average age in population need by the International Labor Organization ILO is (15-64 years is 56.5% and those of 65 years or more is 3.1. this proportion of workers age is higher in urban areas (60.6%) than in rural areas (51.2%) in Douala (65.9%) and in Yaoundé (64.5%) than in other survey regions. It is 56.9% among women and 56.18% among men, the working age population demand is up to 14% or more than 62.0% of the total population, its 62.5% of women and 61.5% men<sup>94</sup>.

The intention to trace the brief history of the workers in the west part of Cameroon from the years till our [resent day putting into the limelight where appropriate, the highlights of this development in order to illustrate the generation end. This is for a better understanding of historical reasons; the illustration has been draw from west Cameroon reference will however occasionally be made to the whole federation. This is to show how they are possible for national reconstruction. One of the conditional questions for which an answer is sought is “those the Cameroonian workers are naturally lazy?” This following part is an attempt to explains to the public the various social difficulties which the workers of the west when through due to the insufficient of tools for the improvement of their working conditions and their efficiency in labor supply<sup>95</sup>.

They stood contracts service and teams of employment by 1992 the labor code in section 23(1) defends a contract of employments as an agreement by which a worker undertakes to put his service under against remuneration in the section:

- A contract of specified duration is a contract whose termination is fixed in advanced by both Parties. It may not be concluded beyond a duration of more than (2) two years’ renewable once;
- A contract of unspecified duration which determination is not fixed in advance and may be ended at any time by the will of the worker or the employer.

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<sup>94</sup>National Institute of Statistics, *Third survey on employments and informal in Cameroon (EES13)*, Yaoundé, INS, 2022, p. 35.

<sup>95</sup>J. A. KISOB, *The Cameroon workers*, London, Warrington, 1960, p.1.

As seen listed above section 25 of the CLC provided critical terms of employment and in case of continuation of a specified contract after automatically than into a contract of unspecified duration with the employer<sup>96</sup>.

The working conditions in Cameroon are not quite favorable although Cameroon has a good labor force and riche mineral soil and raw material. The absence of equipment of the manufacturing of labor which permits to the expansion of the factors of production to be fulfilled lakes justified the unfavorable working condition in Cameroon. Out of those perspectives, the Government inefficiency policy towards the issue of employment and working conditions<sup>97</sup>.

## **2. Infectiveness of some local development strategies**

Since 1968, the social objectives of the Government were laid down in successive five-year national development plans. The period also saw good economic progress and remarkable political stability. In 1988 the Government decided to embark on an improvement and more comprehensive planning system designed to meet emerging serious challenges. The national development strategy is part of this new planning system. The process of completing the NDS started by the collections of news from the general public was accomplished through the Economic Review Commission (E.R.C) by his majesty. The report of the ERC in 1995 solicited a national consensus and came up with recommendation which called for the formulation of strategies for satisfying the aspirations of the nations<sup>98</sup>.

The reasons for the importation strategic planning issue to the statistics, all countries need good statistics to manage the business of the Government as well as providing the society generally with information's about what is happening. Officials' statistics that is information in numerical form produced and important to support policy making to allocate uncommon resources and the make Government more transparent and accountable<sup>99</sup>.

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<sup>96</sup>J. F. NGWAFOR, *Assessing Employees Wryness of Labor Law in Cameroon: The case offing ENEO Cameroon*, S. A Limbe, Ringintone, 2001, p. 25.

<sup>97</sup>The policy of the government the amelioration of working conditions about the employment should be case to be handle with serious concern. This to promote the development of the society.

<sup>98</sup>M. K. MSWAT, *The national development strategy (NDS)*, Yaoundé, L'Harmattan, 2022, p. 3.

<sup>99</sup> B. BERTILLE, *A Guide to designing a national strategy for the development of the development at statistic*, Paris, Lucien Fèbvre, 2004, p. 6.

## 2.1 National strategy for development in Cameroon

In many developing countries, statistical systems are fragile and under increasing pressure. New demands for data-driven by processes such as the growing emphasis on results-based management- are placing already weak systems under considerable strain. At the same time, the management of statistical agencies, as part of central government administration, is facing pressure to reduce expenditure cut costs, and improve efficiency. As a result, many statistical systems are struggling with limited public confidence in the viability and integrity of their data, as well as limited capacity to make capacity to make improvements in the sort in the short term. Financial and human resources are scare, and difficult decision must be made about which statistics to prioritize and produce, what methods should be used and how the data should be spread and used<sup>100</sup>.

The strategy main objective is to create a supportive environment for social enterprises in Crowing thereby decreasing regional disproportions, increasing employment and ensuring fairer distribution of social wealth Fostering social entrepreneurship may also help accomplish other national strategies goals such as, achieving Social Cohesion combating poverty increasing employment creating new products and services increasing competitiveness and protecting the environment (Government of the Republic of Croatia 2015)<sup>101</sup>.

*The national strategy for the development of social entrepreneurship aims to establish an enabling and coherent policy Framework for social-enterprise development in Croatia. This chapter describe to strategy's objectives, rationale and activities. It presents the challenges faced its implementation and the impact achieve so far. It can conclude with the lessons learnt and the conditions for transferring this practice to another Context<sup>102</sup>.*

The national development strategy for Statistics are the administrative Companies which have the main objective to elaborate census in nations and to determine many analytical perspectives such as to calculate the number of unemployed youths. To come out with the exalted or the estimated number Of the Country population in other to facilitated Government in the

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<sup>100</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>101</sup> Enterprise development, *The national Strategy for the development of social entrepreneurship*, Bamenda, OECD, 2017, p. 4.

<sup>102</sup>*Ibid*, p. 1.

preparation of the various societies' wealth; good and Services<sup>103</sup>. The globally accepted the principles of sustainable development are defined through key international documents, including the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration and its Implementation plan, as well as the principles outlined in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, from which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived. In the document entitled *Vision of Sustainable Development of Montenegro* these principles are summarized as follows:

- Integration of environmental concerns into development policies;
- International degradation into internal cost of polluters/users;
- Participation of all the stakeholders in the decision-making Consultations, dialogue and partnership;
- Access to information and justice<sup>104</sup>.

## **2.2. Government policy toward employers**

Job creation is a cornerstone; an important component, for long-lasting development growth. Employment creation is a priority for donors and Governments, as outlined in the 2011 world development report. Moving forward, employment creation requires numerous needs and interventions ranging from direct short- or long-term strategies by states or non-states actors to policies that promote self-employment. These interventions may include the promotion and creation of Small and medium-sized enterprises, to a macro-level Policy measures that help to stimulate employment growth. In effect growth is not a means to an end it is designed to help people promote development and hence reduce poverty. A table will be draw below to show the state public debts taken from the year 2013 to the year 2024.

The above table present an increase of the country debts from the year 2013 going up word showing a fall in the Gross National Product and Gross National Product of the country. The rate of these decrease keep raising as years goes on.

There's around 40% of Cameroon's population living in a poverty stage, a figure that the Government aims to address using various economic policies inside the notion of poverty-

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<sup>103</sup>There's a lot of societal problems that are been result thanks to the works done by the national strategy for the development due to their out bringing of statistical number about the number of the estimated population Living in a Country or a particular area. There's a lot of societal problems that are been result thanks to the works done by the national strategy for the development due to their out bringing of statistical number about the number of the estimated population Living in a Country or a particular area.

<sup>104</sup> Government of the republic of Montenegro, *The national strategy of Sustainable development of Montenegro*, Yaoundé, National Institute of statistics, 2007, p.1.

reduction strategy. Current measures reduce taxes on essential products. And aim to increase job opportunities in the formal sector “Particularly in the public sector). However, a nationwide employment study found that the poverty rate is closely linked to the dominance of informal sector which employs more than 80% of the labour force. The Wage in the informal sector are very low approximately 50% formal sector wage and not secure meaning that household face permanent instability.

**Table 1:** Cameroon Public Debts from 2013 to 2024.

Year	Percentage	Gross Domestic Product
2013	13.4	Gross Domestic Product
2014	20.7	Gross Domestic Product
2015	31.6	Gross Domestic Product
2016	32.1	Gross Domestic Product
2017	36.5	Gross Domestic Product
2018	38.3	Gross Domestic Product
2019	41.6	Gross Domestic Product
2020	44.9	Gross Domestic Product
2021	47.2	Gross Domestic Product
2022	45.6	Gross Domestic Product
2023	43.3	Gross Domestic product
2024	42.7	Gross Domestic Product

**Source:** National Institute of Statistics, *Third survey on employments and informal in Cameroon (EES13)*, Yaoundé, INS, 2022, p. 35.

Among heads of households the poverty rate is 98% for those in the formal private sector and 59.6% in the informal agricultural sector. In order to address this issue, the Government is prioritizing efforts to migrate employment opportunities from the informal sector to the formal.<sup>105</sup>

Labour markets indicators habitually the labour markets adjust in these countries through an increase in informal employment and change in labour supply patterns. Unemployment is unlikely to be a very good indicator because of the large informal sector and its role as a buffer and the

<sup>105</sup> S. M. NANA et C. F. NZENYANG, *PEP Impact brief, Cameroon impact of labour and tax policies on the informal sector in Cameroon “Context”* Yaoundé, university II p.7.

absence of a social protection system covering. A substantial share of workers however, unemployment did increase in the countries. There will be a table of statistics below to well illustrate and explained the above says<sup>106</sup>.

The social protection plays in particularly an important role in realising the human right to social Security for workers, in insuring income security and access to essential services including health and care services, in a way that promotes their rights and self-respect. The dependable sources of income insecurity play in particular an important role for workers. As people grow older, they gain less income from employment for a number of reasons. A social security system enhances people's welfare by protecting them against social risk which enables them to pursue a decent life. Social protection provides the essential needs for human survival and also improves the lives of individuals in societies by developing the human capital facilitating Structural Change and the promotion of social justice and economic dynamism<sup>107</sup>.

*The united nation declaration on human rights state thus every one as a member of society has the right to social security on its part article 25 further Stipulates that, the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of Livelihood in circumstances Beyond his Central<sup>108</sup>.*

The Government of Cameroon since it visions of the “Communal Liberalism” has highly improve on the aspect of unemployment and employments in Cameroon this by Launching a Large vague of recruitment and financial of youth project through the given of loan of money this is done by the intermedia of Municipal Communities to Young Cameroonians who are entrepreneurs.

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<sup>106</sup> C. SAGET et F. VAO, *The impact of the financial and economic crisis in 2008-2010*, Berlin, 2014, p. 20.

<sup>107</sup> N. N. SONIA, F. B. NEMBU, *Security protection, To Cameroon neroni what What is the de*, University of The provision of Workers in Legal vacuum, Yaoundé, L'Harmattan, 2021, p. 2.

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*

**Table 2 : Labour Indicators**

Country	Employment	Unemployment
Egypt	An estimated 237,000 jobs loss were recorded between the end of 2008	The unemployment rate for women increased from 18.3 to 23.2% during the peak of the crisis, while the rate for men decreased from 5.8% to 5.2% over the same period of time.
Nigeria		The unemployment rate was 19.7% in march 2009 compared to 14.9% in the same period I 2008
Tanzania	Losses of for male unemployment were reported in Tanzania especially in the mining sector with multinational scaling down their operations and in tourism sector(tour guiding, hotels and restaurant)	
Cameroon	In Cameroon, timber enterprise fired 20% of employees	
Cameroon, Burkina and Mali	Decreases of employments in the cotton and textile sector	
Mozambique	Reduction of work force: textile 30,000 cash 12,000: transport 25,000 <sup>109</sup>	

Source: National Institute of statistic

In Cameroon today, young graduates have more general certificate than professional ones which make it difficult for employers to hire them an open Vacancy Positions even the few job vacancies that are announce on major media outlets few Cameroonians. Youths to actually apply which can be attributed to the number of required experienced (most often 5 years plus) the qualification a competitiveness of the entire process. This confirms why there is the Surging youth unemployment trend today reaching a rate of 33.8 in 2010 (Ministry of employment and vocation training. According to the statistic from the Ministry of youth matters about 118% of youth aged 15-29 years are unemployed. And this situation is worse in the urban areas<sup>110</sup>.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup>Cameroon, Forum of youth, *Voice of 10 youth in sector of education form for mouth employment*, Yaoundé, L'Harmattan, 2014, p.21.

### 2.3 Youth ratio of employability in Cameroon

In this country Cameroon the issue of entrepreneurship is very common mostly on green pasture which is concern with agriculture fertility of the Cameroons soil pushes young to engage on cash crops and vegetable marks to reduce the ratio of unemployment and reduce it in a great portion get entering the tendency of unemployment in Cameroon<sup>111</sup>.

**Table 3:** The age pyramid and unemployment rate in Cameroon

Year	Rate of unemployment
15-24 year	19,2%
25-49 year	6,7%
50 year more	4,7%

**Source:** Achieves National Institute of Statistic

Youth empowerment remains a major issue in Cameroon and in the world at Lager. This study sought to establish the links between youth empowerment and national development, examine the activities of the Government in the process of empowering youth well as asses the challenges faced in empowering youth in Buea municipalities South West region of Cameroon. A cross-sectional descriptive design was used. A random a sampling procedure was used to select youth the sample size comprised 60 respondents. A 5 points catalogue was use to classifies the sample as follows: strongly agree neutral, disagree and strongly. The data were presented as means of each group in graphs. The results revealed that there were strategies used by the Government to empower youths in the study of Cameroon national Youth policy (2006) special youth triennial plan<sup>112</sup>.

The recommendations for the education sector reform for youth employment in Cameroon reinvigorate the Cameroonian, educational system by creating more professional vocational Colleges that will equip youths with vital professional skills to Fit into the job market as well as enable them to create self-employment jobs. The Government making valuable efforts to create technical vocational colleges like the *agriculture Technical Vocation Colleges* are built in them ten Regions of Cameroon Yabassi, Douala. These vocations training school in agriculture but also in

<sup>111</sup>D. TAMBE, *The struggling of youth in Cameroon*, Bamenda, Livingstone, 2013, p.5.

<sup>112</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=Youth+unemployment+issues&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new>, 10 September 2024.

some other the domain such as ICT, Mining, tourism, etc. The partnership can help to finance such investment in relationship amongst youth Government and international organisation<sup>113</sup>.

**Table 4:** Cameroon Unemployment Rate Historical Data

<b>Year</b>	<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>Annual change</b>
2022	3.78%	-0.37%
2021	4.15%	0.15%
2020	3.99%	0.33%
2019	3.67%	0.03%
2018	3.63%	0.05%
2017	3.58%	0.06%
2016	3.51%	-0.02%
2015	3.53%	-0.16%
2014	3.53%	-0.16%
2013	3.69%	-0.15%
2012	3.84%	-0.16%
2011	4.00%	-0.11%
2010	4.11%	0.38%
2009	3.74%	0.36%
2008	3.37%	0.31%
2007	3.06%	-0.67%
2006	3.73%	-0.67%
2005	4.40%	-0.66%
2004	5.06%	-0.84%
2003	5.90%	-0.82%
2002	6.72%	-0.75%
2001	7.46%	-0.06%
2000	7.52%	-0.04%
1999	7.56%	-0.09%

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<sup>113</sup> Cameroon Forum, *Voice of 10 youths on education sector*, Yaoundé, L'Harmattan, 2014, p.28.

1998	7.65%	-0.18%
1997	7.83%	-0.23%
1996	8.06%	-0.75%
1995	8.81%	-0.40%
1994	9.20%	-0.39%
1993	9.60%	0.15%
1992	9.45%	0.10%
1991	9.35%	9.35%
1990	0.00%	0.00%
1989	0.00%	0.00%
1988	0.00%	0.00%
1987	0.00%	0.00%
1986	0.00%	0.00%
1985	0.00%	0.00%
1984	0.00%	0.00%
1983	0.00%	0.00%
1982	0.00%	0.00%
1981	0.00%	0.00%
1980	0.00%	0.00%
1979	0.00%	0.00%
1978	0.00%	0.00%
1977	0.00%	0.00%
1976	0.00%	0.00%
1975	0.00%	0.00%
1974	0.00%	0.00%
1973	0.00%	0.00%
1972	0.00%	0.00%
1971	0.00%	0.00%
1970	0.00%	0.00%
1969	0.00%	0.00%

1968	0.00%	0.00%
1967	0.00%	0.00%
1966	0.00%	0.00%
1965	0.00%	0.00%
1964	0.00%	0.00%
1963	0.00%	0.00%
1962	0.00%	0.00%
1961	0.00%	0.00%
1960	0.00%	0.00%

**Source :** <https://www.google.com/search?q=Youth+unemployment+issues&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new>, Consulted the 10 September 2024 from 1 am to 2 am.

The above table draw the rate of Unemployed youth from the years 1960-2022 thus following up the table we clearly understand a greater portion on Youth in the pass where employed but as the years where going ahead. The percentage of unemployed youth started increasing this was due to the various changes that where taking place in the Country. From the year 1990 going dawn ward 1960 the unemployed percentage was not that bad but from 1991 coming up word the percentage started increasing. This can be explained due to many factors as the population democracy economic crises and many other elements which led to that<sup>114</sup>.

## II- THE GENERAL PRESENTATION OF IDA

Through the signing of the various conventions between the World Bank in 1963 and in 1964 the treaties signed with the International Development Association and Cameroon, it appears that the two financial institutions had a converging vision which is to boost the development of this country. The difference between the two is the granting interest of loans. With the International Development Association, the repayment of interest is very low and is in a long-term run compared to the loans of the World Bank. Especially, the International Development Association was implemented in Cameroon with the objective to finance the structural transformation of it

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<sup>114</sup> The illustrate table is an image to show the venous change unemployment Situation in Cameroon. This make us to clearly understand that in the pass years, Cameroon was a big portion of atomisation by the youth due to the reason's that not all of them had a formal employed Jobs Some had in formal employed job and other were self-entrepreneurship.

economy. This structure mainly finances projects with strong socio-economic potential as indicated in the following table<sup>115</sup>.

The Cameroon constitution gives the liability to the nation through the Head of State to engage in international organizations for the promotion of the national integrity. This is seen in the Cameroon constitution of 1960, revised in 2008. In the part II of the chapter I of that constitution, the President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the nation and of its territorial integrity, of the permanency and continuity of the state and the respect of international treaties<sup>116</sup>. Among the various international agreement, we have the treaty signed between the International Development Association which is a sub organization of the World Bank and the government of Cameroon. The will be and Image below to explained more our what we mean.

**Image 3:** The structuration of the World Bank



**Source:** World Bank, Statutes of the International Development Association, Washington, International Development Association, 1999, p. 4.

<sup>115</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?the+establishment+of+the+International+Development+association+Cameroon&client=ms-opra-mini-androide&channel=new>, 22 Janvier2024 14h

<sup>116</sup>The constitution of the Republic of Cameroon, revised and updated, Yaounde, National Assembly, 2008, p. 4.

This first image present to the structure of the World Bank which presented the position of the International Development Association and the logo of signed of the institution. Why is Cameroon of that association?

**Table 2:** Treaties and International agreements between the International Development Association and Cameroon from 1970 to 1976

References	Domain	Date
16090	Credit Agreement for second Douala port project	24/9/1976
10682	Credit Agreement Highway project	27/3/1970
	Loan for Road projects	30/7/1975
1977	Borrowing contract and the ratification of the convention due to the change from (The Federal Republic of Cameroon to United Republic of Cameroon )	30/10/1975
16090	Loan Agreement(Education Project)	24/1/1973
15289	Convention on registration of objects launched into outer space Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York	12/8/1974

**Source:**

<https://www.google.com/search?=the+establishment+of+the+International+Development+association+Cameroon&client=ms-opra-mini-androide&channel=new>, Consulted the 22 January 2024 from 2pm to 3 pm.

### **1. Needs of economic, social and environmental welfare**

The International Development Association (IDA) is the past of the World Bank that help the world poorest countries. Established in 1960, the International Development Association IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing concessional loans (Called low interest credits) and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improving people's living

conditions. The International Development Association come from the World Bank original imparting with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). It was established to function as a self-sustaining business and provide loans and advice to middle - income and credit-worthy to less Develop countries. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IBRD and the International Development Association share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards.

The International Development Association is one of the largest sources of assistance for 75 poorest countries of which 39 are in Africa and the single largest source of Funds doors for basic social services in these Countries is the International Development Association<sup>117</sup>.

### **1.1 Need of economic growth**

The main purpose of the International Development Association in Cameroon is to promote economic and development among those of its members which are under developing countries. It does so by providing credits for high priority balance of payments of the borrowing countries than does of Conventional Banks. The institution Credits are free of interest, except for a service charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 7 per cent. They are repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 ten years before repayment begins. Only The International Development Association's financing loans however are, Concessionary credit provided solely for high priority projects which are first loans from the bank. The easier term on which the finance are provides, by International institution relies primarily on the Governments of its richer member Countries, for their resources. This is because the majority of its funds have been contributed by 18 countries, referred to as part I countries under the International Development Association (IDA) Articles of Agreement. In addition, the World Bank has also made transfers to the IDA from its net income<sup>118</sup>.

The reasons for the establishment of the international development association in Cameroon were due to the great desire to boost the level of development of Cameroon. This was due to the fact it was created in 1960 to help Less develop Countries to achieve and increase their development and Cameroon been among the 75 under develop Countries permitted it establishment in its state.<sup>119</sup>

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<sup>117</sup> International Development Association, *The world bat fund for the poorest World Bank group*, Washington, World Bank, 2019, p.3.

<sup>118</sup> International Development Association, *Headquarters and other offices*, New York, WDEVAS, 1969, p.1.

<sup>119</sup> This was because Cameroon was among the less developed Countries in the entire world.

The Loans consist of the financial aid integrity to countries which the risk of over owing is low some designators receive credit of the International Development Association at regular terms. The others receive it at merger terms white the third part of Partners receive their blend terms while another parts of partners receive them at hard terms the loans have a duration of reimbursement of 50 years. The small state receives finance of the International Development Association to the conditions of small economy for a gape of 50years.

The gender budget of the 30 June 2022 the International Development Association have totalised 37.7 billion of dollars, with 13, 2billions of dollars under the former of donors. Africa has received 73% of the engagements. Since 1960 they advance 496 billion of to the African states<sup>120</sup>.The institution undertake work in other to enriches the basically knowledge that will permit them to. Have Judicious politics and to reduce poverty. The International Development Association (IDA) advises governments to implement various measures to steer economic growth and prevent the economy from falling into poverty. The institution also coordinates donor aid to benefit poorer countries that lack the capacity to manage their debt servicing. The institution has also put in place formula to grant loans to countries highly indebted this to permitted to does countries boost their economy and development<sup>121</sup>.

The essential needed for the International Development Association to finance a country which led to the understanding of the financial mechanisms Started with their financial indictment at the international level. This is due to avoid and over impeachment of a country. Notwithstanding of that perspective the processed of financial also goes does the international association check the various angle in which a country is hardly affected and advise the country on how to place on an economic policy which star by helping paving the country from underdevelopment. These are the various Stages taken in consideration by the International Development Association to finance a country<sup>122</sup>:

- The country has to be and independent state ;
- The rate of poverty in that country must be high;
- The state requesting for finance has to present structural projects;

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<sup>120</sup> International Development Association, *Financing project*, washing tone, World Bank group, 2027, p.1.

<sup>121</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>122</sup>The stage of Financing has many aspects which they take into consideration be Lending money to a country. In other word the contain criteria.

- The country or nation must be a member of the World Bank ;
- The country should have a large natural resources surface<sup>123</sup>.

## 1.2. Need of social initiatives for development

The International Development Association is a multi-issue institution, supporting a series of development activities like primary education, basic health services, basic health services clean water and sanitation, agriculture business climate improvements, infrastructure and institutional reforms. These interventions pave the way toward equality, economic growth job creation higher incomes, and better Living Conditions.

The International Development Association focuses on providing development financing to cross-sector support that responds to Complex global challenges and helps countries improve their development outcome, making it a valued partner in the global community. The institution provides an essential and stable source of funding that the countries members of the international development association who are partners contribute and can rely on<sup>124</sup>.

The World Bank has many sub organisations which help to carry out the development programmes in Countries, at the instance of the International Banks for Reconstruction and Development, which supports middle-income countries. The next one which is called International Development Association which was created in 1960 with the aim to reduce poverty by providing concessional loans “Credit”. Approximately half of the Countries get all or most of their resources on grant terms which do not require fast repayment. These grants loans are intended to. Help the poorest countries to fight against Poverty, boost their economic growth and improve the living conditions for millions of people on the Planet<sup>125</sup>.

It should be noted that the grant in indeed is for low-income countries. At a lesser peril off debt interest and other weaknesses. The International Development Association supports a range of development activities to fight poverty, boost economic growth and improve living Conditions for millions of people in about 75 countries that where been counted as the less develop. Among does seventy-five 75 Countries, thirty-six 36 of them have graduated and became benefactors to

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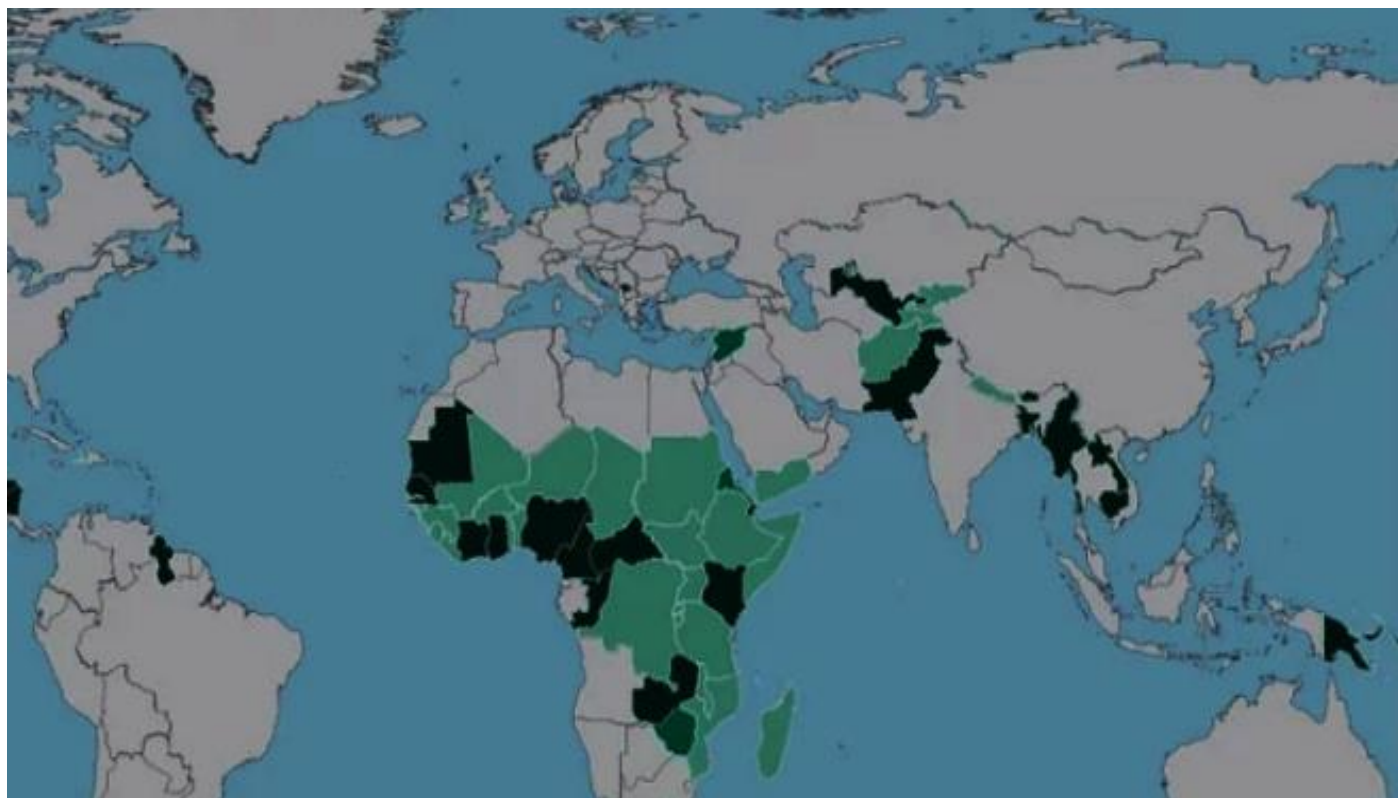
<sup>123</sup>International Development Association, *The criteria of financial assistance*, London, World Bank Group, 1962, p.23.

<sup>124</sup> Development Finance, *Everything you need to know about international development association*, Washington, world book, 2004, p.1.

<sup>125</sup>*Ibid.*

the remaining ones these prove the efficiency of the institution. Cameroon been among continue to be ones still benefit of helps coming from the institution. The main objective of the institution in Cameroon is to promote it development<sup>126</sup>.

**Map 1:** Geographical location of Countries members of The International Development Association



**Source:** Development Finance, *Everything you need to know about international development association*, Washington, world book, 2004, p. 2.

### 1.3. Need of the protection of the environment

Climatic change, conflicts and low economy are the area which the institution focuses on to bring amelioration to the less developed nations even in Cameroon. The neglect of the environment Lead to a big climatic change consequently this turn to bring back its effects on the factors of production in Cameroon drawing the economic down ward paving the way to poverty. The International Development Association concentrated on the finances of such area to avoid the neglected of the atmosphere in other to promote the economy of Cameroon through the protection

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<sup>126</sup>*Ibid.*

of environment by Finance project Concerning green activities and diplomacy<sup>127</sup>. A map will be presented below to show the various areas in the world where the International Development Association invest its activities.

The struggle against fragile situations, conflict and violence constitute a strategic priority for the International Development Association in their way to realise their double objective and putting an end to extreme poverty. This is put in place in countries with high level of poverty and low development density as Cameroon been one of them with the north west and south west conflict attracting the attention of the International Development Association to sponsor and assist those who are suffering from the destruction cause by conflict in their areas<sup>128</sup>.

The Limited availability of quality Jobs remains, one of the most pressing problems in developing Countries especially given that the demographic challenge facing low-income Countries. The 5 billion people who make up today's the working age Population 84% live in emerging Countries mostly working in informal (78% of all jobs), low productivity, low paying insecure jobs and only 25% of the world's waged jobs in low and lower-middle income countries

There are specially suggestions for the 3.7 million young people expected to reach working age every month globally from 2020-2030. The upcoming World Bank jobs flag Ship report will provide operational guidance to support the creation of better Jobs with economic transformation in developing countries<sup>129</sup>.

## **2. Need of a valuable partner**

The International Development Association doesn't need complicated requirement before coming to give assistance of credit to a less develop Country Since its creation in 1960 its main objective was grant assistance to the less develop countries in the world. The question to find out is to know the requirements needed by the International Development Association in a country among which we can elaborate some indicators as low level of development in a country these indices as follows:

- The human development index;
- The social development index;

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<sup>127</sup> International Development Association, *Comprendre la pauvreté*, New York, World Bank Group, 2021, p.7.

<sup>128</sup> World Bank, *The implantation of World Bank in Cameroon*, "The International Development Association helps on youth in Cameroon", Yaoundé, World Bank Group, 2016, p.12.

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*

- The economic development index.

### **2.1. A partner who promote human, social and economic development indexes**

It is based on these various indexes that the International Development Association lays on in other to bring assistance to Cameroon. Our human development indices is very low in such that there is a high level of unemployment which, leading to a masse youth migration elsewhere in search of job opportunities<sup>130</sup>. The rate of Poverty in Cameroon is around 40% and we have are notice great regional migration this is done by the poorest population and a low level the economic growth of the country reducing and putting the country in a stage or under development leading the International organization to be a donor to Cameroon in other to help them overcome such a stage<sup>131</sup>.

The membership between Cameroon and the International Development Association since 1964 legal required the financial institution to be of a great help to Cameroon. This due to the fact which stand to seal their link of cooperation the nation been a less develop state and the institution been one which main objective is to bring assistance to third world countries this give the legacy to the signing of their treaty validity thus given obligation to the International Development Association to help Cameroon throughout loans given<sup>132</sup>.

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<sup>130</sup> The International Development Association equipment are the factors of underdevelopment in such a way that this will aline on with theirs criteria of Creation.

<sup>131</sup> Banque Mondiale, *Cameroun Croissance et Reflet Economique*, Yaoundé, World Banque Group, 2022, p.10.

<sup>132</sup> The signing of treaty of Cameroon and the in 15 a regulation to prove that both the State, and the organisation are in partnership this given the right and the allegation to this institution to finance Cameroon in it Development been the main objective of this institution making it easy for financing.

**Table 3:** The Number of times the International Development Association intervened in Cameroon from 2014 to 2024

Year	Domain	Areas
2014	On the 26 September the financing of transport multi modal project	For the entire country
2015	Rectification of the treaty of domestic issues and regional security	North region
2016	On the 3 February the rectification of the treaty of securing financing projects and community program	For the entire country
2017	On the 15 October rectification of the treaty on the Support of a policy aimed at Operation and boosting fiscal consolidation and inclusive growth	Northwest and Southwest
2018	On the 2 February the signing of the treaty for project of reinforcement capacities of the mineral sector	Bertoua
2020	On the 1 July 2020 the signing of the project of rural electrification	For the entire country
2021	On the 19 January the signing of the loan agreement between Cameroon and The International Development Association on Lake Chad region recovery	In the North
2022	On the 23 December 2022 a treaty of agreement was signed was for a loan of EUR	For the entire country
2023	On the 20 November the signing of a specifically a treaty for the local Governance and Resilient Communities project	For the entire country
2024	On the 10 May the ratification of the treaty	For the entire country

**Source:** Banque Mondiale, *Cameroun croissance et reflet économique*, Yaoundé, Groupe de la Banque Mondiale, 2022, p.10.

## 2.2 A partner who has valuable outcomes

The presence and participation of the International Development Association in Cameroon is the availability most jobs afford, this one fall under the real essence of the creation of this institution. The fact that youth gain finances from the International Development Association to enable them under take their previous activities to boost the country development can be accepted as a good result on the Cameroonian land. Many jobs have been offered by them such as lunching of Campaigning in primary school with the sharing of school utensil too little and secondary school students<sup>133</sup>.

Apart from the job Creation done by the International Development Association, there was also the enhancement of the development by this institution. The social indicators of development at testified the hard works from the various projected which have been lead and finance by this international organisation all over the territory of Cameroon in the education domain The International Development Association sponsor children of the rural area by Given them academic tools in other to increase the Analphabetic Level of Cameroonian thus paving the way to the Social level the state which is the heart aspect of the state. The institution held most communities of the rural area by making donor and financing material assistance in hospital found in the rural areas, yet to permit to save life. In the social aspect the International Development Association help in the production of energy by taking part in electric projects like financing the Construction of dams for the energy supply in the country<sup>134</sup>.

The last out coming that we can bring from the International Development Association which is a signed good partnership that exist between Cameroon and the International Development Association since their coming together in 1964. The high loans granted to the Cameroon government by the International Development Association with long time given to them for the retuning the granted loans goes between 50years of warranty with an additional 10 years. It make them good Partners who share a common vision which that of enhancing the development and improving Cameroonians living conditions for many years Cameroon had benefit from this relation same with the institution<sup>135</sup>.

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<sup>133</sup> E. BRAYANE, "The participation of the World Bank Sub Branches in Cameroon" Yaounde, World Bank Group, 2018, p.17.

<sup>134</sup> B. JOHN, *Partnership conference of 1963*, New York, World Bank, 1990, p.2.

<sup>135</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=The+out+coming+of+the+international+development+association&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new>, 3 March 2024 at 2pm

### 2.3 A partner without any hindrance

Since the year 1990, Cameroon had appeared a new phenomenal which had taken over the entire society that of Feynman these new model of dishonesty of youth to achieve money in an easy way have impacted the young Cameroonians. These make many international organisation and institution to start losing their thrust one young Cameroonian in other words acts as a big hindrance to the institution in the sense that their fear to finance youth on some project which they will not forward and in return become a Feynman. Situations that really work to the disfavour of the International Development Association yet retain their financial hands toward the processes of development in Cameroon<sup>136</sup>.

The purpose of population productive or economic activity is to produce goods and services that are commercial or for a salary or treatment in Cash or in a kind of benefit for family gain. Achieving this goal requires sustainable employment which is considered one of the two pillars of the national strategy in force since 2020 that has the goal to Make Cameroon on an emerging country 2035. Unfortunately, the “English Speaking crisis” preceded by the terrorist actions of the group “*Boko Haram*” s in the Northern part of Cameroon are obstacle to the effectiveness of sustainable employments. In June 2018 a report on the impact of the crisis in the northwest and southwest is published by the inter-patronage group of Cameroon<sup>137</sup>.

This report estimated the equipment lessees at 2.14 billion, while the short fall in turnover was around 270 billion CFA francs. The document also states that “8,000 Jobs in the informal sector” are at risks in addition to the 6,434 already lost. And these figures only apply to the agribusiness of the administrative authorities under the Low and the illegal measure of the belligerents under the term “Ghost town” employments Sacrificed. The merit of this Contribution is the realty that it has combined legal and socio-political methods to identify avenues for return to full employment with bonus of the use of an inclusive social dialogue in other arrange the crises situation and pave away the hindrance of the uncertainty.

From the above mentions we can clearly see the motive of the partnership between International Development Association and the government of Cameroon since 1964 till

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<sup>136</sup> B. NDJIO, *Magie et enrichissement illicite*, Yaoundé, Karthala, 1990, p.1.

<sup>137</sup>A. SAFREDERIC, All, *Droit politique et secret en Afrique* “L’emploi à l’épreuve des trouble”, Yaoundé, Le grenier des sarrois, 2018, p.1.

nowadays. It should be noted that just some few years after this country had achieved its independence there was a desire of growth in all the areas of the daily life but many factors were hindering the process of development which were as follows. The poor working conditions of works, the high rate of poverty, high rate of unemployment, the lack of some local development strategies, the need of some valuable partners, and many others there were all the factors which contributed to the partnership between the government of Cameroon in 1964 to ratify a convention with the International Development Association. Thus this led to the second chapter of our work which will lay down the terms and mechanism of this international institution.

**CHAPTER II:**  
**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF (IDA) IN**  
**CAMEROON**

The International Development Association was created in 1958 in United States of America USA. The idea was brought out by a senator by name MIKE MONRONEY who brought the proposition that loans should be given at a lower rate to less developed nations, the issue was later on handled to the secretary general of the World Bank who had to study the document. In 1959, at the next annual meeting of the World Bank the document was presented to the general assembly of nations where by many nations had to accept, sign and ratified the proposal form and the next following year in 1960, the International Development Association was officially declared operational. The main objective of this international institution is to grant credit to less developed countries at a very low interest rate.

Cameroon joined the institution in 1964 by the signing of a treaty between the Cameroonian Government and the representative of the International Development Association. Since then the financial institution has been operating in the Cameroon territory through the financing of project at a very low percentage rate. These projects are seen in various areas such as education, the health, social welfare such as energy supply. This engagement would boost development in Cameroon, bringing the country out of underdevelopment and improve the living standards of citizens.

### **I-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING OF PROJECT**

The association sponsors many projects in all the sectors of daily activities whether in health, education, agriculture and the youth empowerment. This is to boost the development of third world countries who are suffering from inadequate funds to pave the way to their social living standards. This institution since its integration in 1964 in Cameroon has been doing much as it came to lead Cameroon out of the range of less developed countries and, all the ten regions of the state are witnessing the activities of this international institution with the various supports that they are doing in each department and location.

The creation of water supply in deserted areas like in the Northernpart of the country, giving scholarships to needy students and participating in the reconstruction of certain school in rural areas. The supply of energy by the International Development Association contributes to the building of dams for the production of electricity in the littoral region. Environmental protection

wasn't left apart. They were organising to protect the environment through the method of launching a campaign of environment protection to avoid pollution extension in the society<sup>1</sup>.

### **1-Agricultural projects**

The Cameroon Government has signed a treaty with the International Development Association for a developing project to fight against malnutrition crises in Cameroon. This project stands to support small farmers to sustain their daily activities in order to avoid the state to fall in a deep hunger situation. It's in that same movement that this idea register itself in the low economic growth due to the harm done by the Covid19 epidemic which came and caused huge damages on the Cameroon economic growth in the aim of avoiding a decrease in the level of food production which can be of a pessimist impact on the development of the country. The Food Agricultural Organisation FAO through with the International Development Association sponsors such project<sup>2</sup>.

The minister of agriculture and of rural development M. Gabriel MBAIROBE and the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation M. Athman MRAVILI signed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2022 an accord of technical assistance in term of accompany the project to fight against nutritional crises in Cameroon. The ceremony was done in the presence of the director of the Food Agriculture Organisation FAO institution M. QU DONGYU, and the minister of breeding, fishing and animal industries, Dr TAIGA, and the vice director of the World Bank in Cameroon M. Guillemette JAFFRIN. There are some important points to take into consideration when it stands to improve the agricultural activities in Cameroon and the World Bank through the International Development Association has succeeded in bringing out some points, which will save as guide lines to the process of improvement.

A project of amelioration and competition in Cameroon encouraging the youths to become young farmers are launches, this project aimed at improving the revenue of farmers and increasing their productivities and their output. About 40 thousand producers and entrepreneurs benefited from this project. In Cameroon, we noticed the return of youths to the soil activities. This was due to the launching in 2013 of a project link to the amelioration of the competitive agriculture

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<sup>1</sup>Association Internationale de Développement, *Qu'est-ce que nous faisons*, Yaoundé, Banque Mondiale, 2017, p.4.

<sup>2</sup>O.N.U, La FAO s'engage aux côtés de l'Association Internationale de Développement pour améliorer la productivité des petits agriculteurs, Yaoundé, Banque Mondiale, 2019, p.1.

programme known as the *Projetd'Amélioration de la Compétitivité Agricole*(PACA) which is been financed by the International Development Associationi.

The International Development Association invested 60million dollars for a project of a duration of seven years to boost the agricultural productivity of the country by developing rural infrastructure and, investing on technology cause such as the cultivation of rice, maize. There was also the raising of chicken, pigs and many other domestic animals.The *Projetd'Amélioration de la Compétitivité Agricole* had changed the mentalities of agriculture which is mostly seen today as classless activity. Felix NKAPEMIN was one of the candidates financed by the International Development Association a young Cameroonians.<sup>3</sup>The will be and image presented bellow to show the campaigned of the *Projetd'Amélioration de la Compétitivité Agricole*launched in the North region of Cameroon.

**Image 1:** The granting of agriculture utensil, at Ngamboula extreme region 2009



**Source:** The Food Agricultural Organisation, F.A.O.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=Agriculture+project+in+cameroon&client=ms-opera-androide&channel=new>, 24 August 2024 at 10am

The above image presents the administrative body that have move to the north region of Cameroon due to the promotion of the *Projetd'Amélioration de la Compétitivité Agricole*. This was done by the Food Agricultural Organization in Cameroon, which was granting freely fertiliser to farmers.

## 2. Educational projects

The education aspect is one of the most important angles in term of development this is the reason why the World Bank through the International Development Association brings finances to the rural areas of the country in other to promote social development is Cameroon. Thus this notwithstanding of that perspective about 4000 four thousand children have gained accessibility to scholar manuals, the high price of textbook has highly drop between 2013 to 2020 we register about 50% fifty percentages. The numbers of manual in public school has multiply since that very year<sup>4</sup>. The will be and image below which present to a picture of student taken in the Littoral region of Cameroon.

**Image 2:** Students studying in class, in Ngogbassi littoral region 2014



**Source:** Picture Jules, Ndogbassi

<sup>4</sup>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=world+bank+result+in+cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-androide&channel=new>, 10 December 2024 at 2pm.

This image was short in the littoral region of Cameroon more precisely at Ndogbassi where by the representative of the World Bank went together with the representative of the International Development Association to grand school manual to students, her name is Mm. Oillia Renata HEBGA. The poorest children are always represented among the students in the class of form one who had acquired sufficient competence which can enable them to solve some mathematic equations and read English, the *Programme d'analyse des Systèmes Éducatifs de la reformed* that was put in place to improve education of young Cameroonian in 2014 by the International Development Association. The desire to reduce the equality gape between the poor and the rich children and prime to the boosting of development in Cameroon, was well taken into consideration by the both the institution and the Government<sup>5</sup>.

In the coming days, the public power should focus on the importance of ameliorating data collection for a better follow up of education prostration service, by evaluating more systematically the achievement of students. Thus, by enabling budget increase and prioritising the rural areas of the country to watch on the transparency of the gift of credit by the International Development Association in some remote areas and also by revising politics of prices on scholar manual, this for a long term warrant and the affordable price of this manual tools. This was said by SHOBHANA SOSAL, the responsible in charge of the academic affair of the World Bank<sup>6</sup>.

### **3. Infrastructural aspect**

Washington had approved through the International Development Association the construction of a project with an amount of 330 dollars with the purpose of ameliorating the living conditions in the far north of Cameroon with an objective of constructing the access to basic infrastructure. More than 920000 people of internally displaced people who have the benefit of Government aid, on the road pattern going through Mora-Kousseri about 250km on the national road number 1, this will easy the access to schools building, health centre, markets<sup>7</sup>. The far north region is the most populate area in Cameroon and one of the poorest. The Boko Haram insecurity crisis and the climatic changes contributed greatly to the deterioration of the environment and

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<sup>5</sup>Association Internationale de Développement, Dispositif de suivi des Résultats Educatifs en Afrique Francophone, Yaoundé, AID, 2002, p.1.

<sup>6</sup>Association Internationale de Développement, Cameroun. Améliorer la qualité de l'éducation primaire pour assurer une croissance durable, Yaoundé, AID, 2014, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid*, p. 2.

complicating the living condition of the community. Cheick KANTE, the director of the World Bank operations in Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, the Central Africa republic and Equatorial Guinea<sup>8</sup>.

The building of infrastructures in Cameroon goes along side with the objective of the International Development Association since its establishment in Cameroon in 1964, both the state and the institution decided to work hand in hand with one another for the promotion of the country's prosperity, the World Bank through these institution has help in all the regions of Cameroon by constructing hospitals like the health centre in the littoral at Ndogbassi a primary school has been built there. In the far north which is a region with a large population density, many hospitals are built there to save Cameroonians of that specific zone who most at time are victims of various types of disease because of their climatic conditions<sup>9</sup>.

The International Development Association is the part of the World Bank who brings help to more than 75 less develop countries in the world helping them to come out of the state of extreme poverty, by building a prosperous principal base on the respect and the share of long term development. Its mission is to reduce poverty by finances that will stimulate economic growth conserving governance, reducing inequalities and ameliorating the living conditions of populations. In its quality of a donor country like Sweden plays a vital role in the definition of priorities of the association<sup>10</sup>. An image will be past below which will illustrate the infrastructure projects where the International Development Association had contributed in the central region.

#### **4. Health projects**

The health situation in Cameroon has been an important point of focus for the World Bank and the International Development Association in 2013 whereby a large numerical group specialise of health when in the sixth number of Cameroon economic balance published by the office of Cameroon World Bank group, which had evaluated the macroeconomic situation of the country and decide to focus on the health sector<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup>*Ibid*, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> The main intention of the International Development Association is to help less develop countries to come out of their low living stander since its establishment in 1960 at the U.S.A under the influence of the senator Mike MONRONEY, saw the rate of interest at which the World Bank was lending money to the less develop countries he decide to think of the establishment of another financial institution which lend money to the less develop countries.

<sup>10</sup> Association Internationale de Développement, *Réponse aux besoins financiers des pays en développement*, Genève, DFAE, 2021, p.7.

<sup>11</sup>Banque Mondiale, Amélioration de la prise en charge médicale des populations rurales de Kagnol, (Distribution sanitaire), Yaoundé, Association Internationale de Développement, 2013, p.3.

In the town of Yaoundé in 2019 during the period of the Covid19 in central hospital of Yaoundé, a huge amount of money was been given to assist citizens from falling into the pandemic which was out world while, the contribution of the International Development Association was of a very big important in the sense that Cameroon Government couple with World Organization of Health could not by their them self-support the budget leading to a demanded in a helping hand since Cameroon is a member of these financial organisation.

We registered about 45 million of dollar given by the World Bank through the International Development Association in the year 2020 for the increase in the purchase of medical equipment in all the hospital of the territory of Cameroon and the construction of infrastructures. That era was characterised of a high demand of care taken making the expenditure of the Government expensive, Cameroon not been and emerging nation this can be well explained and understood<sup>12</sup>. The International Development Association engaged in helping the countries in the process of development to have a certain good sanitary conditions covert by putting in place of strong sanitary resilience and insuring quality affordable health care for each one, this in particular to the most vulnerable population. The last project of the World Bank and the World Organization of Health reveal stagnation in favour of the accessed to a quality medical care which should be affordable to everyone<sup>13</sup>.

Investment support project on the health sector in Cameroon put and emphases on the establishment of contracts based on performance between and agency of which represented the interest of the state department of health and sanitary structure whether there should be public or confessional non-Governmental or private, they should prioritise the operational capacity by reinforcing in view of the evaluation of the Ministry of health. Through the putting in place of this project the following result are required, a growth in the financial autonomy of health centre, a motivation on the prostration of the public sector. An amelioration in the manner of distributing and usage of resource both of the private and public health sector, an accessed of the population to health service of quantity and quality and the development of the national financial politic based on good result<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.* p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=health+and+the+international+development+association+association+in+cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new,1> November 2024 at 6pm

<sup>14</sup> Banque Mondiale, *Projet d'appui à l'investissement dans le secteur de la santé au Cameroun*, Yaoundé, Groupe de la Banque Mondiale, 2011, p. 1.

These innovation is trying to up leave three 3 major obstacle link to the service found at the level of sub divisional hospital the scarcity of found designated for the functioning of the expenditure need in daily activities. A lack of interest in achieving results, the absence of effective accountabilities management capacity at the district level<sup>15</sup>. The will an image present under which will well explained the conception of medical equipment furnish by the support of the International Development Association some district hospital in the centre region.

### **5. Youth start-up projects**

In book of the Cameroon economy the World Bank pursuit it programme about periodic report concerning the Cameroon economy, this publication analyse the evolution of the various agreements of the economy in Cameroon. Each regular number publishes makes and essential marks a point of the economy situation of the country and treat a particular subject. The economy books come to share knowledge and to share awareness and create a link with those interesting in improving in managing the economy of Cameroon and by liberating the large potential of the country. It proposes another source of economy information and a plate form to encourage learning, interaction and change<sup>16</sup>.

The start-ups in the world are famous for being more creative, competitive and original with diverse ways of raising capital. Despite the existence of well-known sources of funding such as crowd funding, personal loans, and investor funds, no start up in the Cameroonian ecosystem can claim and attempt to raise more than one billion FCFA successfully. No Cameroonian start up rang among the major start up in Africa, especially in countries like Senegal, Nigeria and Tunisia. In Cameroon most start-ups fall before their second anniversary due to lack of talent<sup>17</sup>, ideal products, insecurity and the lack of a legislative framework to steer the existing start-ups and act as a pathway for new ones. This report represents therefore the relevance of a start-up act for sustainable and inclusive start up development in Cameroon. Using secondary sources of information from a document approach and expert experience and feedback, result from the study show that start up acts are catalyse in various group according to each one capacity of building it activity or capital the World Bank through it International Development Association brings help

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<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, p.2.

<sup>16</sup> B. NYAMA, *cahier économique du Cameroun*, Yaoundé, L'Harmattan, 2012, pp. 3-4.

<sup>17</sup> D.LENORA, *La nécessité d'une loi sur les startups au Cameroun*, Yaoundé, SBEC, 2022, p. 8.

to the youth by granting of capital for the business empowerment. In the central town through the various municipalities these assistances are been brought to the youth who later on start their investment<sup>18</sup>.

In a communicate published on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 2022 the World Bank group reveal it engagement through a new partnership with Cameroon covering a period of 2025 to 2029. The strategic partnership was pointing on 2035 vision of the head of state of Cameroon who aspired to become an emerging democratic and unite country. To this effect, the financial institution think of lending 2 billion of dollars which will make an amount in the Cameroon currency of a sum of 1210 billion in FCFA during the period covert by contract to faster the development of the country<sup>19</sup>. Cooperation Cameroon World Bank in the ecosystem the start-up can't really go on without the Government implication and the created specifically to favouring the development of the start-up in Cameroon by putting in place a law on the start-up by putting in place this law it will favour the establishment a policy put in place by the Government to encourage the expansion of start-ups in the nation.

It combines the rules and compensation coupled with the initiative of assistance conceived to encourage the creativity spirit of enterprise and the growth of and ecosystem of start-up. The incubation, the accelerators, and Universities are the main centre which constituted the formation toward the start-up<sup>20</sup>. This last year many Africa countries has publish with successes laws about start-up to guide the creation and in functioning of enterprise in their economy. We can name countries like Tunisia in 2018 Senegal 2019 of Nigeria 2022 and Congo 2022, and many other countries who have equally publish laws on the start-up and who are working on it, Cameroon not left apart in this enhancement the International Development Association also goes along side with the Cameroon Government to sponsor youth in order for the to boost the economy system of the country<sup>21</sup>.

The unemployment in Cameroon is a touching problem to young Cameroonian who after ending their studies, they are left without a direction due to the small door of the country, the bilateral cooperation between the state and this international institution is of a god gift opportunity

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<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.* p. 2.

<sup>19</sup> International Development Association, *Partnership with Cameroon*, Yaoundé, World Bank Group, 2017, p.10.

<sup>20</sup> D. LENORA, *La nécessité d'une loi sur les startups au Cameroun*, Yaoundé, SBEC, 2022., p. 10.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 11.

to the young Cameroonian. This is because it leads to a self-employment work which increases the growth of the state macro economy by the paying of taxes by this small enterprise to the Government and reducing the weight of the administration and paving the way to development and encourages responsibility to the coming generation for a prosperous leadership of the coming generation<sup>22</sup>. The image below will show an example of a start-up business engaged by some youth in Cameroon.

## **6. Economic problem**

With the state vision of arriving to the emergency in 2035 expose the Government objective to increase its potential to achieve an economic growth and development all along this period to acquire the national Gross Domestic Product GDP. The vision contains half terms objective to reduce the rate of poverty, the transition from stage of intermediate incomes, newly industrialised and maintaining democracy with national unity all by respecting the cultural diversity of the country. This affair is supported by the International Development Association, This due to the fact that the 2035 vision also help as a long term concept put in place by the Government who has place on strategic method to fight against poverty, which place unemployment at the heart of the reflexion<sup>23</sup>. This report aimed at Cameroon to increase the competence of its population and activated them in order to increase qualification and achievement in the labour creativity and employment<sup>24</sup>. A table will be drawn below to show the Public Investment Budget of Cameroon starting from the year 2013 and going up till the year 2024.

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<sup>22</sup> This was thanks to the World Bank who brought it help through the international development.

<sup>23</sup> World Bank, *renforcer les compétences pour favoriser le développement inclusif de la main d'œuvre, la compétitivité et la croissance*, Yaoundé, 2010, IDA, p. 12.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

**Table 4:Public Investment Budget**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>PIB</b>
2013	-4.1	PIB
2014	-5.2	PIB
2015	-6.4	PIB
2016	-6.2	PIB
2017	-3.8	PIB
2018	-2.5	PIB
2019	-3.3	PIB
2020	-3.9	PIB
2021	-3.4	PIB
2022	-1.1	PIB
2023	-0.9	PIB
2024	-0.7	PIB

**Source: N.I.S.**

We can see from the above table the ratio of the Government Public Investment Budget how inferior it's an unstable according to the following year thus affecting the Cameroon economy at all the levels. In spite of the sluggish global economy, preliminary information suggests that the economic growth in Cameroon could reach 4.6 percent in 2013 (compared to 4.6 percent in 2012). The economy grew by 2.9 and 3.8 percentage in the first two quarters, respectively (over the same quarter in the previous year, figure 1). This makes the Gross Domestic Product of the country fluctuating and unstable leading to the country to be highly indebted in recent years the cultivation of cotton in the north region of the country in Maroua has increased leading to a high exportation of Cameroon. Contrary, there has been a high drop in the cultivation of cocoa in the littoral region of the country areas like Edea, Poma, and Nkongsamba affecting the exportation rate of the country economy in the year 2013 to 2019. Whoever cocoa has been a main demanded product in the international market as compared to cotton these effectively affect the ecosystem of the

Cameroon economy pushing the Government ask help to the International Development Association<sup>25</sup>.

In the 2022 the inhabitant population of Cameroon was about 27,9million of in habitants the country is a state with a middle revenue income, the budget situation of Cameroon ameliorated with the increase in the price of petrol and gas. The dependence of the regional economy toward petrol and other petroleum industries expose the state to the weakness of first class market product, budget sold ameliorated them self in front of excess of the equivalent of 3.2 percent of the gross domestic product in 2022 whereas it was equivalently deficient to 1.4 percent in the previous years<sup>26</sup>.

To become an upper-middle income country by 2035 as targeted in its vision 2035 document, will have to increase productivity and unleash the potential of it private sector. Specifically, Cameroon's real Gross Domestic Product GDP must grow by around 8 percent and 5.7 percent in per capital terms over 2015-2035, which will require the investment share of Gross Domestic Product GDP to increase 20 percent in 2015 and is expected to keep growing to 30 percent when forwarding it journey toward the 2035 vision. The rate of productivity growth in the pass recent years was at zero percent daunting a double challenge to make it happen the public sector would need to reinvent itself and change its nature; reduce distortion, promote innovation<sup>27</sup>.

## **7. Political and juridical aspects**

Investing in the Human capital is important for the less developed countries because it contributes in the reduction of poverty favouring an exclusive production with an economic growth increasing economic diversity. The low rate of development and the use of human capital in Cameroon limit it potential of exclusive rapid growth. Although a large availability of human labour and an abundance of resources in Cameroon, the human capital index (HCI) is 0, 4 (data of 2022 from the World Bank), this mean that a child borne to today is Cameroon will be 40 percent productive at the adult age than he can be if he benefit of a complete education of a good health<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup>World Bank, Cameroon economy up date, Washington, I.D.A, 2014, p. 12.

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=la+bank+mondiale+1%27%Cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-androide&channel=new>, 27 January 2024 at 1am.

<sup>27</sup>World Bank, "Country economic memorandum" Yaoundé, Cameroun Tribune, 2016, p. 10.

<sup>28</sup>Public Disclosure Authorized, *Cameroun : état des actions politiques en faveur du capital humain*, Yaoundé, WBG, 2022, p. 1.

This score is inferior to the average of the countries of the sub Sara Africa and of the *Comminute Économique Monétaire des États de l'Afrique Centrale*(CEMAC) respectively of 0,40 and of 3,7. If we consider the possibility of limitations the human capital utility there will be a big drop at the level of production the Human capital index shall drop to 0,28 (HCI utility of drop) or 0,23 (HCI utility completed). This has a great impact of the political life of Cameroon in the sense that healthy conditions and the analphabetic level of citizens of a state has and immediate impact on the economic thus this affecting the political life of the Cameroon Government<sup>29</sup>. The present case of study register itself in a regional studying context of financing accommodation in the areas of the CEMAC zone this goes into the account of International Development Association through the World Bank in Cameroon. The CEMAC strategic roadmaps for feasible financing of affordable housing study regional mortgage loan refinancing mechanism, the World Bank group hold to thanks the Cameroon Government and also all the civil society who wilfully contribute to the present report.

This because in the President communal liberalism his politic is to ameliorate the living conditions of citizens this thus by working in hand with the institution of Affordable housing institution with FINACTU his partner who played a major role in the reduction of certain commodity. “*L'Agence Francaise de Developpement* also contributed to the construction of accommodation in Cameroon, helping the government promote political stability and social equity in society”<sup>30</sup>. The bilateral relationship between Cameroon and the World Bank who is fathers the of International Development Association date as right far in 1963, where by Cameroon became a member of this international and financial institution. The main aim of this international organisation which take it root from the Bretton Wood agreement was to help countries to recovered from the damage cause by the war and more precisely the less develop countries among which Cameroon found itself, but the was problem which was that the World Bank was lending money to countries at a high interest rate so in 1958 the idea of the International Development Association came up and Cameroon joint it arena in 1964 to have assistance from them in other to boost their life stander in the political, and socio economical aspect<sup>31</sup>. The image below will

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<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> World Bank, *Financement et lodgement au Cameroun*, Washington, AFD, 2020, p. 10.

<sup>31</sup>Another aspect by which the international development association assisted Cameroon political vision is by bringing contribution in the construction of accommodation to move toward the President vision emergency in 2035.

present a political agreement between the director of the World Bank and the minister of economy and town planning in Cameroon.

In 2012 the World Bank set in place new directions of justice reform under a strategy and implementing a plan to strengthening governance, tackling corruption (updated governance and Anticorruption GAC strategy). The World Bank Board of Executive Director approved updated governance with anticorruption strategy. As part of the preparatory process, several companion pieces were inform of the strategy as regards specific areas of governance to the International Development Association and to the development in the world. This document of *New Direction in justice reform* was develop as a common document by which all the states and Nations who are *members* of the World Bank will the force to applied by implementing it in their respective countries<sup>32</sup>.

The relevant we should retain of justice reform to governance and Anticorruption GAC is of two fold the first fold is the lack of access to justice its self is a central problem which is at the central dimension of poverty, and the second fold is the functioning of a justice system is an important part for what the governance and anticorruption strategy describes as a capable and accountable state. Thus this making the World Bank to focus on governance and anticorruption follows from its mandate to reduce poverty to improve the outcome of development in many countries of Africa and that of Cameroon in particular. The Bank's work on justice reform will necessarily focus on a justice system put in place in states, this to be meaningful in transaction and transparency<sup>33</sup>.

The main reason why the World Bank does this and takes such precaution is to insuring that the Cameroon Government through it Ministry of justice does it work well in following the finance that are credited to Cameroon through the International Development Association. This is a form of realisation of project in other to boost the Cameroon development. These to ensure that the motive of the existing relationship with International Development Association should not be banish at the international level, and promote a long term warranty relationship between both Cameroon and the financial institution<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup>International Development Association, *New direction in justice reform*, Washington, Hill street, 2012, p.7.

<sup>33</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> The World Bank has provided a justice body to be able to facilitate the supervision of the international development association finance.

## **II- THE VARIOUS ECONOMIC STRUCTURES**

The International Development Association doesn't get into contact with everybody and doesn't finance any type of project that's the reasons why some projected are been chosen for the credit to be given to the country. The main objective of the creation of this International Development Association was to boost the development of less develop countries, in all there are 75 countries who are members of this international institution as the years goes on many states had emerged and left the stage of the third world countries and emerge as develop countries. These states turn to become donors to the association in other to help their fellow members to also joint them in their economic standard of develop and emerge states<sup>35</sup>.

### **1. Internal status of the International Development Association**

The various Government who has sign the present accord of mutual cooperation focusing on the constructive and economic objective for a better economy world and to the harmonise expansion of international changes, encourage international interaction which will contribute to the maintain of peace and prosperity in the world. This by accelerating the economic development and encouraging the existence of progressed and social economy in the less develop countries doing this not only for the interest of the countries but also for the collectively of the international relations as whole. The realisation of their objective will eased an increase from the international capital but from the public and private sector desire to the valorisation of resources for the less poor states<sup>36</sup>.

#### **Art. Introductive**

The International Development Association (rename here as association) is institute and will function according to the following disposition.

#### **Art. I Objectives**

The association has as gaol to encourage economic development and increase productivity going all round the world to increase the level of all the less develop countries found in each region

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<sup>35</sup>Analise of a citizen of the civil society in international relation says that there no gape empty in the international system.

<sup>36</sup>World Bank, Statutes of the International Development Association, Washington, IDA, 1999, p.1.

of the terrestrial globe who are registered as members of the association by giving the assistance which will help them to face their material and important financial needs in other.<sup>37</sup>

**Art. I** Affiliation to the Association Initial subscription

Section 2; Initial Subscription

A, by accepting the subscription each member will be committed to the sum that will be appointed to him. These subscriptions are denominated here initially

B, the initial subscription a sign on each or dinar member will be equal to the sum which will figure in regard of his name at the A annexed this amount will be converted to the U.S.A dollar on weight of the local title on the date of 1 January 1960. This is the date that marks the ceremonial opening of the International Development Association<sup>38</sup>.

**2. The documents required by the International Development Association**

A, the present document comprises each Government from which the present treaty will be signed to deposit to the World Bank a confirm document that establishes the actual treaty in all conformity of its laws and take all necessary measures to put in execution all the obligations which flow from the present agreement.

B, each Government will become a member of the association at the date of the deposit of the following instrument hereunder (a) under reserve that a Government wouldn't become a member of the association unless the present agreement enters in application in terms of the section 1 of present Article.

C, the present agreement will last until the 31 December 1960 open to the signature at the base of the World Bank representative of various states enumerated in Table A; nevertheless, if the increase a duration of six months within which the presence of the agreement will remain open for signature<sup>39</sup>.

D, once the present agreement enters in vigour it will be open to the signature of the various states representative to whom the affiliations will be agreed conformably to the disposition of 1'Article II, section 1(b). These are the instructions to follow and the required documents to

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<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> World Bank, Statutes of the International Development Association, Washington, IDA, 1999, p.19.

complete in order to be integrated and registered as a member of the International Development Association, which has been active since its establishment and official opening in 1960<sup>40</sup>.

The World Bank authorises to deposit the agreement toward the secretary of the United Nation Organisation according to the disposition of the Article 102 of the United Nation charter of the rules that are referring to the adoption of the general assemble.

At Washington there will be a copy that will be deposit at the archives of the International bank for Reconstruction and Development, this is been precise by the present agreement which be later on forward to the secretary of the United Nation and will be notified to all the states whom the names appears on table A and the date on which the present agreement will entre in vigour according to it Article XI, section 1<sup>41</sup>.

## **2. Specification of the projects**

All type of project is being finance by this institution which likely covered all the sectors of the society education, health, economy and infrastructural development in Cameroon this goes along side with the purpose of their creation and their establishment. It should be noted that the International Development Association does not deal directly with the population they rather limited their agreement with the Government of Cameroon, all the regions of the nation are being involve in the littoral the sponsoring of education is applied since 2013 at Ndogbassi.

The building of secondary and primary school is donned by the Government through the International Development Association by paving the way to the promotion of development in that region<sup>42</sup>. The participation to agricultural project in the northern sector of Cameroon by the Food Agricultural Organization which is the main international organisation in the world which deal with the issue of cultivation of cash crop. For the production of food in the whole world and in Cameroon in particular working in collaboration with the International Development Association to give finance to the administration for the availability of necessary equipment for the farmers. One of the largest region in the country having a high population density and where the agriculture activity is mostly practise is the grand north region, there is the cultivation of all such of cash crop

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<sup>40</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> H. SERVY, *The World Bank police of finance*, Yaoundé, World Bank office, 2013, p.9.

and joined with the cattle rare which when later on been produce these product are sold to the neighbouring countries to increase the gross domestic product of the country<sup>43</sup>.

### 3. Definition of the budget

The state of Cameroon appears among the countries which are badly noted in terms of business management this is by occupying the 167 position according to the classification in the world after it had occupied the 158 position in the pass years. This need to be taken into consideration for a good sustainable integrity in the world of business<sup>44</sup>. With the present adoption of the national strategy of development for Cameroon horizon 2030 the country already has a new frame of reference for it action of development for the next ten years. This plan carries the internal and international engagement of the country economy, social and environmental articulation. The national strategy of development lays on lesson put in place by the strategic document of growth and employment, meaning its taking the replacement of the previous one in the perspective of accomplishing Cameroon 2035 ambitions which is that of an emerging, democratic and unintended nation in it diversity<sup>45</sup>.

The country continues to undergo homogeneous and heterogeneous doorstep which has some negative impact on it, the rate of it economic growth has gone from 3, 6 percent in 2020 to 3, and 3 percent in 2023 this principal draw from the dynamic of the economic third sectors. The sector is made up of electricity, forestry exploitation the perspective remains favourable the rate of the economic growth should rich 4,1percent in 2024 and 4,4 percent by 2025 this thank to the good performance of the agricultural sector and the constructions service but also to the investment on road infrastructure and in the energy domain. The various conflict areas in some regions of the country such as the north west and south west region none as the Anglophone crisis, and also in the north and far north region of Cameroon which still endure the Bokoharam activities lead the country into a condition of insecurity consequently this affect production. These are factors that can affect the Cameroon economic situation in a short term run<sup>46</sup>. These are the reasons why the World Bank passes through the International Development Association to grand assistance to the

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<sup>43</sup>*Ibid*.

<sup>44</sup> République du Cameroun, *Stratégie Nationale de Développement 2020-2030 : Pour la transformation structurelle et le développement inclusif*, Yaoundé, MINEPAT, 2020, p.22.

<sup>45</sup>*Ibid*, p.16.

<sup>46</sup> African Development Bank, *Rapport pays 2024 Cameroon*, Abidjan, Avenue Joseph Anoma, 2024, p.10.

Government of Cameroon in order to support them in their process toward their vision of emergence in the horizon 2035 which is the political guide line of the President<sup>47</sup>.

Cameroon had not none a strong economic evolution compared to some country even with its strategic and advantageous position with its abundance natural resources, the country has fixed its objective to achieve its emergence by 2035.<sup>48</sup>

#### 4. Outline the timeline scheduler

The country Cameroon is in possession of natural resources and presents a two face side which the Sahara area in the north region and the forest area in the south which is made up of the tropical forest, the income revenue per inhabitant is 630 dollars been ahead of some sub Saharan countries of Africa, never the less the social index indicates a delay in the term of development compared to other poor countries. The issue of poverty is still presenting its great influence in the country by the year 2003 about 40 percent of the population live in stage of poverty with a live stander of less than 1 one dollar per day in its 16 million of inhabitants thus this making the Government not be able to achieve its objective in the appointed period given to them by the World Bank and the International Development Association for a 50 years long term agreement<sup>49</sup>. Concerning the infrastructures sector couplings of the principal activities answering to certain fundamental collective needs of the society as they improve in the offering capacity have as effect to increase production in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, insure a regular provision in the different consuming areas of Cameroon. Thus making the International Development Association through the World Bank to provide a great assistance toward Cameroon Government giving them a particular period of time to fulfil the illustrated project; nevertheless time schedule is not respected due to the fact that many actors are intervening in the process at all the levels<sup>50</sup>.

The state of Cameroon went through great economic crises in the years 1980s and 1990s which originated from Europe in 1973 with the great drop of petroleum by that time the crises in

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<sup>47</sup> There is a great need of assistance by the part of the country from the International Development Association.

<sup>48</sup> Africa Development, *Rapport pays Cameroun*, Abidjan, Avenue Joseph Anoma, 2024, p.12.

<sup>49</sup> W. DIDIE, "Defining time line during the elaboration of working project", Philosophy Degree in Economy, University of Oxford, 2007, p.49.

<sup>50</sup> Ministry of Economy Development and Planification, *Stratégie Sectorielle de développement des infrastructures*, Yaoundé, MINIPAD, 2020, p.21.

Europe paved the way in the whole world leading to a drop in the employment sector and an increase in the price of petroleum, the crises affected Cameroon in the sense that there was an inflation in the Cameroon economy leading to an increase in the price of products slowing down the development processes pushing the Government of Cameroon to ratify their terms of partnership with the International Development Association through the World Bank in order to be able to outline with the respected time agreed to complete the proposal project<sup>51</sup>. In the Cameroon gender of the localisation in 2030 it identified the objects of long term development and in the programme and follow up the implementation of political strategy for local development but mostly the taking into consideration by the central Government of the need concerning local authorities, the elaboration of local politics. This doesn't mean to put in place the tools and mechanism for the implementation of an efficiency policy to supervise development at the local level but also to prioritise resources needed by a population living in a territory at the centre of<sup>52</sup>. A long term development, at this level the research for the tools and strategies for the localisation of the object for durable development and essential conception of the implantation besides optimisation of the gender success in 2030 for the long term development. It's due to these considerations that the International Development Association in scope of a strategies partnership in 2015-2020 had initiated the study on the localisation of Object Durable Development ODD in some countries members with whom Cameroon is at the same level<sup>53</sup>.

To cut across the issue of the time schedule delivered between Cameroon and the International Development Association it should be noted that the Government of Cameroon have never delivered their project at the appointed time this is because there are many factors that come in such as the injection of many ministries which have to go through the field of the project to give their approval before the granting of the funds concerning the engagement of a project. Not only that there is a big level of the fund mismanagement in Cameroon contributing to a slow level of project realisation all these elements lead to a delay in the time schedule<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>51</sup>The where many factors that led to a delay in the none respected of the appointed time which was been fixe between the international development association and the Cameroon government in the pass years this was due to the international economic crises that accord as from the year 1973 leading to depression all over the world Cameroon wasn't kept apart. What was bad about this economic crisis was that in Cameroon it last for a long period which start as far as 1973 to the years 1990 ending by 2000, thus leading to a slow in the develop rate of Cameroon.

<sup>52</sup>Partenariat stratégique Aïmf-commission européenne, *Etude sur la localisation des objectifs de développement durable ODD au Cameroun*, Yaoundé, Aïmf, 2017, p.1.

<sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup>The long process of the Cameroon administration is of a vital role in the appointment of the time schedule.

## 5. Given of Constant reports

The first entertainment that we had with one civil servant of the board of direction in the International Development Association was Mrs. Bruce ATTORNEY from the united states of America on the date of Sunday the 16 of March 2025 via a Facebook's discussion, she gave us the account about the functioning processes of the International Development Association telling us in deed they are in charge of granting finance to the less develop countries and to support their needs. This to assist them to graduate from the stage of poverty to a better living stander and also to reduce inequality among citizen all over the world, Cameroon is not left apart<sup>55</sup>.

## 6. Supervision of teams

The International Development Association through its main organisation the World Bank has decided to start asking for accountable feedback about the credit granted to the Cameroon administration due to the fact that they have been for a long time given currency without having feedback. This reason make them to set up a supervising team which will be in charge of going on the various field for observation and recalling some data about the going on of the activities in does field all over the Cameroon territory <sup>56</sup>. It was on the 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2024 around the hours of 11am that we were receive at the central base of the World Bank in Cameroon which IS found at Bastos beside the secretary of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Mr. Armel BONDOA who gave us a certain amount of good information's about the International Development Association couple with it main mother which is the World Bank. According to him he said there will be a higher demand of the ongoing of the various project investment that the World Bank finance, this will be to re-insure that there is and effective activity going on in does various regions.

The author continues by saying the Cameroon administration in noted for a high level of funds mismanagement stipulating that projects are been propos by the needy and the poor to The International Development Association for helps and assistance the agent does it work by granting huge amount of money to the administration for them in return to resolve the problem of their citizen who brought up the complains, but after some time they are been inform of the fact that the

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<sup>55</sup>B. ATTORNEY, 40years old, Agent of the International Development Association, 16March 2025, Online via Facebook.

<sup>56</sup> The setting of a team is an idea of the International Development Association to have a good follow up of the Cameroon investment.

money they granted to the administration of Cameroon for the assistance of projects concerning the lower class of society never arrived at their level and their presented project were not delivered<sup>57</sup>. He forward his word by saying that for the good reputation of the International Development Association and to prove it efficiency a supervising team must be set up to bring rapport about all the construction site been finance by them all over the territory of Cameroon in other for them to make and analyze their performances to bring a feedback after a long period and find out whether they are efficiency or not<sup>58</sup>.

## **7. Division of labour**

This volume is a product of the staff of the International Development Association and the World Bank. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of the executive directors of the World Bank or the Governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in the work. The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information show on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the part of the International Development Association and the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance such boundaries<sup>59</sup>. Since 2017, a humanitarian crisis has erupted in the North West and South West region of Cameroon also none as the Anglophone regions of Cameroon. The humanitarian crisis draws its origins in the clashes between the Government defence and none-state armed groups (NSAGs), which pursue a separatist battle.

Back in 2016, peaceful protests were held against the government's marginalization of the Anglophone regions. Since then, the opposition between the Cameroonian state and non-state actors has escalated into an armed conflict. The International Development Association had through the World Bank grand to support this region in their difficult moment especially in the time during the ongoing conflict<sup>60</sup>. The rate of poverty and inequality are increasing in Cameroon due to non-inclusive growth, rapid demographic change and conflict. Several years of robust

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<sup>57</sup> A. BONDOA, 43years, Secretary General of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, 16th October, 2024, Yaoundé.

<sup>58</sup>*Idem*.

<sup>59</sup>Document of the World Bank, Fostering skill for inclusive workforce development, competitiveness, and growth, Yaoundé, World Bank Group, 2012, p.2.

<sup>60</sup> S. HALL, *Labour Market survey in North West, South West of Cameroon for the humanitarian development peace nexus*, Yaoundé, Iom, p.10.

growth have had insufficient impact on the poverty rate which remained at 38 percent in 2014. Due to population growth, however, the number of people living in poverty has increased substantially over the past two decades, especially in the fragile North and Far North regions which account for 56 percent of the poor (see Annex2). In addition to worsening regional inequality the gap between rural and urban areas making the international institution through the international development association to strengthen in hand by granting loans to some small local farming association in other to invested and increase the rate crop production.<sup>61</sup> The division of labour by the institution is seen in all the ten regions of Cameroon that is to say helps and assistance are been given to the various sectors of the socio economy development agriculture, education, health and infrastructural domain to help the country emerge from the standard of the less develop countries<sup>62</sup>.

After going through this chapter which was in charge to present the terms and mechanism of the International Development Association to finance project in a country member, we understood a lot of principals. The first terms or principal of the International Development Association to finance a country is that, that country should be a third world country in other words a less develop country as it was the case of Cameroon after the achievement their independence. We maintaine this by illustrating all the qualities which required help and assistance in the various domain of our society, thus citing all the areas which needed a helping from foreigne partners and where the international development Association Had finance. They are as follow, Agricultural projects, education, infrastructural development, health aspect, and encouraging youth to engange in the growth of development in their country and this by sponsoring start-up project and so on and so fun. All these aspects are qualified to terms and mechanism of the International Development Association to contribute in the finance of development in Cameroon. thus this leading us to the next step of our work which will permit us to evaluate the actions of the International Development Association in Cameroon which are going to see under.

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61 The World Bank, *Cameroon juvenocracy; Youth-shopped*, Washington, IDA, 2013, p.4.

62*Ibid.*

**CHAPTER III:  
IMPACT OF (IDA) CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT IN  
CAMEROON**

We will stand anxiety in looking deeper in our work and bringing good analyse on our topic of research illustrating out the quality of the International Development Association since it existence in Cameroon and dear cooperation, synchronising all it activities aimed at boosting the Cameroon state toward development and autonomisation which was the first object of Cameroon integrating this financial institution in 1964 just a year after been accepted as a member of the World Bank. Furthermore, we shall also make a national censor to evaluate the situation of the Cameroonian living stander since the present of the International Development Association on their father land thus running from the year of it implementation till the year of our last chosen boundary which 2024 because it was in this year that our excellence President PAUL BIYA ratified a new convention with this international organisation. If the International Development Association is a financial institution aimed at granting helps and assistance to less develop countries and Cameroon included there for the should be an increase in the Cameroon gross domestic products due the great support giving to them by the International Development Association.

The concept of gross domestic product was created by Simon Kuznets in 1934. It refers to the unified measurement used to calculate the total value of economic activities that take place within a country over the period of one year. Originally, GDP was intended to measure merchant activities-that is the product and the trade of good and services. However, over time, it has come to include some aspects of public administration as well<sup>1</sup>.

Today the GDP is the dominant indicator use to measure quantitative out put of merchant production within a nation's borders. As major component of a country national income the GDP plays a crucial role in understanding economic performance. When the GDP change from one year to the next this change is none as economic growth.

The concept of Gross National Income is closely related to gross domestic product as both are key indicators used to measure a country's economic activity. GNI corresponds to the total income (including financial earnings, salaries, and revenues) received by a country's national economic agents over a given period. GNP is essentially the sum of the GDP plus net income received from abroad (such as remittances, foreign investments, and property income). It reflects the primary income flows between the country and the rest of the world. While the both GDP and

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<sup>1</sup> *ibid.*

GNI are unite of measurement for economic performance there is a key difference, which stand to explain the fact that GDP measure the total value of production within a country's borders, regardless of who owns the production assets. Whereas the GNI on the other hand reflects the total income earned by the nation's residents regardless of where the income is earned domestically or internationally. In summary, GDP shows the production stage of a nation's economy, representing the value of good and services produced (equal to the cost of production, including materials, labor, logistics, packaging, and overhead). GNI, however, offers a broader view of national income by including international financial flows.<sup>2</sup>.We are going to draw a table below to show the gross domestic product of Cameroon how it fluctuates yearly.

**Table 5:** A fluctuation of the gross domestic product in Cameroon

<b>Years</b>	<b>GDP In current dollars</b>	<b>Variation</b>
1960	614206068	
1961	652777608	6.28
1962	694247864	6.35
1963	718320845	3.47
1964	776650177	8.12
1965	814083266	4.82
1966	851112535	4.55
1967	936175260	9.99
1968	1046191218	11.8
1969	1100551489	5.20
1970	1151216993	4.60
1971	1236941394	7.45
1972	1498251890	21.1
1973	1901393361	26.9
1974	2157415533	13.5

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<sup>2</sup> The different between the gross domestic product and gross national income is that the Gross Domestic Product GDP is in charge of calculating all the economic activities that are taking place in a country within a period of one year whereas the Gross National Income GNI calculate all the nation income like salaries, finances, and income that are but in and out of the country. That is to say one contain the other theGross National Income GNI contain the GDP but in the other way round to have a good result of the GNI you most first pass through the GDP which makes the sum of all economic activities.

1975	2857037371	32.4
1976	2898090002	1.44
1977	3394664024	17.1
1978	4662852583	37.4
1979	5919002983	26.1
1980	6674569047	12.8
1981	6610938617	-0.953
1982	6611255964	0.00430
1983	6870200010	3.92
1984	7311938026	6.43
1985	8544810498	16.9
1986	11857056199	38.8
1987	13049659981	10.1
1988	12236057362	-6.23
1989	11012566195	-10.0
1990	12314482628	11.8
1991	11840192296	-3.85
1992	12071775335	1.96
1993	16181814713	34.0
1994	8902446252	-45.0
1995	10864772471	22.0
1996	11093538846	2.11
1997	10789458433	-2.74
1998	11298144990	4.71
1999	11565826465	-2.37
2000	10566579295	-8.64
2001	10953485349	3.66
2002	12417251350	13.4
2003	15970315035	28.6
2004	18826214136	17.9

2005	19509852207	3.63
2006	20910512975	7.18
2007	23928250433	14.4
2008	27715142033	15.8
2009	27932970317	0.786
2010	27507501821	-1.52
2011	30630910495	11.4
2012	30155062329	-1.55
2013	33728621180	-11.9
2014	36386544706	7.88
2015	32210233020	-11.5
2016	33814337044	4.98
2017	36098547035	6.76
2018	39955552190	10.7
2019	39667757528	-0.720
2020	40773241177	2.79
2021	45011937347	10.4
2022	44347206073	1.48
2023	49279410983	11.1

**Source:** Cameroon PIB

The above table present and illustration of the Cameroon gross national product as from the year 1960 up till the year 2023 for the better understanding of Cameroon economy since it independence.

## **I – REDUCTION OF DEASES WITH EASY COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT INNOVATION**

The evolution of the various granting of loans to Cameroon administration by the International Development Association we trace them from the year 1964 which mark the integration of this nation till 2024 founded as our last date of delimitation passing through the

various economic crisis of the year 1973 that draw it causes in Europe due to the petroleum crisis. This crisis didn't end in Europe it spreader it's in the whole world and landed in Cameroon by the 1980s going up till 2000 which was the year in which the Cameroon economic crisis had to get to an end. Alongside with this several help still came from the International Development Association to support the deprived in all the areas and domain of our society because during that period in does days' people had to witness a higher increase in all the area of production in the daily activities marking and increase in the cost of living which became expensive and difficult for the citizen of the middle class to afford a living. The same event has to repeat it's in 2008 steal due to an increase in the cost of petroleum causing a drastically change in the economic situation the country had to seek for help from the International Development Association who granted financial assistance to the administration for the damage cause by the civilians during their riot movement and destructions of public good such as infrastructure liabilities<sup>3</sup>.

### **1. Programs of financial assistance**

The country had benefit from the credit of the International Development Association on the base that {a} their level of poverty is very low {b}for it incapability for the account of the year 2003, the International Development Association give loans base on the Gross National Income of a maximum of 875 USD and the use the Atlas methodology to receive the finance of this institution the Cameroon Government has to answer performance test, but in some exceptional case the International Development Association accept to grant help to countries which their gross national income is below the of 875 USD per habitant this demonstrating that the population of that state is suffering from average stander of living yet making the country to fall in the list of the less develop countries in the world recording the propose of the article one the terms of the International Development Association<sup>4</sup>. The institution finance Cameroon Government for it autonomization and it development in all the areas at the interest of zero percentage and the reimbursement and payment is been done in the interval of 50 years going up and additional 10 years this types of credit are called (loans under preferential conditions).By this it give to Cameroon Government a

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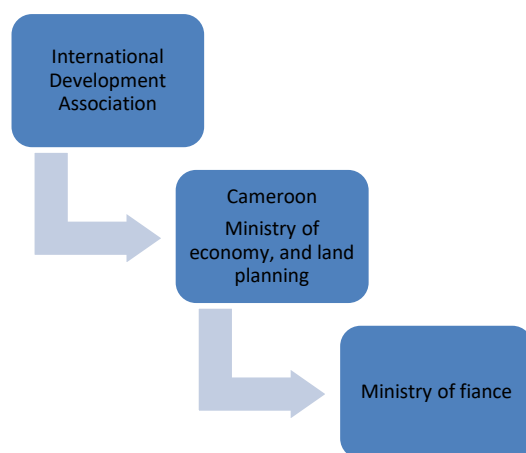
<sup>3</sup> The international crisis in Europe of the years 1973 had a lot of impact in the whole world and in Cameroon also at the only fact that in Cameroon it lasted for a long period and cut off for a short period of time and later on came back in 2008, making the international development association to really help the country to overcome does crucial various period.

<sup>4</sup> De Boeck, *Guide de la banque mondiale*, banque mondiale, Washington, 2009, pp.13-16.

large space of time for them to carry out a long term development, re-forcing the human capital and putting in place politics of development and infrastructural building and empowerment there are many region of the country which benefit of the credit coming from the International Development Association loans. In towns like Douala, Yaoundé, Maroua, Bamenda, Bafoussam, Bertoua and Buea, hosting school buildings, hospital buildings which are the products of the International Development Association<sup>5</sup>.

It should be noted that in the financial assisting programs of the International Development Association IDA the contributions of the industrialized countries members who contribute at the greater portion to the funds of the international institution in order to full the saving account which was in charge of lending loans. The representative of these big contributors gather after every three years to make an accountability of the resources and verified the distributions in every areas of the world then start looking for the emergent case that is to say quickly give assistance to the countries facing difficulties in their processes of development and their economic growth as that of our country Cameroon since 2016 with the crisis in the north west and south west of the country.<sup>6</sup>The diagram below will illustrate how is the procedure of finance move from the institution to the final project field.

**Diagram 1:** The financial procedure of the International Development Association



**Source:** Archives of the International Development Association.

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<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, pp.13-16.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, pp.13-16.

This is how the procedure goes on it leave from the Institution and goes into the hands of the minister of Economy and Town Planning end at the Ministry of Finances who will distribute it to the various Ministry who had deposited their field project.

The International Development Association had made sure to go round the whole territory of Cameroon looking for the various problems to resolve in other to bring help to the Government and the population as whole this due to the respect of their treaty signed in 1964 which was aid at providing assisted to this country as set up by the registration treaty found in the International Development Association treaty. We can site for instance the electricity dam constructed of at Lom Pangar with the objective to produce light to Cameroonians and enhance their development and increase job opportunities this is one of the project in which the institution injected it help through granting financial assistance to the Government<sup>7</sup>.

The assistance prove of the International Development Association IDA can still be seen in the area of agriculture in Cameroon more precisely in the population of the north region of Cameroon the World Bank through Food Agricultural Organisation FAO since the year 2008 several campaigned of agriculture product are been given to farmers of the north and far north regions products like fertiliser. This is due to the problem of on fertile soil that they face in that area the soil is rough and not favourable for the production of certain cash crop and as consequence it let to increase of farming in the population of the north. There is also the issue of the scarcity of water in the soil because of in deserted location having as consequence bad effect on the production of crops<sup>8</sup>.

## **2. Annual budget of each year**

Historically talking of the annual budget of Cameroon has none a certain success in the year 2008 as set by the agenda of the World Fund International due to the fact that some Ministry like the Ministry of health had make a great success in the prevention of disease such as HIV by lunching great education of the population. It didn't only end at the level of prevention of the disease the World Fund International continuous in the illustration of some other areas of the same Ministry by putting in place some hospitals in all the regions of the country to fight against disease

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<sup>7</sup> J. SAIYTEN, *The World Bank activities in Africa*, "L'IDA financial assistance in Cameroon", Dakar, World Bank, 2002, p.12.

<sup>8</sup>International Development Association, *Food Agriculture Organisation in Cameroon*, Yaoundé, Banquet Mondiale, 2009, p.20.

such as malarias etc. The reduction of high financial charge on the population to get accessed to health facilities for the first aide treatment and this thanks to the World Bank and the International Development Association which in good collaboration with the world fund international<sup>9</sup>.

Another aspect where by the World Fund International sponsor Cameroon budget through the World Bank is seen in the production of water supply by the Camwater enterprise which is in charge of paving the way to an easy accessibility of water to the population of Cameroon for a good emerging by the horizon 2035. This due to the fact that good water supply is directly link to the healthy condition of the population of a state. Although there is the annual budget setup which has a frame direction that oriented the economic policies of the country per year, yet the most concern class of people on who it fall on is poorest citizen of the nation been the principal objective of the International Development Association presence in Cameroon which has as duty of lending their hands to the lower class in other to permit them to boost their economy<sup>10</sup>.

The state budget is reliable to the amount of interest which the Government of Cameroon has with the World Bank This due to the fact it's the main financial institution which is in charge of lending money to less developed nations and Cameroon is one of doe's nation. Our study fall on the roles played by the International Development Association in the processed pushing Cameroon toward it development, something even the administration of the institution prepared a budget for some less developed countries they were about 75 states by the years 1960 when it was established but the good thing is that some of the third world countries have emerge and decide to became donors to the other countries who are still classifieds underdeveloped country as is the cases of our country Cameroon which had signed a cooperation treaty with the institution in 1964<sup>11</sup>.

The annual budget of Cameroon is being taken at the parliamentary secession on each November where by the budget are elected and voted by each Ministry according to dear need which they have recorded from the population this thus make the mounting of a book of charge by each Ministry. This book of charge will be forward to the national assemble for the study of budget that are to be voted by the parliamentary members for the distribution of funds to the various Ministry and yet there are some feet back are to be given by each Ministry for the actions that where taking toward the budget of the previous years be for the national assembly will decide on

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<sup>9</sup> Audit Report, Subventions du fond mondial au Cameroun, Genève, The global funds, 2021, p.8.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.* p. 2.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.* p.3.

the voting of a new budget still in the same Ministry to avoid an over credited of the Government to word certain financial institution in the world<sup>12</sup>.

The main problem of the International Development Association is to grant financial assistance to the less developed countries at low interest rate but there's a particular budget that the institution always set up each year for the help of does countries. This mean there's a particular amount they can't go above per year so this set whenever they arrive to their optimum point of granting the late members who will come to request may be given little amount of cash compared to what they were expecting to receive this is due to the fact that there is an annual budget elaborated at the disposal of the International Development Association yearly. Thus putting a certain other in the distribution of funds by the institution to it countries members and also save at calling to the attention of certain members all over the whole world<sup>13</sup>.

The President Paul BIYA in the year 2022 had ratified the contract with the International Development Association to reinforce their partnership with the country since they have been working together. It's should be noted that the voting budget of the national assembly of Cameroon doesn't affect the budget of the International Development Association because, the finance of the institution in not been done with that of the World Bank. The World Bank funds are being contributed different from that of the International Development Association in the sense that 75% of the countries in the world are contributors of the World Bank which we site group like G7, G20 and many other else all these great organizations are contributors to the World Bank whereas The International Development Association is only been sponsor by 45%. This is to say 75 countries are contributors of the institution<sup>14</sup>.

The Republic of Cameroon asks for help to the International Development Association IDA through the World Bank in 2022, an amount of 300milions of USA dollars where given to the administration for the lunching of project. The main objective of this project was to construct local governance and resilient communities in all the territory of Cameroon it was the Ministry of decentralization and local development that was in charge to handle the project for the implantation of the resiliencies the World Bank has to reinforce the engagement of the citizens in other to

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<sup>12</sup>Rapport, "L'assemble nationale session parlementaire 2008", Yaoundé, Cameroun, Tribune 2008, p.16.

<sup>13</sup> IDA, *The manifesto of the international development association*, New York, Flyver, 2000, p.10.

<sup>14</sup> The finance of the international development association is quite different from the annual budget of Cameroon national Assembly.

consolidate the social contract. The International Development Association IDA has in return to reinforce the local organs of the Government for the putting in place and the presentation of service, amelioration the production of some basic utensil for the vulnerable population specially those affected by the conflicts in the various areas of the countries which are face with the issue of social instability<sup>15</sup>.

There are four principal temporary components in this project implemented by the Ministry of decentralization and local development which is been finance by the International Development Association under the World Bank. The first components of this project are the rehabilitation of intercommunal and communal infrastructures which is about 180 000USD. This communal plat form will use components that shall enable to the achievement of and inclusive accessed to social services essentially base on infrastructure through:

- The reinforcement capacity of community to identified their needs;
- The construction and the supplies communal infrastructural service<sup>16</sup>.

The second components are the improvement of the Government scope at the various level of the decentralize entities to supplies services are about (90 million USD) this component will:

- Supply assistance to the central and local entities to make the decentralization program operational at the institutional and political level;
- Reinforce and construct the capacity of territorial collective decentralize to manage and implement the resources and skills that are transferred<sup>17</sup>.

The diachronically we shall observe the over flow of the authority in Cameroon beginning from the head of state to the last local authority a diagram table will the draw below to show the power succession in the territory.

The above diagram is a good presentation of the Cameroon administration of authority it shows the various process by which a project goes through be for it arrive to its final destination which is it field of operation but it should be noted that not all the members of the Government are been involve whenever in concern sponsoring of a project. The International Development Association through the World Bank deal only with few Ministry and states members such the Ministry of development and territorial planning, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Territorial Administration and lastly with the Presidency of the Republic for the agreement of a contract<sup>18</sup>.

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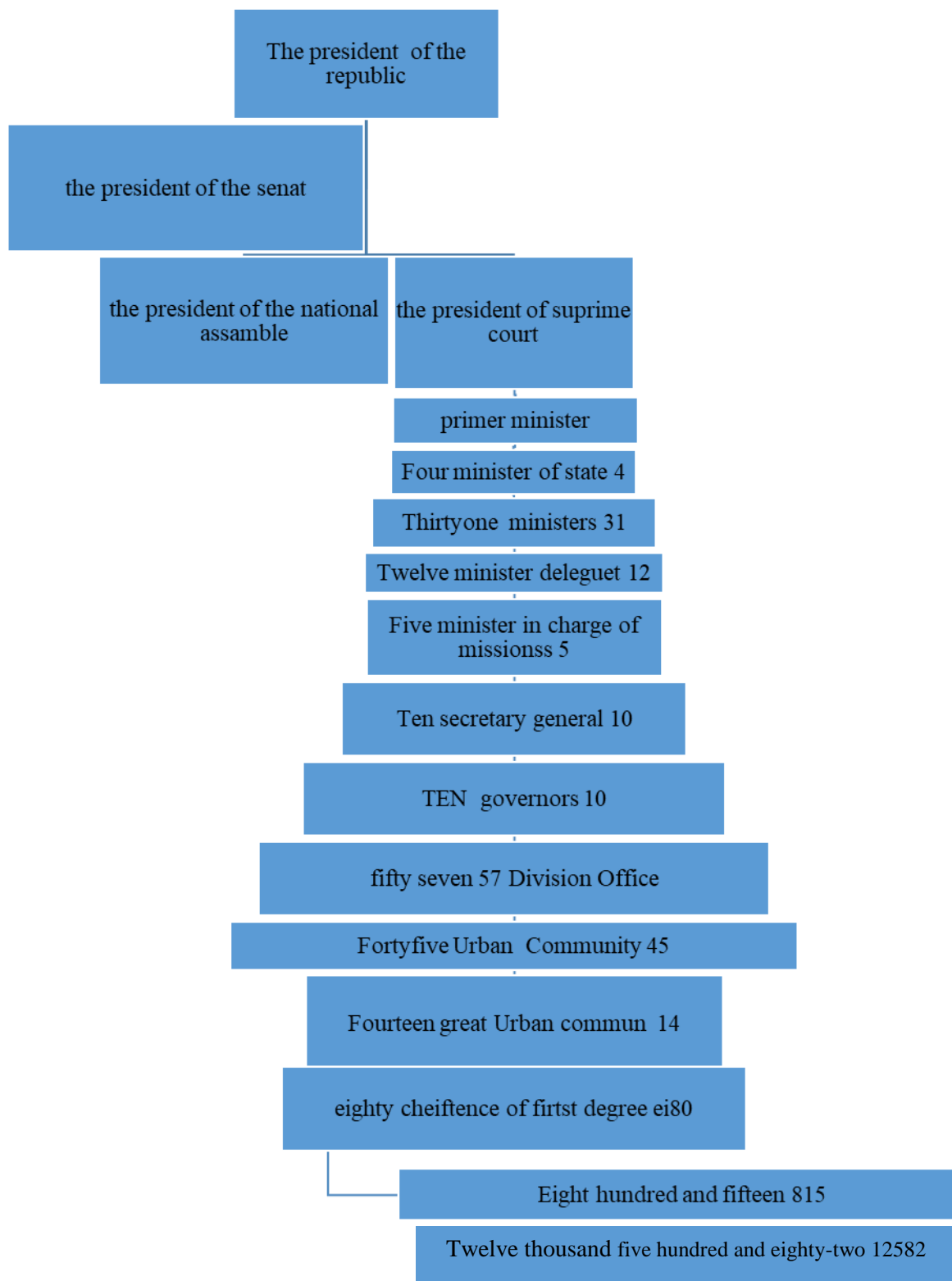
<sup>15</sup>Cooperation Cameroon-World Bank, *Local governance and resilient communities*, Yaounde, MINDDEVEL, 2022, p.7.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup>It is always good to demonstrate the internal functioning of the administration to know the various protocol of the agreement of a treaty.

**Diagram 2:** Administrative reparation according to the higher authority to the smallness



**Source:** Ministry of territorial administration census 2018.

We have notice that there's a certain combination in our diachronic theory where we find the administration been relating and the International Development Association finances also been including that's the reason why we have decided to come up with a detail analysis to clearly separate both concept. That of the role played by the Cameroon Government and the institution, both administrative institution most work in a union in other to achieve their objective which is that of bringing satisfaction to the population of this nation. The role of the Cameroon Government is to present the difficulties that the population encounter daily out number them and present them to the International Development Association with whom they are in collaboration since 1964 till nowadays because there is a Constance finance that is provided. On the other hand the role of the International Development Association is to help the less develop countries to come out of the stage of poverty<sup>19</sup>.

In the process of development little attention has been given by the Cameroon administration in the appropriation of natural resources products that should be rent for the putting in place of a good effective local strategy for the exploitation of utensils that are been use. This is the reason why the Cameroon administration could not master the use of the utensils even if they could be accessible to them due to a certain neglected at the beginning of the process of exploitation. At a higher extent to a little exception that makes the norms the civil servants of the Cameroon administration has remain consumers instead to be producer, the absence of national expectation of development base on the local realities the imported economic model didn't benefit to Cameroon due to a lack of taking into consideration of their competence. Within does at the University "*Économie du Développement*" has traditionally adopted a quasi and exclusive literal approach making it stagnant in Cameroon<sup>20</sup>.

Statistics are resent in research, education, social, political and economic sectors of our society and constitutes an important tool for decision-making for states, individuals and organization at local, national and international levels. Fair and updated statistics and database are indispensable if our vision for economic development, social welfare and equity should be achieved in prospect of sustainable development. We need precise statistical methods to gather and reduce the abstraction of data or information, to discuss the well-being and hypotheses making

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<sup>19</sup> It's just a detail theory of our diachronic step toward.

<sup>20</sup> S. M. EYEFFA EKOMO et al, *Modélisation Macroéconomique au Cameroun : L'exemple du Modèle SIPAE*, Yaoundé, Imprimerie saint Paul, 2010.

predictions to describe variability in a population or to inter whether differences among individuals, samples or populations are due to chance or not, and to determine for a data set assertive limits (confidence levels, confidence intervals) within which the true value is more likely to fall. In fact, if research can be defined as a scientific exercise entailing of a systematic collection analysis, interpretation and discussion of data to answer<sup>21</sup>.

There is certain question or a problem it is therefore clear that backbone of research is statistics and need realistic statisticians with their holistic comprehension and application of research methods and basic statistical analysis which will better fit in this context. Whether basic or fundamental research (necessary to generate problems) or applied operational research (necessary to verify how efficiently already defined theories can help solving identified problems), statistics remains a key tool. It is always difficult to separate statistics from probability and other mathematical theories given that most of statistical law has their root in probabilistic theories<sup>22</sup>.

The Participative Development National Programs is a project which has as objective to reinforce local management of public finance, with the process capacity of development at the center of local communities in engage of ensuring the supplies social, economic, and infrastructure quality wealth fair are put in place by the Ministry of Territory Administration. The amount of one hundred billion was given by the International Development Association to the Cameroon Government for the implementation this project all over the territory this fall alongside with the objective of supporting the development process. Thus demonstrating the link that testified the present of the International Development Association in Cameroon since their ratification of treaty as partners in 1964 till the year of 2023 many activities has been taken place in all the tens regions of Cameroon<sup>23</sup>.

Many at times there's a delay in the finance of project due to some differences in the administrative protocol because the World Bank doesn't deal directly with the civil society this is the hindrance that is responsible of the delay in finance of project. Notwithstanding of that perspective it not the only hindrance they are others hindrance like funds mismanagement, in the Cameroon Government the amount of billions embezzle per year by the members of the

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<sup>21</sup> NANA C., "Presentation of Statistical Outputs from Counting Approach Shall Frequency come before Percentage", *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and development* (vol.9, n°2), 2023, p. 813.

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> Cooperation Cameroon-World Bank, *Local governance and resilient communities*, Yaounde, MINDDEVEL, 2022, p. 19.

administration is very high causing a delay to the sponsoring of public project the public money which enter in private pocket causes a serious damage to the activities present to the International Development Association as consequence it makes the institution to start been reluctant to their demand due to the lack or loss of confidence toward the Cameroon administration<sup>24</sup>.

There are certain rules and regulation for the passing of market projects set up by the World Bank and the International Development Association in Cameroon this disposition will have to be applied by the scope of the criteria lay down by the financial institution, global strategy of lending market project for development are been done all over the territory. A lending market plan of the first eighteen months is always issued thus by marking the preparation phrase of the next annual years, studies are being done by the International Development Association which usual mark the first eighteen months which is equal to one annual year and half report concerning their yearly expenditure all this because of the respect of the reserve budget set apart by the International Development Association for each country members<sup>25</sup>.

Cameroon is a low-middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capital of (Current) US\$ 1,534 and a population of about 25.9 million in 2019, between the year 2006 and 2012 the country experiences an annual average economic growth of 3.7 percent, which accelerated to 5.7 percent between 2013 and 2015. Owing to a large public investment in infrastructure, particularly in energy and transport, however the gross domestic product started to decrease in 2016 this was due to declining crude oil prices, a global slowdown in commodity price, and a cross-border insecurity in the north and East region. It last stood at 4.0 percent in 2019 and may decline further in 2020 because of the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>26</sup>.

We are going to draw a table below to show the total amount of project which have being finance by the World Bank and the International Development Association and the project Development Objective(PDO) are to increase digital inclusion and the use of digital agricultural solution by selected agricultural value chain actors.

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<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> A. F. DONACIEN, *Financement du logement au Cameroun*, Yaoundé, Groupe de la Banque Mondiale, 2020, p.10.

<sup>26</sup> World Bank, Project Information Document, Yaoundé, World Bank, 2020, p.3.

**Table 6:** The International Development Association finance and incomplete projects

Year (s)	Projets
1991/1993	Social Dimensions of Adjustment Credit conceive and finance. CATPTC
2000	Technical Assistance to the Pipeline Chad Project in Cameroon. CSDA
2021	Global Environment Facility integrated forest landscape management. GEF
	Rural Electricity Project and Access to Electricity in underserved Regions of Cameroon. PERACE
2022/2023	Saher Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend. SWEDD
2023	Project for the acceleration of digital transformation of Cameroon
	Project to support the development of education for growth and employment. PADESCE
	Emergency project to combat food crisis in Cameroon. PULCCA

**Source:** World Bank, Project Information Document, Yaoundé, World Bank, 2020, p.3.

This above table present the various amount of funds the institution has invested in the country couple with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development for the realization of projects in Cameroon put the projects where not realize. The Public finance is the study of the rules and operation of Economic activities which are going on in the country which belong to the state, public finance can also be define as component of economic rules that govern the state finances, collective territorial, social security organisms with public institution. Any other moral person with a good willing and patriotic feeling for the nation and been wealthy is also considering as a public finance this current of thought goes alongside with the study of many linking sciences such as budget law which deal with the method and protocol of the reparation of public funds according to the demanded of each Ministry. It also goes along side with the taxation which is the study of the various method by which the Government makes in other to their receipt and it end up with another branch which is constitution law with financial degree concerning the administration<sup>27</sup>.

The process of taxation referred to the rules and regulation that makeup the taxes frame of any country notwithstanding taxation in Cameroon is the various method and politics by which the

<sup>27</sup> International Development Association, The international Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Yaounde, World Bank Group, 2013, p.17.

Government makes use in other to collect taxes from their citizen as it's of their duties. This payment of taxes by the Cameroonians to the Government help the administration to perceive their receipt and achieve their year object through the reorientation of annual year gross domestic product thus it should be notated this activity plays a determine function in the economy of Cameroon. For the country prosperity is on taxation it is the reason why it must be taking into consideration but by the Government and the citizens<sup>28</sup>.

### **3. Medium-term projection of public finances**

To a medium-term the financial and taxation politic of the state permit the Government to project it finances and perceive it receipt thus making many projected post are exogenous meaning does post have double functions this is due to the political information available in the cause of implementation. The implementation of project takes into account the historical ratio which is effective thanks to the data available on the political evolution of the various areas. On the other hand, the state expenditure depends on the state political budget and current custodies. The expenditures handle at the medium-term help the projecting of various post expenditure, medium terms expenditure scope in this case there are group in three categories or levels of reparation of budgetary envelop there are as follow, (i) Ministerial level, (ii) sectorial level and (iii) global level. The functioning expenditure distinguish itself from the investment expenditure, the repartition keys is determine from a basic year which will be the same for all the expenditure post<sup>29</sup>.

A diagnostic of Cameroons digital economy conducted in FY19 as part of the digital economy for Africa (DE4A) initiative reviewed the key building blocks of Cameroon's economy, assessed made so far and highlighted the challenges ahead. Overall, Cameroon still has a long way to go in terms of accelerating digital transformation and fostering the emergence of an advance digital economy (see Annex 2). The propose project will aim to address some of the high-priority areas that have been identified in the DE4A assessment of Cameroon, with a focus on increasing digital inclusion by unleashing broadband internet access and usage. The International Development Association part takes in the realization of this project by lending loans to the Government of Cameroon in other to improve the communication which is very poor and law in

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<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup>S. M. EYEFFA EKOMO et al, *Modélisation Macroéconomique au Cameroun : L'exemple du Modèle SIPAE*, Yaoundé, Imprimerie saint Paul, 2010, p.95.

Cameroon since the world now is mainly digitally compose<sup>30</sup>. The telephone devices are widely available in Cameroon, but a large portion of the population doesn't have internet access, especially in rural areas. The fixed and mobile phones were available in almost 90 percent of households nationwide in 2017(98percent in the urban areas and 84percent in rural areas) with a similar percentage observed through 2019 in terms of mobile network coverage, the GSM networks of the only three private operators (MTN, Orange and Viettel) each reached around 90 percent of the population in 2019. MTN's and viettel's 3G and 3.5G networks reached 80% and 89% of the population respectively, in 2019 MTN's 4G network covered 22 cities and towns (40% of the population), while Orange's 4G network covered five 5 cities and 16 out of the 58 divisions. Despite high mobile broadband of (3G, 3.5G and 4G) covered, only 23 percent households nationwide had internet connection-mobile or fixe-in 2019<sup>31</sup>.

The network percentage is much lower in rural areas especially in the center, Northwest, and Adamawa and the Eastern region Bertoua The wide gap between broadband coverage and broadband subscription suggests that affordability and digital literacy might be the most critical bottlenecks for internet in Cameroon. Despite the percentage of several competing retail operators, the growth of the broadband market appears hindered primarily by relatively high retail prices that cascade from high wholesale price applied to these retail players. Cameroon's overall digital performance rank poorly on the global scale occupying a position of (113 out of 121 in the network readiness index), broadband usage lags that in many other countries in the region, due to relatively high retail market princes that stem from high to wholesale <sup>32</sup>. Prices (according to private operators) imposed on retail operators.

The territorial geographically administrated in the nation of Cameroon been mention with their various regions, department etc. shall be well expose in the diagrammed below to illustrate the over flow of development according to the other of power at the administrative hierarchy<sup>33</sup>.

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<sup>30</sup><https://www.google.com/search?q=world+projet+in+Cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new>, 23 April 2024 at 3pm

<sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> We are elaborating the geographical demography of Cameroon from it various capital to it list village.

**Diagram 3:** Geographical and territorial administration of Cameroon



**Source:** Ministry of territorial administration

The above diagram shows us the administrative deployment geographically and the territorial repartition in Cameroon that's how the finance project in the various region department borough and communes all over the national territory. This conception goes along side with will of the International Development Association which is that of bringing help to the needy in other to booster the development from the dawn. All the World Banks programs are converging toward a single direction which that of bringing help to the less develop countries credit and granting of loans at the only different that the International Development Association is granting loans at a low interest rate or we can even say the loans are not refutable. Thus these making us to clearly differentiate between the sub institution and the main institution recalling our main point in this work which to shows the evidences that the International Development Association since it engagement with the Cameroon Government has contribute to it development process in the various areas of the society. It should be noted that it's not individual who goes toward the financial institutions to seek for help but the Government through the various ministries that are in charge of carrying the population desire through their various Ministry and bring it to the institution<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> The Cameroon geographical and territorial repartition of the budget project been finance by the international development association in Cameroon.

#### 4. Development path

The International Development Association (IDA) is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's poorest countries. The International Development Association consists of 75 countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, the International Development Association aims to reduce poverty by providing credits and granting programs to boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions. It should be noted that the International Development Association measurement system (IDA RM) tracks results in countries supported by the International Development Association. The World Bank Group (WBG) had introduced the RMS with the International Development Association 13 replenishment of (July 2002). It was the first multilateral development institution to develop a framework of quantitative indicators to monitor aggregate results all over the member countries including Cameroon<sup>35</sup>.

The International Development Association countries experience high exposure and sensitivity to climate shocks, and low capacity to buffer their economies and communities from climate and disaster risks. For these reasons, climate change is an urgent issue for the International Development Association priority. The International Development Association helps countries cope with climate change by building resilience and reducing vulnerability through the introduction of early-warning systems, drought-resistant crops, and alternative sustainable livelihoods. The International Development Association also supports climate-change mitigation by helping countries to transition to low-carbon fuels, including renewables, and to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions while nonetheless supporting their overall development efforts in all the regions of Cameroon supported by the Ministry of Environment<sup>36</sup>.

Since 1960, the World Bank and the International Development Association have been building the foundation for long-term development in the world's poorest countries. The institution works together with client countries to tackle development challenges through a country-driven model that emphasizes ownership alignment with national priorities, and improve the lives of the people most in need. The institution has adapted to a changing global context to strategically address critical issues, reflected in the five themes: climate change, fragility, conflict, and violence,

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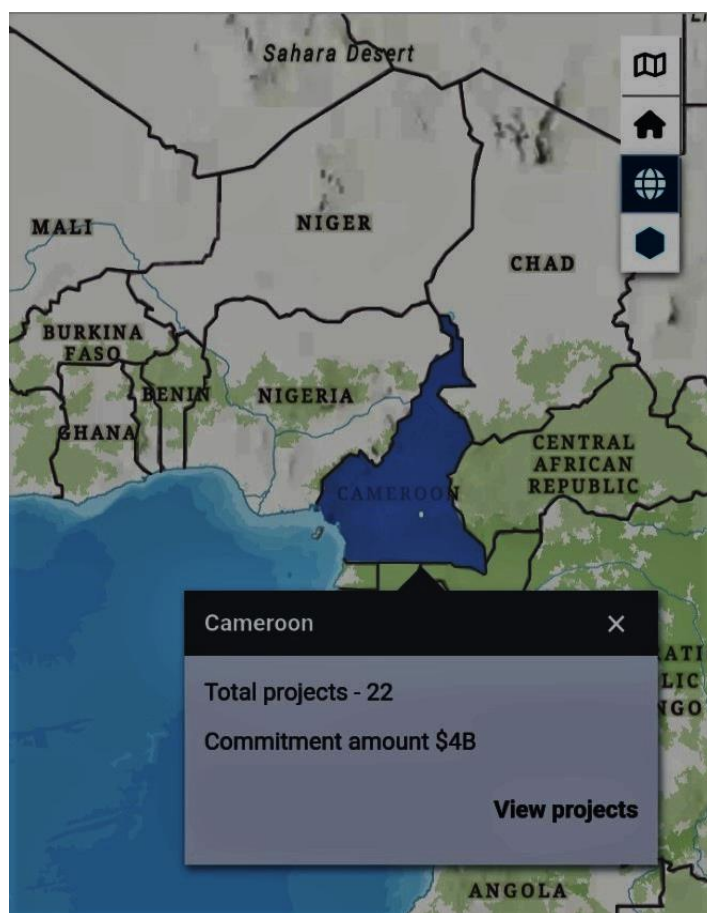
<sup>35</sup> IDA, *International Development Association results measurement system*, New York, World Bank Group, 2024, p.5.

<sup>36</sup> World Bank Group, *International Development Association 18 Result measurement system*, Washington, IDA, 2021, p.8.

gender and development, human capital, jobs and economic, transformation, as well as the four crosscutting issues of debt, governance and institutions, technology and crisis preparedness, such as the case of Cameroon been a member of this international and financial institution since 1964<sup>37</sup>.

We are going to present in the following line the global position system of Cameroon according to the World Bank and the International Development Association distribution of their various loans in Africa label with the various numbers of project that are been finance by the financial institution below shall be presented the map<sup>38</sup>.

**Map 2:** This is the geographical position system of the World Bank IDA countries member.



**Source:** World Bank Group Map

<sup>37</sup> IDA, *International Development Association RMS, Fy24update*, Washington, World Bank Group, 2024, p.1.

<sup>38</sup>We need map to add a lot of substance to our works and to give good explanation about coming the geographical location of Cameroon been describing by the World Bank.

The map above shows an arrow on the geographical area of Africa pointed on Cameroon with the numbers of project that are being sponsor by the World Bank through the International Development Association. The huge amount of 4billion dollars is been given each years for the boosting of development.

## **II- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT**

Development is the process by which something or someone grow and change to arrive in a more advanced level; healthy growth and development<sup>39</sup>. There are many types or indicators of development, it should be noted that while been a large concept development involve sub branches such as the human index of development, this index is a social index which permit to measure the social living conditions of the population in a country. This is done by a statistic measurement of the level of literacy over the population of the country generally it's said that a nation with a high level of education is set to be a develop country perhaps the contrary will be the trued for a less develop country. The next index of education is the gender-specific development index it's a tool of measurement which measure and adjust the index of specific-gender of development, index in function of inequality between genders and which is based on three dimension, long life and health express by a life experience from the birth. Introduction and access to knowledge, this is calculated by the rate of literacy of adult and the raw rate schooling student. The possibilities to benefit to a decent level of life express by the working revenue estimated by the purchasing power parts PPA which serve to measure the exchange of currency with the various countries of the CEMAC zone which are used to buy the same goods and service<sup>40</sup>. There's another indicator of development which is the women's participation indicator this index stipulate that based on the expert estimates and index by V-Dem, weighted by countries population. It captures the extent to which woman are represent in the legislature and have an equal share of political power. It ranges from 0 to 1 (most equal). This is because it's said that one aspect of development is seen in the indiscrimination of the femme gender and the legalization of the equal administrative post occupation and function duties in other to valorize them an appreciate their active participation in the daily activities of the

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<sup>39</sup><https://www.google.com/search?q=definition+of+development&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new11july2024at7am>

<sup>40</sup>[WWW.vedura.fr/social/development23octorbe2024at9pm](http://WWW.vedura.fr/social/development23octorbe2024at9pm).

society putting aside the concept of inferiority, avoiding all kind of frustration to the femme gender encouraging them for their presence<sup>41</sup>.

### **1. Promotion of decentralization in Cameroon**

In January 1996, Cameroon's constitution was amended to incorporate the adoption of decentralization by devolution within the framework of a unitary state. The new local Government system would practice political devolution and decentralization of functions and finances. In an inception report to the commonwealth secretariat, propose that decentralization has to be sensitive to the existing cultural, political, and institutional arrangement within a given country. It essence, the is one size fits all design of decentralization policies, and the pattern of decentralization found in a country should be based on historical context and initial conditions, geographical and climatic features, natural resource base, existing pattern of service provision and traditional methods of addressing user's need and economic conditions. Therefore, in Cameroon we are going to find how these factors influenced the type of decentralization policies and programmers that exist<sup>42</sup>.

Although Cameroon is an oil-producing country, with significant mineral and forest resources, total resource mobilization is not particularly high-at around 20 percent of Gross Domestic Product GDP. Oil revenues were 7.4 percent of Gross Domestic Product GDP in 2008, but are expected to decline to around 2.5 percent of GDP by 2020. Non –oil revenues at around 12percent of the GDP are among the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa and a source of considerable concern (see table 1.1). This is why the medium-term plan to 2020 (PRSP) puts considerable stress on the ability of local Governments to raise additional revenues from as yet unutilized tax handles. Consequently, in aggregate local Governments rely heavily on a 9 percent share of the main revenue bases, the Value Added TaxVAT and the income taxes and own-source revenues are negligible. There will be a table below to show the fiscal flow in Cameroon from 2008 till 2020.

The republic of Cameroon is headed by the President, an elected head of state. President Paul BIYA<sup>43</sup>. He has been President since 1982.As the President, he defines the national policy, appoints the prime minister (head of Government ministers), all of whom may hold no other office or engage in professional activities and are directly responsible to the President. Other Presidential

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<sup>41</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> A. Sandra, *Decentralization in commonwealth Africa*, Lagos, Stone wood, 2012, p.25.

<sup>43</sup>*Ibid.*

responsibilities include being head of the armed force and enforcing internal laws and external security, and appointments to the civil and military services. There is no constitutional provision for a vice President in Cameroon. The President appoints a Prime Minister who is the coordinator of Government action and head of Government to implement Government policy as defined by the head of state. The prime minister is not necessarily a politician career civil servants have been appointed to the position at the discretion of the President.

The President makes appointments to the judiciary with the assistance of the higher judicial council, and appoints staff of the Supreme Court; though the justice is administered in the name of the people. Cameroon's judicial structure is such that courts of first instance are found in every division; appeal courts are located at all regional levels while the supreme court is in Yaoundé. All magistrates and judges are appointed by the head of state. The country penal code was harmonized in July 2005 by the National Assembly. Up till this time the francophone regions had been subject to the *code d'instruction criminelle* of 1938 and the Anglophone regions were under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1958. The new penal code 2005 was broadly welcomed as beneficial to national unity, because it combined French, British and precolonial legal traditions<sup>44</sup>.

**Table 7:** Cameroon Fiscal Indicators (in percent of GDP)

<b>Years</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total revenues	19.4	15.2	15.5
Oil revenues	7.4	2.8	2.5
Non-oil revenue	12.0	12.4	12.9
Taxes revenues	11.3	11.0	11.8
NON-taxes revenues	0.7	1.4	1.2
Overall balance	2.0	-5.2	
Primary non-oil balance	-5.5	-5.9	

**Source:** Cameroon authorities, \*IMF, 2011 Article IV consultation.

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<sup>44</sup>*Ibid.*

As seen above the table shows the various variable fiscal indicators of oil in the process of increasing the gross domestic product of the country between the year 2008 ranging to the year of 2020 these activities are being done by small and medium firms industries.

The councilors are elected by universal suffrage in the respective council areas and then elected from amongst themselves a mayor and two assistants. How big the cities or towns are administratively organized as city councils headed by the governor delegate' (a Government appointee). Within the city council there are sub-divisional councils, which are headed by an elected mayor. For instance, Yaoundé comprises of a city council and sub-divisional councils as does Douala. In total, Cameroon has 14 cities council's 12 of which were created by a series of Presidential decrees, as show in the following table.

**Table 8:** Newly created city councils and their sub divisions in Cameroon, 2008

N°	Decree(all 17 January2008)	Name of city council	Number of sub-divisional councils
1	2008/015	Bertoua	2
2	2008/016	Ngaoundere	3
3	2008/017	Maroua	3
4	2008/018	Edea	2
5	2008/019	Nkongsamba	3
6	2008/020	Garoua	3
7	2008/021	Bemenda	3
8	2008/022	Bafoussam	3
9	2008/023	Ebolowa	2
10	2008/024	Kribi	2
11	2008/025	Limbe	3
12	2008/026	Kumba	3

**Source:** Decentralization in Commonwealth Africa

The above twelve cities which were created by a Presidential degree are been lunch in the process of development and projected in the various aspect of life are taken place there to help the

poor and these projects are sponsor by the International Development Association through the World Bank<sup>45</sup>.

The first regional election was held in December 2020. The ruling party the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement (CPDM) won nine of the ten regions, these elections marked the start of the decentralization process provided for in 1996 constitution. The new councilors will the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development pave the way for the gradual transfer of power and necessary funds to the regions. The Presidential and regional council elections are scheduled for October and December 2025, while the question of a new candidacy for President Paul BIYA is being raised the opposition is discussing of possibility having enjoyed several decades of instability, Cameroon has in recent years been grappling with attacks by Boko haram in the Far North and a secessionist insurgency in the Anglophone regions. Since September 2017, this situation has displaced more than one million of internal displace people<sup>46</sup>.

Around 411,218 refugees have sought shelter in Cameroon following the resurgence of the crisis in the Central Africa Republic since January 2021, over 6000 Central Africans refugees fled to Cameroon's East region which was already hosting over 60% of them. According to the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in July 2024 Cameroon is hosting over 411,000 refugees, primarily from the Central Africa Republic (73%) in Nigeria (26%)<sup>47</sup>.

Cameroon economy recovery slowed in 2023 with real Gross Domestic Product GDP expanding by only 3.3% down from 3.6% in 2022 until the beginning of 2024, the estimates of real GDP growth in 2023 were around 4.0% but the latest national accounts of the last two quarters of 2023 showed a marked deceleration in growth the weaker grow performance was observe across the primary secondary and tertiary sectors in the context of ongoing fiscal<sup>48</sup>.

The proposed operation, the first in a programmatic series of three DPOs planned for 2022-2024, is closely aligned with the country's economic recovery efforts and the medium-term structural reforms that lay the foundations for its aspiration to become an upper middle-income

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<sup>45</sup> Although the decentralisation process in Cameroon of 2008 was still going the International Development Association still maintain it financial objective which is that to bring help and assistance to the needy.

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.google.com/search?q=The+international+development+association+in+the+promotion+of+Decentralization+in+Cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new11match8am>.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> That was for the economic aspect of the power of decentralisation and the effect that in can have on the Cameroon Gross Domestic Product in a long term run this was to show some statistical observation which were done the previous years and how the World Bank through the international development association helps.

country (UMIC) by 2035. The program will support the decentralization policy, improve state-owned enterprise (SOE) governance, increase revenue mobilization, and strengthen human capital and women's economic empowerment. It's also aims at promoting equitable access to education across the country, improve women's access to education and the labor market, and strengthen the social protection system, preserve road assets and strengthening water resources management<sup>49</sup>.

The World Bank Group's portfolio in Cameroon comprises 20 national operations finance by the International Development Association in the Global Environment Facility and trust funds with a net commitment of roughly \$ 3.2 billion, and a comprehensive program of analytical services. The support contributes to the country's inclusive and sustainable growth through the implementation of economic reforms improvements in agriculture, transport, public sector, governance, social protection, digital economy and education. The International Development Association IDA and the World Bank's funds for the poorest established in 1960, to provide loans for programs that aim at boosting economic growth reduce poverty and improve poor people's live<sup>50</sup>.

The International Development Association is one of the largest source of assistance for the world's 76 poorest countries 39 of which are in Africa, IDA resources help to effect positive change in the lives of the 1.6 billion people living in the countries that are eligible for its assistance since its inception, the International Development Association has supported development work in 113 countries. Annual commitments are constantly on the rise and have poverty, thus making the international institution to grant help to the Cameroon Government in other to implanted decentralization all over it territorial administrative system this is to pave the way to the development stage in the country due to the fact that decentralization which is the delegation of power to some administrative member of the Government living in some remote areas of the country to face lifted the administrative work<sup>51</sup>.

## **2. Promotion of economic development**

Cameroon's economy has shown resilience in the face of external shocks, but multiply structural weaknesses hinder its potential. With infrastructural deficiencies, under development of

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<sup>49</sup> B.I.R. Development, Promotion of resilience in Africa, "Inclusive Economic Growth in Cameroon" Yaounde, World Bank, 2023, p.10.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

financial system, and overlapping crises between 2020 and 2023 per capital income stagnated, and GDP growth averaged 2.6 percent far below the target of 6.6 percent set out in the national development strategy (NDS30). Labor force participation fell from 79.1 to 64.3 percent between 2005 and 2021. Cameroon needs a major rethink of its growth model emphasizing private sector participation, redefining the state's role in the economy, and addressing the root cause of low labor productivity. The number of people living in the international poverty line (\$2.15 in 2017) it is estimated to have increased from 6.2 to over 6.9 million between 2021 and 2024. Low economy combine with rapid population growth and insufficient job creation explains the lack of progress in poverty reduction<sup>52</sup>.

The country real Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.7 percent in 2024. Cocoa and cotton exports rose thanks to higher yields and prices and improved power supply, aiding commodity processing and industrial growth. Though oil production slowed the current account deficit fell from 4.1 to 3.1 percent of the Gross Domestic Product between 2023 and 2024, thank to higher agricultural export and lower imports. Public investment and private consumption fueled growth on the demand side. Average inflation dropped from 7.4 percent to 4.5 percent by year-end, owing to declining food transportation sub-components and Government price controls. Monetary policy remained tight to bolster the region external position and curb inflation below the 3.0 percent target. However, fiscal pressures from other Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community<sup>53</sup>.

An increased subnational commitment with limited implementation capacity and resources several regional and municipal Government adopted local climate change action plans CCAP and measures to enhance climate resilience but with limited implementation. Fifty Cameroonian municipalities are members of the global covenant of Mayors for climate and Energy the largest global alliance for city climate leadership, with over 10,000 cities and local Government members. These 50 members, 26 committed to prepare a local climate plan, and seven have done so. Some were prepared through a climate-sensitive participatory budget process. Climate-sensitive using a participatory approach the International Development Association plays a great role in the sponsoring of these projects<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>52</sup> World Bank, *Poverty and Economic Policy Global Departments*, Yaoundé, CAIT, 2021, P.1.

<sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup> World Bank, *County Climate and Development Report*, Washington, IDA, 2022, p.20.

Integration into planning tools and budget processes the inclusion of a climate agenda in the SND30 has not yet led to incorporating climate change into core planning instruments. Cameroon doesn't have a long term climate planning frame work to incorporate 2050 GHG emission reduction targets into policies. The MINEPDED plans to develop a national climate plan but has yet to secure funding. Guidelines for integrating adaptation and DRM into development planning were issued in 2017, but few sectors strategic and planning tools consider climate change and support greater biodiversity climate change has not been mainstreamed in the land use sector (IPCC2020). Climate risk are not part of fiscal planning, such as macroeconomic forecasting, using a medium-term expenditure framework, nor segment planning for key sectors such as transport, water, waste management, and energy. Yet, fiscal policies can have negative impacts on climate change, such as fuel subsidies that erode the country's ability to achieve its NDC targets. Cameroon introduce program budget in 2020 but out of the 37 budget programs, only the agriculture sector has climate budget program with no legal requirement for mainstreaming climate risk in the public investments. Cameroon's procurement regulation provided for element of sustainable green procurement, in practice its application is limited to practice nut its application is limited to the environmental impact assessment<sup>55</sup>.

Cameroon's economy remains predominantly rural and informal while Cameroon is the most diversified economy within CEMAC with oil representing only approximately 4percent of GDP on average from 2009 to 2019, far less than in other CEMAC countries, its economy remains heavily concentrated in the agriculture, wood, and extractive industries. As flagged in the 2016 SCD, the economy doesn't yet show it signs of transformation other than through urbanization as a result of which people move from low productivity agriculture into somewhat more productive informal tertiary sector activities. As a result of this structural change in labor has not occurred in Cameroon this is according to the International Labor Organization<sup>56</sup> informality remain dominant in Cameroon's employment.

The Government of Cameroon has adopted a series of laws and strategic documents aimed at strengthening its development. These include 2035 vision and the national development strategy 2020-2030(SND30), which set out the priorities. These strategic planning frameworks take into

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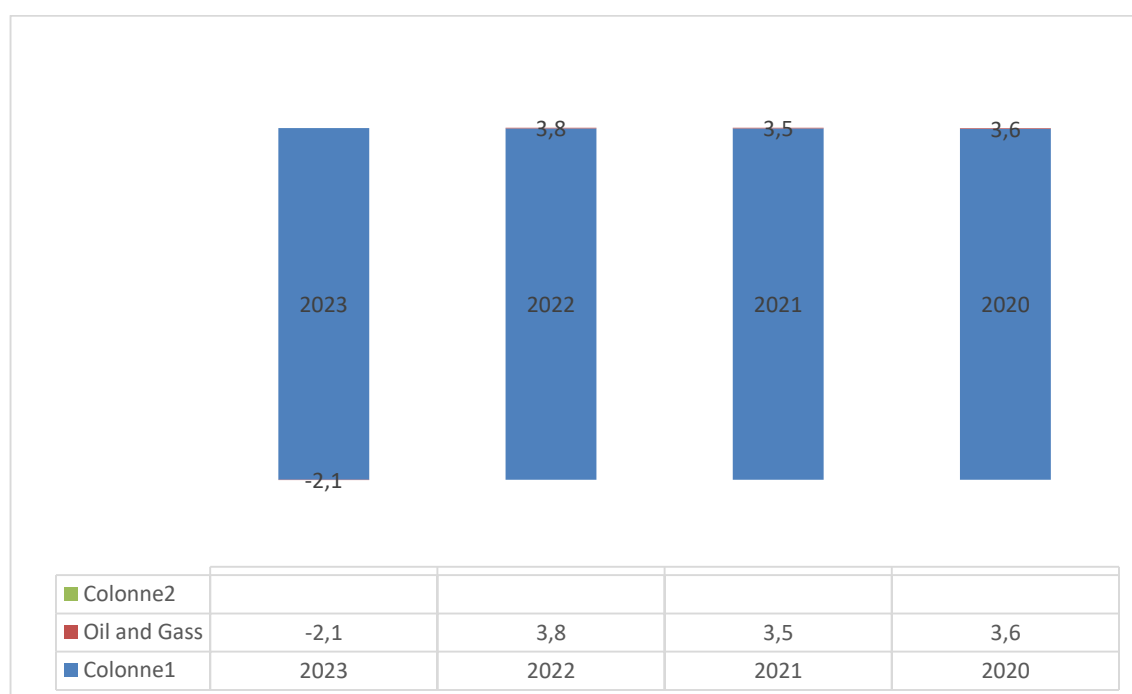
<sup>55</sup>*Ibid*, p. 26.

<sup>56</sup> World Bank, *Prevention and Resilience Allocation Eligibility note for the Republic of Cameroon*, Washington, IDA, 2021, p.26.

account the constitution for January 18, 1996 which gives local authorities responsibility for promoting democracy and development at local level, the modernization of public finances is mainly governed by the law on the financial regime of the state and other Entities of the 2018 code of transparency and Good Governance. In 2019, the law 2019/024 relating to the General code of regional and local Authorities(LA) has been promulgated thus making the International development Association to assisted the local authorities in the finance of some few needs in theirs various localities<sup>57</sup>.

The real economy activities in Cameroon in 2023 are difficult due to international environment economic activity at national level recorded a slowdown in 2023. According to the latest estimates, the real Gross Domestic Product GDP growth rate should stand at 3.3% in 2023 after 3.6% in 2022, 3.3% in 2021 and 0.3% in 2020. The graphical table below will help to present the various degree of change<sup>58</sup>.

**Graph 2: Evolution of real GDP**



**Source:** Macroeconomic framework unit (2023)

57 German Cooperation, *Support programmer for Decentralisation and Governance in Cameroon*, Yaoundé, GIZ, 2023, p.1.

58 B. William, *Ministry of Economy Planning and Regional Development*, Yaoundé, MINIPAT, p.12.

The above graphic aimed at representing Gross Domestic Product of the Cameroon in term of Oil and Gas production and exploitation starting from the year 2020 going to the year 2023 the blue point stands to represent the gas percentage and the yellow stands to represent the percentage of oil. We shall continue this time with another table of account which will illustrate public investment in various areas.

**Table 9:** Evolution of the main exported products

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>GDP2022</b>	<b>GDP2023</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>b-a</b>	<b>b/a</b>
Sovereignty	39,8	44,6	4,8	12,06
Defense and security	8,8	15,4	6,6	75,00
General and financial administration	97,1	91,8	-5,3	-5,46
Education, training and research	52,9	40	-12,9	-24,39
Communication, culture, leisure and sport	9,8	9,4	-45,3	-4,08
Health	89,3	44	-45,3	-50,73
Social affairs and employment	13	15,7	2,7	20,77
Infrastructures	912,6	954,6	42	4,60
Production and trade	144,2	89	-55,2	-38,28
Common expenditure	51,5	54,7	3,2	6,21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1419,0</b>	<b>1359,2</b>	<b>-59,8</b>	<b>-4,21</b>

**Source:** DGPIP-MINEPAT 2023

The above table represent the public investment budget in the various sectors, in the sense that the Gross Domestic Product of 2023 expenditure was mainly allocated to the infrastructure sector (70.2% of the overall envelope), with the objective of promoting the completion of projects under execution. This particular attention to this sector for several years, reflect the will of the Government to accelerate growth and transform in the medium or long term the socio-economic

landscape of Cameroon. "The production and trade" sector are also concentrated a large part of public investment resources, of 89 billion CFAF (6.5% of the total envelope of GDP 2023)

Thus these two priority sectors (infrastructure and production) concentrated more than three-quarters of the overall allocation of the Gross Domestic Product, representing a level of intervention consistent with the structural transformation of the Cameroon economy targeted by the SND30<sup>59</sup>.

### **3. Promotion of social index in development**

Since independence, economic policy has depended on political vision, thus representing the other side of the coin. Later concerns of rapid nation-building had as corollary a state-controlled economy. The objectives here were to ensure that the country was less dependent by substituting import through domestic production and striving for food self-sufficiency and stopping the country becoming a consumer economy. The main objective of the first four five-years development plans (1961-1980) was to double the per capita income in 20 years, this was achieved in 1980 new objectives were set out to the long term, precisely for the year 2000 among which the verification of production ensuring endogenous development and facilitating access to basic amenities for all health, potable water and electricity for all free and compulsory primary education for all children below 14 years etc.<sup>60</sup>

Unfortunately, the fifth plan 1981-1985 was the last to be implemented. The onset of economic crisis in 1986, the drop in overall income that ensued and the urgent need for renewed macro-economic stability compelled the Government to suspend the fifth plan and discontinue the preparation of the five-year plans. The Government went for structural adjustment programmers with assistance from the International Development Association, Henceforth the state acted as regulator while the strategic role of growth was conferred on the private sector. A range of revival programmers and the currency adjustment in January 1994 led to growth resuming though the results were insignificant regarding impact on the living conditions of Cameroonians<sup>61</sup>. Amass of the population 39.9% of which 55% of women still live below the poverty line underemployment continues to be widespread and significant disparities still exist with regard to access to quality

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<sup>59</sup>*Ibid* p. 46.

<sup>60</sup> Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, *Cameroon 2035 vision*, Yaoundé, Emergency Cameroon, 2009, p.8.

<sup>61</sup>*Ibid*.

and social services. This is especially to the detriment of the rural areas the youth women and other vulnerable segments of the population, budgetary resource generated by growth were used in servicing the country's foreign debt. Cameroon's eligibility for the HIPC initiative in May 2000, accomplishment of the decision point in October of the same year and the completion point in April 2006 allowed for significant debt-relief resource set aside for poverty alleviation. However, the growth rate continued to be low though not very different from that of the population.

The human Capital Project is a global effort to accelerate more and better investments in people for greater equity and economic growth, in a post-COVID-19 pandemic world it's even more important to understand why countries should invest in human capital and protect hard-won gains from being eroded. Find out why the World Bank countries and partners are coming together to close the massive human capital gap in the world. check out the human capital network fact sheet, updated 2020 human capital per index in Cameroon you will discover that it's was too low compared to the other previous years because of the serious damage cause by the COVID-19 pandemic reducing the economy activities that where taking place inside the country yet affecting the whole economy system of Cameroun. This was where the International Development Association had to intervene with a financial support<sup>62</sup>.

The human capital indicators aim to protect and invest in people who will provide a new definition of human capital and quantifies the contribution of health and education to the productivity of the next generation of workers. Countries uses it to assess how much income they can turn these losses into gains if they act now this is because a human index on the education system is set to be the most important of a country for the seek that the higher the level of education of a country the higher it development abilities. In Cameroon the human per capital income is low perhaps the Government does not or little to promote the various areas of the human per capital index such education, social infrastructure such as road<sup>63</sup> which is an important aspect to take into consideration when ta talking the conception of development seriously.

The social indicators of development in Cameroon are classified in the following ways Education, Health, Infrastructure for these are the main index of the social development in general and in Cameroon also, when examination these elements and try to give our point of view. The

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<sup>62</sup><https://www.google.com/search?q=contribution+of+the+word+bank+on+the+human+capital+in+Cameroon&client=ms-opera-mini-android&channel=new12januaryat5pm>

<sup>63</sup>*Ibid.*

words shall not lack to say that Cameroon is still a less develop country compared to some other countries in Africa this is according to the World Bank report and the issued of analyzing the social index of development in Africa. The International Development Association assisted Cameroon Government in the social index of education this by sponsoring the construction of school and granting of scholarship to students in all the ten regions of Cameroon this is to pave the way to social index of development due to their partnership signed since 1964<sup>64</sup>.

When we talk about the socio cultural index of under development in Cameroon we mean to enlighten the aspect of culture and it expansion all over the territory because most at time people culture are usually the engine of their development due to the fact that culture referred to the various ways of life of each ethnic group or clan. Culture are the vehicle of virtue in our African society this has a great impact in our Cameroon society a source of promotion of harmony putting aside the egoistic nature of among the various comrade in the daily activities and promoting development taken reference on the cultural life style of the precolonial Cameroonians. The Sub branches of the United Nation Organization UNO, such as the Education, Science and Culture UNESCO is uncharged of promoting the development of culture in Cameroon through the participation of the International Development Association. There is a ratio index that is needed to determine whether the ratio of culture in Cameroon is high or not<sup>65</sup>.

The numerous<sup>66</sup> diversity of Cameroonians makes it difficult for one to communicate with them for fear of not offending them, it's advisable to start the conversation with football because the Cameroon's nation gives and image of national solidarity. It's without doubt that the best subject could be used as a springboard toward other. In addition to that, it is not advisable to ask someone about his religion because they will feel that you are trying to judge them on their beliefs and this may cause a hostile response and relationship. (Cultural information Cameroon 2014)

Cameroonians are extremely expressive in talking and dialogs can undoubtedly get warmed and forceful. This is mostly common during the contract negotiations or buying and selling of commodities. Cameroonians are fun of making jokes during negotiations which may contradict

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<sup>64</sup> The activities of the World Bank in the social index of development are mostly been directed in the educational aspect of the country which is one of the sensible angle.

<sup>65</sup> Socio Cultural development we mean the impact of the native way of life in the actual society and how it leads to the promotion of development.

<sup>66</sup> T. E. YANNICK, "PHD These Cultural aspect doing Business in Cameroon and Business opportunities", University of Buea, 2018, p.5.

with the European or Western ways of doing business. Also Cameroonians scarcely say no when asked a question they rather give an unclear or wrong answer to the question, for example when asked if they know the total population of the world they will just say about 3 billion<sup>67</sup>.

Throughout Africa there were tensions between the creation of parochial ethnic identities and the simultaneous creation of unified national identities and the simultaneous creation of a unified national identity. Cameroon exemplifies this situation especially well. Economic inequalities and injustice in the country have provided fertile ground for politicians to exploit cultural difference by engaging in a political discourse that emphasizes ethnic particularities and the importance of localities with recent focus on village affiliation and rural constituencies. The ethnicization and ruralization of politics in Cameroon have led political entrepreneurs not only to redefine the geo-cultural boundaries of their ethnic labels and villages but also to display their cultural differences as a way of marking their cultural space distinguishing themselves from potential or actual enemy groups and recruiting allies<sup>68</sup>.

Thus depending on the circumstances, ethno-cultural space and to be defended against invasion by strangers from other parts of Cameroon or battle fields in the political game of give and take with the regime. While politicians are thus sacrificing the very notion of a common Cameroonian nationality and identity some artists and intellectuals have drawn on the same categories to try to break ethnic boundaries and define a popular national culture characterized by acceptance of ethnic differences. This essay examines from a historical perspective the process by which the pervasive experience of economic and social injustice in Cameroon the International Development Association through the World Bank sponsor the Government of Cameroon to promote cultural development all over the territory<sup>69</sup>.

The socio cultural aspect in Cameroon should be taken with a lot of seriousness because it's one of the causes of under development in Cameroon due to the fact the variety of the various ethnic groups in Cameroon and the absence of a single national language is a big hindrance to communication among Cameroonians. The first world war of 1914 till 1916 was a curse to the nation of Cameroon this is because it instead came and worsened the cultural problem in the ex-formal Germany colony by introducing two various languages the land was divided into two various

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<sup>67</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>68</sup> Y. MONGA, "Au village ! Space culture and politics", Paris, Harmattan, 2000, p.1.

<sup>69</sup>*Ibid.*

power each administrated its own portion and impose them their language yet bringing another hindrance to the development in the future. The birth of two different citizen living in the same land Anglophone and Francophone leading to a slow in the process of development due the discrimination of some from other and also a language barrier making things very difficult for the exchange of good and service<sup>70</sup>.

#### **4. Promotion of Human development**

The human capital component nature and role are being set in such a way that since the work of classical economists such as Adam Smith in 1776 human capital feature in economic analyses, highlighting the skills of the workforce as an important competitive asset. At the macroeconomic level<sup>71</sup>, three main approaches have been developed in the literature highlighting the role of human capital in economic dynamics many authors at the instar of NELSON and PHELPS (1966), LUCAS (1988), MANKIWI, ROMER and WEIL (1992), mastering these approaches require not only an understanding of the microeconomic concepts associated with human capital, and its component. The conception of human capital was also well define by and author by name Schlitiz in (1961) and Becker (1964) developed the concept, commonly use in economic.

It refers not to qualification acquire through years of education but also-and this is much more case in developing countries to health status, nutrition and hygiene (GUELLEC 1997). SCHULTZ (1961) understands this concept as "*skill, knowledge and all the abilities that make it possible to improve the productivity of human labor*". In addition to the natural (or inherited) production capacities available to workers Schultz 1953 distinguishes between those acquired as a result of investments made for this purpose. As a result the macroeconomic level, the measure of the labor factor based solely on the number of working hours is limited in its ability to account for economic growth since the qualitative dimension of this factor is not taken into account<sup>72</sup>.

As part of the structural transformation envisaged by Cameroon, the development of human capital, which is necessary to achieve this ambition, should also result in a clear improvement in indicators relating to health, life expectancy, survival, mortality, nutritional status as well as the

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<sup>70</sup>The socio cultural aspect is a delicate aspect our society due to the fact it acts as hindrance to communication among Cameroonians.

<sup>71</sup>UNDP, *National Report on Human Development*, Yaoundé, Ministry of economy and regional development, 2022, p.7.

<sup>72</sup>*Ibid.*

financial vulnerability of populations to health hazards. The human capital are characterized by optimal health, Human capital prospering in a context of structural transformation should benefit from a higher life expectancy as is generally observed in countries that have reached the stage of development to which Cameroon aspires, life expectancy at the birth in Cameroon should reach 75.9 years by the time the structural transformation horizon is defined compared with 59.3 years by 2020<sup>73</sup>.

The human capital is an important index of development as far as the conception of development is being advocated in all the countries in general and Cameroon in particular this is due to the fact that human capital is defined as a manmade effort whether physical or mental in the process of production. The various element which made up the physical man's effort are the age range this is because the age range determine the physical straight of an individual by his mussel yet affecting the factor of production he/she can render in the production of good and service. Thus making up the amount of the percentage of youth in Cameroon to determine and play a vital role in the human capital index in the process of development, that is for the first definition an angle of the perceptions of the human capital index in all the various society in the world in general and also in Cameroon<sup>74</sup>.

Another angle of the manmade effort is that of mental ability in the process of productivity its set all over the world that the higher level of analphabet a nation has the more develop this nation will be consider and the low the analphabet level a nation has the less develop in shall be this is due to the fact analphabet makes reference to the level education which is link to the mental ability of and individual a general perception on the Cameroon situation the last population census of Cameroon which was estimated in 2001 at 15,5 million inhabitants which is compos of 51% of Women and 49% of Men and the adult population is of 56% of the total population. One Cameroonians inside two live in the urban area in 2000, analphabetism touches about 30% of people having the age of 15 years old and above in 2001, this ratio is of 44,3% in the rural areas and 12,2%in urban areas. Whereas in other place it's higher in other region such as the great north 60% in the Adamaoua, 68% in North and 76% in the Far north. The ratio of stubble touches generally a level of 10%but it's increasing highly in towns like Douala and Yaoundé it above 20%

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<sup>73</sup>*Ibid.* p.106.

<sup>74</sup> The human capital base on the clarification of the manmade effort which makes reference to age range the physical straight affordable effort supply.

and more than 80% of the active population exercise in the informal sector which represent 46% of Gross Domestic Product GDP this ratio also takes into consideration rural population. The private sector is been own by private individual, it doesn't have anything to do with government they are sole proprietors they work for their personal account <sup>75</sup>. Account yet all these various activities which are taken place in the country make up the Gross Domestic product.

The most recent survey data that were publicly available for Cameroon's MPI estimation refer to 2018 based on the estimates, 43.6 percent of the population in Cameroon (11,856 thousand people in 2021) is multidimensional poor while an additional 17.6 percent is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty 4,783 thousand people in 2021 The intensity of deprivations in Cameroon which is the average deprivation score among people living in multidimensional poverty, 53.2 percent. The MPI value which is the share of the population that is multidimensional poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations is 0.232. In comparison, Ghana and Madagascar have MPI values of 0.111 and 0.386 respectively<sup>76</sup>.

Since its independence in 1960, Cameroon has repeatedly faced severe economic shocks and crises resulting from fluctuations in international trade and export revenue. Following 7% of the country's economy plunged into severe recession over the period 1985-1995 resulting from the collapse of international commodity prices (IMF, 2003). The crisis lasted a decade before the economy regained a growth path in the mid-90s after the January 1994 devaluation of the CFA franc (CFAF). Between 2003 and 2019, the country successively implemented two major national development plans, namely the poverty Reduction Strategy Paper from 2003 to 2009 and the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper from 2010 to 2019. While these development plans generated substantial economic growth, the impacts on job creation, poverty reduction and human development have been limited<sup>77</sup>.

Between 2001 and 2019, average annual GDP growth in Cameroon was 4.3% while the consumption-based poverty rate stagnated at around 40% between 2001 and 2014 and 2018, and the tridimensional poverty decreased slight from 54% to 43% between 2004 and 2018 and the

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<sup>75</sup>Commission National Pour L'UNESCO, *Tendances récentes et situation actuelle de l'éducation et de la formation de adultes (EdFoA)*, Yaoundé, Rapport National de la République du Cameroun, 2008, p.1.

<sup>76</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Unstacking global poverty*, Briefing note for countries on the 2023 multidimensional poverty index 2023, p.2.

<sup>77</sup> F. ANDRIANARISON and al., "Dynamics of monetary and multidimensional poverty in Cameroon", *Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, OPHI Working Papers, Issue 141*, 2022, p.3.

index of inequality worsened from 54% to 43% in 2014. The International Development Association has been granting assistance to the administration through the canal of the World Bank in order to pave the way to the issue of poverty in all over the territory of Cameroon<sup>78</sup>.

The under development ratio of Cameroon has been on stable since the independence in 1960 with the various shock the country economy has receive leading to an unstable development as consequence this classified Cameroon to be counted among the 75 states which the International Development Association has to grant help for them to come out of poverty. This said our country Cameroon with the Government administration are strongly to work on the various areas of the society in order to deal away with every need of the Cameroonian population by paving the way to the process of development and dealing with under development in Cameroon which is been notified through the various element of the society such the Gross National Product GNP and the Gross Domestic Product GDP<sup>79</sup>.

All the indicators need to construct the Multidimensional Poverty Index for a country are taken from the same household survey. Each indicator is equally weighted within its dimension, so the health and education indicators are weighted 1/6 each, and the standard of the living indicators are weighted 1/18 each. The MPI is the product of the headcount or incidence of multidimensional poverty (proportion of people who are multidimensional poor) and the intensity of multidimensional poverty proportion of people who are multidimensional are and average share to weight the deprivations to changes in both components. A deprivation score of 1/3 (one-third of the weighted indicators) is use to distinguish between the multidimensional deprived<sup>80</sup>. Score is 1/3 or greater than the household (and everyone in it) is confidential as multidimensional underprivileged. Individual with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 1/5 but less than 1/3 are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. And finally individuals with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 1/2 live in severe multidimensional poverty the multidimensional poverty index ranges international is \$2.15 a day poverty rate by identifying who is multidimensional poor and show also is the composition of multidimensional poverty.

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<sup>78</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>79</sup> Under development is been characterise by the factors which characterise the country economy such as the Gross Domestic Product and the Gross Nation Product.

<sup>80</sup> United Nations Development Programme, Unstacking global poverty, Briefing note for countries on the 2023 multidimensional poverty index 2023, p.2.

The methods of measuring poverty in Cameroon we used the federal gift tax class of indices of poverty and the poverty line estimated by Cameroon's National Institute of statistics, Indicators of living standards used to analyses the evolution of poverty over the period 2001-2014 include food and nonfood expenditures (clothing and footwear, household equipment, transport and communications various service and housing services)<sup>81</sup>.

Our evaluation of the various activities of the International Development Association in Cameroon from 1964 to 2024 was base on a list of major decision take by both the government of Cameroon and thesecretery general of the financial organization. They are as follow the list of program finance was brought out by the staff lay dawn by both partners containing many plans such as, the defined annual budget of each year program which contain the amount of funds and the number od projects that are to be realize in the country within a year. Thus said in this annual budget must at time amount required is sometime insuffiecient for the realization all what is needed leading to and extract need of help from foreign partners, making the laons of th World Bank small and leading to an extract requirement from the International Development Association which will willfully grant help to the government. This will contribute in the promotion of many domains in the society such as, encouragement of Medium-term projection of public finances in other to pave a way toward development<sup>82</sup>.

Notwithstanding of the perspective concerning the above mention we are still on the mood of bringing more valuable evidence that will demeonstrated the assistance of this financial organization in cameroon since the signing of their parthnership. A great improvement of social index of development had been made in all the sectors we can site some areas such as in the human index of development more precisely in the health sector. A graet number of hospitals have been constructed with the participation of the International Development Association which loaded funds to the government of this country during the rule of the two president.

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<sup>81</sup> F. ANDRIANARISON F. and al., "Dynamics of monetary and multidimensional poverty in Cameroon", *Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, OPHI Working Papers, Issue 141*, 2022, p. 4.

<sup>82</sup> Our illustration toward the evaluation of the various activities undertaken by the International Development Association in Cameroon as from 1964 till today we are out numbering them.

**CHAPTER IV:**  
**DIFFICULTIES AND WAYFOWARD**

The importance of the International Development Association programs in the territory of Cameroon since its integration as a country member among the 75 countries, elected since 1960 later on became a member of the World Bank in 1963 just some three years after it granting it independence in January first 1960. We shall outline the Various marks left by this financial institution in Cameroon ranging from the year of our first chosen chronological bounder going dawn right to the last chosen bounder which is the year 2024, it's reminded that the institution main objective is not only to bring help to the poorest states but also to the individual of does poor states for instance they can decide to bypass the Government and deal directly with the individual it still goes on the same direction and objective which is that of bringing help for development. Thus it should be noted that loans granted whether to a Government administration or to a particular individual carry low interest or no interest rate.

## **I. THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTER**

Decentralization in Cameroon consisted on delegation of power from the state to the territorial competence members of the Government who are controlling a certain population. This is to accompany them with human, technics, Material and financial assistance. This transfer of power is being written by regulated text vote by the National Assemble and promulgate by the President of the National Republic and the transfer of competence excise on the nearest population with a good result. These transfers of competences permit the decentralized territorial collective to benefit of participative democracy, Government and local development on the social plan education, health, sport and culture. In Cameroon decentralization didn't start today it began between the first world and the second in Cameroon with the system indirect rule in south Cameroon practice by the British which was including the traditional authorities in the management of administrative affaire of the cities. In the French Cameroon in 1941 with the creation of Urban Mixt Commune in Yaoundé and Douala this was constitutionalise by the Cameroonian constitution of the 2 July 1972 which confined to commune a judiciary scope by making them public right and person who enjoyed financial autonomy<sup>1</sup>.

The law n° 96/06 of 18 January 1996 which was revising the constitution of the 2 July 1972 which came and creates second categories of decentralized collective territorial: the region. The

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<sup>1</sup>*Idem.*

decentralized collective territorial in Cameroon has two judiciary statuses: that who benefit of a direct constitutionality created by the constitution (region and commune) and the one which is constitutionally indirect by the law. This is true because the article 55, aliens 1 of the constitution permit to the legislator to create all other type of decentralise collective. For the first one to be cancel it requires the revision of the constitution whereas for the second one to be supreme it just needs a simple text of the legislator<sup>2</sup>.

In 2008 Cameroon constitution put in place a decentralise article in the constitution which was a process of transferring power and human resource from the central state to territorial collectivises, these process was notable formulated by a decree like the decree n°2008/377 of the 12 of November which precise that Commune and regions are collective decentralise territories. Decentralization in Cameroon aims to grant autonomy to communes and regions in the management of their own affairs, by providing them with the necessary resources and authority<sup>3</sup>. Competence needed for their economic, social and cultural development. The organs of regions are regional council, the President of the regional council, who act the case of competence transfer to him by the stat

The decree n°2008/376 of 12 November 2008 had equally council the decree n°72/349 of 24 July 1972 concerning the administrative organization of the republic of Cameroon. In summary the article on decentralization of 2008 in Cameroon underline the importance of decentralization for the autonomy of collective territorial and their participation in the management of administration. In 2011 Cameroon had adopted the law of orientation and decentralization which defined the modality of decentralization at the local level. That law establishes that collective decentralise territorials are the region and commune and other type of collective decentralise territorial can be created by the law these collective decentralise territorial excise their activities in the respect of the national unity and the territorial integrity of the state priority<sup>4</sup>.

The various administrative leaders to whom power is being transfer in Cameroon are mostly responsible of certain important decision take for the advancement of development in their various areas where they have to excise their competence. They are as follow we have at their head Ministers, Governors, follow by Divisional Officers, Sub Divisional Officers and lastly we have

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<sup>2</sup> J. R. NYAEMECK, Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration, 47 years old, 6 June 2024, Yaoundé.

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>4</sup> P. S. BELINGA, Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration, 49 years old, 25 August 2024, Yaoundé.

the Mayors, these are moral personalities of the Government administration through whom the decentralise transfer of power pass through. Their decision taken and their good will have a great impact on the process of development. The main problem now in our country Cameroon is to really analyse the effectiveness of these decentralization practice whether it's only judiciary written and not applied or it is being practicably applied<sup>5</sup>.

It should be noted that they may be certain diversity in the process of some of these moral personalities appointment such as a Mayor and a Sub Divisional Officer in the sense one is chosen from the population of a community that is the Mayor. The other is appointed by the Government administration that is the Sub Divisional Officer, these personalities are found in the same geographical area where they excise their various power but at a certain diversity point not accountable to the same audience. This is because the Mayor who is been elected by the public stand there to save that population who chose him, stand as and intermediate between the Government and his citizen, for that reason he is responsible for the provision of some social wealth to his people such as the provision of road, school, hospital, electricity and water, in his community. These to please the population and to gain their confidence to keep a chance to be re-elected the next time, but as for a Sub Divisional Officer his duty is to watch at the good function of the administrative sub department planted in certain area he is the representation of the Government and in charge of the maintained of peace and order. He supervises the various development activities undertaken by the Government in his geographical circumscription<sup>6</sup>.

### **1. Appreciation of decentralization by the International Development Association in Cameroon**

The cooperation of Cameroon and the International Development Association has been of a smooth climate in the sense that since the signing of their convention in 1964 both actors of international relation has not yet broken up. These makes us to understand the fact that at certain level till now they are still in good, but never the less the financial international institution is complaining of a certain numbers of issue about the Government of Cameroon. This concern the various financial help which the International Development Association brings to state because the main objective of these institution was bring help to Cameroon in other to help the state on it

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<sup>5</sup> *Idem.*

<sup>6</sup> *Idem.*

process of coming out of their poverty stage which is a good vision because it falls alone with the terms of the creation of the International Development Association.

Once more we remind that the International Development Association has as principal objective the contribution in sponsoring of poor countries in the world in total there are 75 of them who are in partnership with this financial institution. The terms of integration as a member of this financial institution are very simple due to the fact that condition propos by this financial institution are less hard than does of the World Bank, a state is just supposed to be under a certain ratio of the gross domestic product. Not only that but again the observation of the World Bank counted also and Cameroon became a member of the International Development Association just four years after it had achieve it independence thus this was clear that by that time the country needed a high financial support for it stand firm<sup>7</sup>.

From here we can observer their long term relationship since then, and start understanding why the International Development Association has to start complaining about Government of Cameroon there are surely several reason for that. The various complains of these institution a raise from the facts that they have be financing many project in Cameroon but in return they have not good result of the project that they injected their investment into. This create a lot of disagreement between the state of Cameroon and the International Development Association has a certain feeling of lacks of seriousness from the part of the Cameroon Government in the accomplishment of the development in theirs propel country<sup>8</sup>.

This is the main reason which angers the financial organisation it's seen as bad habits of the Cameroon administration over the management of public fund in the sense that the high personalities who govern the state of Cameroon cannot make a distinction between the public funds and private funds. As a result, they start pocketing the granted loans designated to contribute to the development of Cameroon this situation leading to a stagnant stage of our countries whereas the process of reimbursing which are presented to them by the international financial sub institution of the World Bank are less hard than the conditions of the World Bank itself. Because the loans granted by the International Development Association have a low rate of returning interested<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> M. ABENA, Associate Professor in The University of Yaoundé I, 59 years old, 11 June 2025 Yaoundé.

<sup>8</sup>*Idem.*

<sup>9</sup>*Idem.*

Talking of the effectiveness of development in Cameroon sound somehow to be a dream because of the present regime in which we are living today which is full of embezzlement and funds miss management. This situation leads to a conception which we brought up during our research which and named suffocation of development this is when the process of development is being hinder by some factors whether natural, human or any type of factors which stop the growing of development lead to a phenomenon none as suffocation. In the case of Cameroon development is been suffocated by the Government in place in the sense that the International Development Association finance all the project that the Cameroon Government present to them, but at end when the time of given feet back come the Government of Cameroon is on capable to bring feet back of the management of funds.

Suffocationism is a concept which draw its origin from a French word “*suffoque*” which mean prevent, interrupt or hinder something from taken place or happening as is the case of development in Cameroon. The Government in place is as a strong man standing on the overall of the flow of development in Cameroon leading us to describe the Government as a suffocator one who suffocate the development. Leading to the concept of Suffocationism in Cameroon, making us to understand that as far as the same Government will remain in power the same result will still be produce. There will be a continuous deception of Cameroon Government toward the International Development Association, making us to conclude by saying that in our country Cameroon there is a suffocation of development by the Government leading to a concept that we brought up which the Suffocationism<sup>10</sup>.

The history of decentralization is something very delicate because the dictionary of history mentions the word decentralization according to time by the year 1830; we shouldn't have mention in the present novel all the event that took place in the previous years. The question of decentralization impose itself more than the sense given to the word in the XIX century it's different than what politicians and lawyers of the twenty century give to it. In the last century decentralization was consider to be the contrary of centralization which mean it consisted to the removing of a portion of power to the centralize power which was the center of decision of

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<sup>10</sup>All alone our research on the various field where we did our field work and oral source we came across to understand that the International Development Association really finance the project in Cameroon but there is suffocation of development by the government leading to explain our conception after a long observation which is that of Suffocationism.

administrative and political domain. In the middle of the XIX century the Government became conscious of the fact that: “*Ongouverne bien de loin, on administre bien de près*”<sup>11</sup>.

It wasn't necessary that the decision should be taken in Paris but the transfer of power in that era was baptize decentralization was in reality deconcentration of power given nowadays, these similar expressions are most at time confusing whereas designing different realities. Deconcentrating from and Administrative authority to another it orders the power to decide at its place. This means it's the delegation of power or competence of superior authority to a hierarchy subordinate authority which shall fully regulate administrative duties. This is the case of the minister who delegated his power to the Divisional Offices so that each divisional Office should take decision that are nearly administrated for the wealth fair of the local populations<sup>12</sup>.

What should be retained is that the minister and the Divisional Offices work for the account of the same person or judiciary entity which the State decentralization consisted in the recognition of the existence of distinctive collective's state on the judiciary plan these distinctive collectives State benefit of the moral personality and are authors of right and obligations at the same title of physical person. A moral is not enough to define decentralization but consisted of political and judiciary breaks important due to decentralization because the collectivity stop being a simple State administration circumscription to become an autonomous relative entity. This makes administrative and collective entire to dispose of distinctive organs from<sup>13</sup>. That of the state, such as the elected council's executive authority<sup>14</sup>.

Disposition of proper competence and authors of wealth receive from personal being owners of patrimonial and establishing its own budget in such a fact that it enables to administrate itself freely. It should be noted that the Administrative liberty doesn't have total liberty because the decentralize collective is submitted to the rules of the state which are being established by the law, there is and exerted control which is always done by the state none as “*TUTELLE*”, Watch at the fact that the collective security shouldn't go out the rules that were being written in the unitary state. The state is the only authority the constitutional power, Legislative and the judiciary power but for the decentralization collective only have administration power. In a federal state it's the

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<sup>11</sup> P. BONDINEAU et M. VERPEAUX, *Histoire de la décentralisation*, Près Universitaire de France, 1997, pp, 3-4.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*

contrary because the statesmen's members or federated dispose of all the static attribution and are not comparable to the decentralization collective of a Unitary State<sup>15</sup>.

The *LOI N° 2019/024 DU CAMEROUN PORTANT CODE GENERAL DES COLLECTIVES TERRITORIALS DECENTRALIZES* which has been adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by President Paul BIYA say in the following article concerning decentralization of the territory.

**ARTICLE 1** The law carries the general collective territorial code designing decentralized territorial collectives.

(2) It define:

1. The Judiciary General Scope of Territorial Decentralization
2. The Status Local Appointed
3. The Rules of Functioning and Organization of Territorial Collective
4. The Specific Regime Applied to Certain Territorial Collectives
5. The Financial Regime of Territorial Collectives

**ARTICLE 2** (1) The territorial collective of the republic are the regions and the communes  
2 They exercise their activities in the respect of national unity and the primary territorial integrity of the state<sup>16</sup>.

The main objective of this work is to examine the process of decentralization in Cameroon, particularly since 1996, the work examines the legal, fiscal, political and administrative environment, and the level of organization of its key actors in conducting the state's service-delivery responsibilities<sup>17</sup>.

The legal basis for decentralization by devolution in Cameroon was set in the constitution of January 1996 which declared the country to be a decentralized state. The decision to embark on decentralization was stimulated by external and internal developments. From the external perspective, Cameroon was affected by the win of change that blew across the continent in the late 1980s. This was fueled by the several factors echoed by respondents during the field survey,

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Loi n°2019/024 du 24 Décembre 2019 Portant code générale de collectives territoriales décentralisées, p.1.

<sup>17</sup>Decentralization in Commonwealth Africa, *Democratisation and the rocky road to decentralization*, Addis Abeba, 1982, p.1.

notably, the end of the cold war, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the related fact that Western democracies and international financial institutions no longer saw the need to support dictatorial regimes in Africa. There were deepening economic crises in many Africa states and a renewed emphasis on economic and political reform by Western nations and financial institutions that made Africa leaders to grudgingly yield to economic and political reform<sup>18</sup>.

In March 1985 Cameroon's sole legal party the UNC, was renamed the *Rassemblement Démocratique du Peuple Camerounais* (RDPC). The RDPC in the first quarter of 1986, allowed a measure of democratization by organizing election primaries for members of RPDC bodies on all levels. Later in 1988, national assembly and Presidential election were held which saw the retention of the sole candidate for the presidency by a high margin of 98.75 per cent. In the meantime, an unofficial opposition organization, the Social Democratic Front (SDF) led by John Fru NDI had emerged from the Cameroon People Democratic Movement. By December 1990 following the civil unrest and a promise from President BIYA to introduce political reform, the national assembly approve a constitution amendment that permitted the establishment of a multi-party system, the pressure from political reform intensified and by April 1991, 11 leading opposition groups formed an alliance called the national Co-ordination Committee of Opposition Parties (NCCOP). A ban of opposition meeting was put in place by the Government of the NCCOP intensified its campaign of civil disobedience. The NCCOP late dissolve due difference in the strategies the constitution parties had engaging with the Government, and some parties like SDF, withdrew from the legislative elections of 1992. In May 1993 President BIYA Government published a draft constitutional amendment that provide for a democratic system of Government; this draft legislation retains a unitary state and introduce a more decentralize system of governance in recognition of demands by the supporters of the federalism (mostly from the Anglophone)<sup>19</sup>.

### **1. Relevant events of decentralization in the various regions of Cameroon**

Here we shall be concern with the various roles of administrative authority all over the territory of Cameroon according to the constitution because the process of decentralization is a certain perspective of federalism and in such a system there's a certain liberation of power by the higher hierarchies who style is to maintain the supreme power that's in other to facilitate the

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<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid*, p. 65.

functions of the administration some certain moral personalities need to be given the authorization of representing certain Ministers in small localities. These power delegation sometime can be a source of problem to the various citizen of certain localities because some personality will take advantage of their administrative duties to abuse of citizen, yet is should note that there are two type of local administrative Authorities, we have the appointed once which mean they are mostly the Government civil servant and in the second position we have the elected once by the citizen of a particular localities<sup>20</sup>.

Generally speaking, decentralization can be defined as the transfer of public authority, resources, and personnel from the national level to sub-national jurisdictions, has been a recurrent theme in Africa countries since independence. The wave of decentralization has gained prominence as an expressed goal or as an actual programmatic pursuit in the context or as a consequence of two prominent programs that sought to reform the public sector starting in the year 1980s and the ongoing transition towards more democratic and competitive politics remain key mechanisms towards administration exist but are often subordinated in their legal mandated and operation to the central state especially the executive. In other advanced countries, political and economic liberation has open possibilities or at least claims for greater decentralization<sup>21</sup>.

In the process of decentralization, it should be noted there two type of administrative members who are working for the Government we have the administrative ones and the appointed one in sub geographical circumscriptions they are the Divisional Office, follow by the Sub Divisional Office. These two moral personalities who performs administrative duties are being appointed by the Government in their various geographical circumscription, their work is to make sure that administrative offices such as public school, dislocated ministerial branches, Police Office and gendarmeries office are in services their main duties should be to maintained peace and security in their respective geographical circumscription of the national territory. The next type of the administrative members that we are presenting are the elected one here we mean the Deputes and the Mayors these ones are being elected by the population of the various geographical circumscription for a mandated period by legislative election. The Deputes are standing for a five

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<sup>20</sup> The repartition of administrative power is degree by the legislative and the national assembly who are the one to be uncharged of establishing laws.

<sup>21</sup> V. YAMSA SONG and F. NGOMBA VEVANJE, “An Evaluation of Decentralisation in Cameroon, A Historical Appraisal Since 1996”, *International Journal of History and cultural studies volume 9, Issue 2, 2023*, p.1.

years' mandate and the Municipal elections for the Mayors for a mandate of five. These elected moral personalities are also administrative civil servant at the only different that they are not appointed by the Government but are rather chosen by the population<sup>22</sup>.

But both the appointed and the elected one are having the same vision to a certain extent at the only difference that some are chosen by the population in order to bring and boost development in their areas other elected to carry out their complain and their needs at the higher level of the administration and of the state where laws and regulation are being chosen which is at the National Assembly. In case of conflict it should be noted both the two type of administrative civil servant there's no one having a certain authority over the other one because the Mayors duties are to ensure the social wealth fair of a particular Community by watching over the Government for the provision of social facilities to the population such as the construction of roads, water supply, electricity, public school, hospitals and many other good and service that are need by the population of his community. That goes the same for the Deputes who are elected in a geographical circumscription to listening to the worries of the people of that areas and brings complains at the higher instance where laws are been elected which is the National Assembly. Nevertheless, in case of disorder in a particular geographical circumscription it is the administrative Offices who are uncharged to bring back things in to order because they are the representative of the higher Government authority they stand to represent the state power. They have the ability to instruct or work in collaboration with the gendarmeries Commander and the high police Commissioner in order to bring peace and calmness in the various geographical circumscription of the country<sup>23</sup>.

Decentralization as earlier seen is the transfer of competence to local collectivizes which may either be the councils (city or sub-divisional) over regional/district assemblies, to manage local affairs. This is what none as local development is. Local development in the real sense of the world is first and foremost a social project that fall within the framework of shared competence between the central authority and the local collectivity. The state preoccupies itself with the business of public administration in local development, while the local collectivity is concerned with the mobilization of the means to carry out project<sup>24</sup>. On the table below we shall

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<sup>22</sup> The illustration of the administrative hierarchy in a decentralized state and mostly here in Cameroon.

<sup>23</sup> The difference in the administrative duties between the administrative Offices and the elected administrative civil servant in Cameroon.

<sup>24</sup> E. AGBORTANYI, *The paradox of the implementation of decentralisation policy in Cameroon; case study of Limbe II council, Limbe*, HRLRC, 2017, p.18.

briefly present to you the 82 geographical circumscription where the 180 members of the Cameroon National Assembly comes from

**Table 12:** parliamentarians and their various areas 2020

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Number of circumscriptions</b>	<b>Numbers of Depute</b>
Centre	9 (Nyong et So'o, Nyong et Mfoumou, Nyong et Kelle, Mefoundi, Mefou et Afamba, Mbam et Inoubou, Lekie Est, Lekie Ouest, Haute Sanaga)	25
North West	16 (Boyo, Bui Ouest, Bui Sud, Donga Mantungcentre, Donga Mantung Est, Donga Mantung Ouest, Menchum Nord, Mantung South, Mezam Centre, Mezam North, Mezam South, Momo Est, Momo Ouest, Ngoketunja North,Ngoketunja South)	20
Far North	14 (DiamareCentre, Diamare North, Diamare West, Diamare South, Logone et Chari, Mayo Danay Est, Mayo Danay North, Mayo Danay South, Mayo Kani North, Mayo Kani South, Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga North, Mayo Tsanaga South, Mayo Tsanaga South Est)	28
West	9 (Bamboutos, Haut Nkam, Haut Plateaut, Koung-Khi, Menoua, Mifi, Nde, Noun Centre, Noun North)	25
South West	8 (Buea, Fako, Koupe Manengouba, Lebialem, Kumba, Manyu, Meme, Ndian)	13
Littoral	8 (Moungo North, Moungo South, Nkam, Sanaga Maritime, Wouri Centre, Wouri Est, Wouri West, Wouri South)	21
North	5 (Benoue West, Benoue Est, Faro, Mayo-Louti, Mayo Rey)	13
Adamaoua	5 (Djere, Faro et Deo, Mbere, Mayo Banyo, Vina)	10
Est	4 (Boumba, Kadey, Haut Nyong, Lom et Djerem)	11
South	4 (Dja et Lobo, Mvila, Vallée du Ntem, Océan)	11

**Source :**[https://fr.m.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste\\_d%C3%A9](https://fr.m.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_d%C3%A9)

The table above show the various geographical circumscriptions where the different parliamentarians come from and which specific zone they stand to represent at the national Assembly.

Following the decentralization of tourism powers, the law has given local authorities possibilities of creating tourist offices in order to carry out the mission hosting promoting and developing tourism in their areas of competence. The municipality of Dschang was the very first municipality to create a tourist office in 1998; from its creation till date this communal structure has owed its survival to the financial and technical support of the Cameroon diaspora of Nantes which signed a twinning agreement with the city of Dschang. Welcoming the public and the promotion of tourism are the main missions this first tourist office. The International Development Association had to strengthen its hands through the Ministry of tourism to support that tourist cite which is a source of income and development<sup>25</sup>.

West region tourist office in Cameroon been the first tourist cluster of its kind in Cameroon and central Africa unlike the first two this tourist office is responsible for hosting the public promoting tourism and improving tourist offer. Assisted by the 40 municipalities of the West Region, it is based on a tripartite governance system, made up of representatives of the Municipalities Association of the West, The Association of Traditional Rulers of the west and the tourist private sector in the west. This office has the reputation of producing a tourism promotion catalogue and contributing several tourism affairs in Cameroon and Europe. In 2014/2015 ORTOC organize the first "*Assises Régionales du Tourisme de l'Ouest*" which led to the development and approval of the Regional Master Plan for Tourism in West Cameroon<sup>26</sup>.

Whereas (A) under an agreement dated October 19, 2010, between the recipient and the ("Association Original Financing Agreement"), the Association agreed to provide the recipient with a credit ("Original Credit") in an amount equivalent to nineteen million nine hundred thousand special Drawing right (SDR 19,900,000) to assist in financing the project described in schedule to the Original Financing Agreement (Original Project). (B) The recipient has requested in the letter dated December 28, 2012 that the Association restructure the activities of the original project in accordance with the recommendation of the supervision mission carried out in November 2012 to

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<sup>25</sup>SRADDT-West, Tourism in the West Region of Cameroon, Yaounde, Diagnosis report, 2018, p.8.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*

allow the financing to support the development of specific products in the tourism industry while helping to increase sustainable value addition in the wood transformation industry<sup>27</sup>.

The recipient declares its commitment to the objective of the project. To this end, the recipient shall cause the project to be carried out by the MINEPAT in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the General Conditions.

Without limitation upon the provisions 3.01 this Agreement and except as the recipient and the Association shall otherwise agree, the Recipient shall ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 2 to Agreement.

For purposes of Section 8.05 b of the general conditions the date on which the obligations of the Recipients under this Agreement (other than those providing for payment obligations) shall terminate is twenty years after the date of this Agreement<sup>28</sup>.

The World Bank is active in West region of Cameroon just as in the other regions of the country by supporting development project in the areas of the countries this in line with the International Development Association who in charge of paving the way to enhancement of the good living conditions of the less development countries. These projects are to ameliorate competitive of the country in areas of energy, transport, and telecommunication and also to the presentation of service that are in favour of human development. These visions program has as objective to ameliorate the access to certain facilities such as health, education, these for the facilitation of the social it doesn't end there because there are some programs as social safety net program to support the most vulnerable populations<sup>29</sup>.

The west region of Cameroon characterises with the insensitive present of green pasture and a cold geographical climate has benefited of the support of the help of the International Development Association in the year 1958 the first tourism of central Africa was created in the west region of more precisely in the town of Dschang. this was to create employment opportunities and increase the development stander in Cameroon due to the fact that this tourism is been finance by the Cameroon diaspora found abroad who are also at the origin of the various visit of foreigner who are coming from many other countries coming to exploited the curiosity of geographical

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<sup>27</sup> Official Document, *Amended and Restated Financing Agreement*, Yaoundé, Presses Universitaires d'Afrique, 2012, p.1.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* p.2.

<sup>29</sup> A. BIDIEN, *The World Bank activities in Cameroon*, London, Fedas, 2015, p.7.

nature of Cameroon. This is a source of income to the Cameroon Government through the Ministry of tourism who make good use of the site put in place mercantilism policy in order to end state income.<sup>30</sup>

The capital of Cameroon is Yaoundé and primarily a service centre with public service comprising 18% of employment the reliable salaries in the public sector along with high wage in some sectors such as tradable services make the city a large consumer market. The city is also highly educated with 73% of the labour force having attained secondary school, that 6% employment is in the high wage construction sector also indicates fairly rapid growth of the built environment. Tradable industries with large employment give the prominence of the public sector in the city the dominant industries are primarily in tradable service, with professional service employing 12% of workers at major firms, finance providing 4% and posts and telecoms providing 6%. These industries generally require higher levels of education for employees and remunerate well, creating substantial demand for non-tradable<sup>31</sup>.

Tradable industries with highest potential few industries outside of tradable service have location measures greater than 1.5. There is some small-scale manufacturing in other mineral products and other manufactured goods; employs a small share of the population and the firms have not achieved scale. Investments to continue to make the city liveable for educated workers, and potentially efforts to promote the workers, and potentially effort to promote the export of professional service could benefit the city. The International Development Association is a main donor to the Cameroon Government for the implementation of all these projects which operate in the political capital of Cameroon Yaoundé since it falls among the terms of their treaty and the origin of the creation of the financial institution<sup>32</sup>.

The main actions for partnership between city and national Government establishing a *contract de Ville* for each city to coordinate infrastructure investment like public transport, urban roads, markets etc. Which are sponsored by the International Development Association, local planning and coordination of capital investments help ensuring the investments undertaken in various sectors achieve maximum impact on each city. Cameroon cities are not lacking in well-developed

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<sup>30</sup> The viability of spontaneous natural resource in Cameroon makes it to be a tourist site and yet the participation of the International Development Association in the west region in order to ameliorate that exploitative area.

<sup>31</sup> The World Bank Group, *Cameroon City Competitiveness Diagnostic*, Yaoundé, IDA, 2018, p.108.

<sup>32</sup> The main partners of Cameroon government who grant him loan at a very low interest rate of even zero percentage of interest rate is the IDA.

plans but what is missing is an effective institutional mechanism for implementation in all the towns of Cameroon due to the fact that all had several useful plans such as urban development plans, land use plans, etc. But this remains unimplemented and unenforced. One key reason is the lack of clarity on the respective responsibilities of local and national Government and financing source. Establishing *Contrat de Ville* which is been sponsor by The International Development Association through the World Bank. To the Cameroon Government for the improvement of Cameroonians living standers<sup>33</sup>.

## II. PROPOSAL WAYFORWORD

The state of decentralization or it practise in a country show a certain level of development of that country this is because the issue of decision taken at a particular area concerning certain practise of society wealth fair will be easy. Thus in Cameroon the question on the applicability of decentralization in the national territory started to be discussed in the parliamentary house of assembly since 1996 on how to completely in store it and applied it in our country due to the fact that in the years 1980 many Europeans country where reluctant to continuous deal with Totalitarians countries. Cameroon was being content by does countries which were still practicing a centralise internal politic thus this affected their foreign relations in such a way that financial international institution started mounting pressure on the state asking them to decentralise the administrative system<sup>34</sup>.

The regime in place at that period had no choice than to start looking forward on how to decentralise the country in other to continuous benefiting the external help of the foreigners, in the year 1996 as we said the parliamentary house started debating on the solution. It took a long time for the Cameroon Government to implement the establishment of the decentralization in Cameroon the reasons were not given because of the regime in place which the country is been govern by, the state is been govern according to the constitution by a Presidential decree. In 2008 there was a last and final resolution about this issued of the implementation of Decentralization in national territory. It was in the year 2011 that finally the national assembly decide to establish the effective presence of decentralization in the national territory<sup>35</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> The World Bank Group, *Cameroon City Competitiveness Diagnostic*, Yaoundé, IDA, 2018, P.14.

<sup>34</sup> Loi d'orientation de la décentralisation N° 1972/02 du 20 Mai 1972.

<sup>35</sup> *Idem*.

The life experience in Cameroon by now would have been more longer that the present number given, this due to the fact that the health improvement was handle several time by the International Development Association has severally contributed in financing the health sector in Cameroon. In the sense that they sponsor and lunch campaigned against certain epidemic such as malaria, HIV for the prevention and curing of Cameroonians in other to increase their life experience because a greater portion of the population is of a highly death rate will be and thus reducing the life experience rate because there will not be sufficient hospital and medical equipment for everyone. The International Development Association is still sponsoring the health sector in Cameroon mostly in the rural interiors of the country<sup>36</sup>.

The rate of injustice in Cameroon is of a high level this can be seen from the head of the administrative public market. In Cameroon there is what they called *réseaucratie* which means connections or relationship. Many market are by give to some engineer depending on their relation with certain high personality consequence this lead to the promotion of mediocrity which later on turn to bad productivity result because most at time the chosen engineer are not always well qualified and up to the taxes of the presented project. These affect in a long term development in the sense that a constructive project which was supposed to last for several years after it accomplishment will not last for long because of the incompetence of the chosen on qualified engineer, yet making development stagnant after the financing of the International Development Association<sup>37</sup>.

Difficulties in the accessibilities to certain social wealth such as water; airtime is still a problem in this country whereas the International Development Association has sponsored the construction of public tap in Cameroon. This started in year 2010 where many departments of all the region in Cameroon had benefited of the granting of these social well and public taps to permit the population living in some remote are to easily get access to these facilities in other to ameliorate their stander of living. These project are going on thanks to the financial institution many have already be constructed, but the problem is that the present quantity provide is minor compared to the require quantity in all the territory. This is one important aspect of development which make on the little step toward the President vision at the 2035 horizon<sup>38</sup>.

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<sup>36</sup> Loi d'orientation de la décentralisation N° 96/06 du 18 Janvier 1996.

<sup>37</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>38</sup> R. EBALE, Professor in The University of Yaoundé I, 60 years old, 11 June 2025, Yaounde.

The high cost of living in country is mostly in urban areas is due to an increase in the taxes at all the level of the country economy starting right at the sea port of Cameroon containers of imported good are been highly charge by the Government to big marched. This issued increase the cost of living in Cameroon because those big march who unlock their container at high taxes rate they will want to recover their benefit consequence they will also turn on their own product to increase their personal business to attempt covering up their huge amount of money spend during their shaping procedure at the sea port. The International Development Association has and is still investing granting loans for the Cameroon Government to improve the living condition of the population and for the encouragement of development<sup>39</sup>.

The process development in Cameroon is facing a great problem due to the reduction in the physical strength, because of the brain drain system into foreign countries such as Canada in search of better living conditions. This situation hardly affects the grow of development in our country creating lack of labour force seen youth rushing out of the state many polices where been brought into the Cameroon administration for them to creation job opportunities for the future generation to start participating in the building up of the nation. The International Development Association had to sponsor start-up project which they request to young Cameroonian to come up with their propel project which they needed finance in other to become autonomous and contribute to the boosting of the country economic development<sup>40</sup>.

The proposition done by the International Development Association to the Cameroon Government concerning the start-up project of youth in Cameroon in other to cut off the high density of brain drain was welcome by the Government and announcement where made. The various Ministry in charge of conducting the youth project over this finance issue where the Ministry of youth and physical education, the Ministry of Agriculture, because most of the project where mostly base on primary activities such as Fishing, Farming, Crafting, trading etc. Since these are the main dominant areas of economic productive activities in the country, the various Ministries in Cameroon receive granted loans from the financial institution<sup>41</sup>.

The administrative procedure of the country is well none to be very long and sometime bordering for a number of reason which only member of the civil corps may have answers to such

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<sup>39</sup> *Idem.*

<sup>40</sup> G. KUM, Associate Professor in The University of Yaoundé I, 51 years old, 10 April 2025, Yaounde.

<sup>41</sup> *Idem.*

a question thus money has been drop in the account of the Cameroon Government. This issued should be resolve by the present regime in other for the machine of development to restart functioning toward the achievement of positive results many project delay in Cameroon due to undergoing of these administrator's rules which must be respected the institution of the World Bank and it sub branch the International Development Association doesn't go against the internal rules and regulation of the state<sup>42</sup>.

After the independence of Cameroon in 1960 there where a series of agreement sign between our state and some others African states, these accord where called the Pasic Caribe African conventions which were talking about the objective of convention corning development in Cameroon. It should be noted that each of these accord signed was sponsor by the World Bank and the International Development Association with each of them having a specific objective for instance we shall start with the Lome convention of 1975 these convention principal objective was relaying on a commercial cooperation in European Economic Community and the countries in the PASIC, CARIBBEAN and AFRICA. These conventions where at several times revised such as Lome II, III, IV, IV bis, were replaced by Cotonou convention in the year 2000<sup>43</sup>.

The precautions taken toward the promotion of development in Cameroon started just some few years after the acquiring of the Cameroon independence by the engagement of the Government in the signing of multilateral convention. The first convention which where sign where done in the same year which the World Bank implemented itself in Cameroon on the 20 July 1963 the European Economy Community and eighteen Africans states and Malgache associate sign in Cameroon at Yaoundé the first convention available for 5 years which was confirming the African European association on the freedom of commercial exchange and of a financial help.

The desire to develop the country was there since ever with the first President Ahmadou AHIDJO with his politic, it did not end there in the sense that in 1964 he had to exchange with the board of direction of the International Development Association and integrate the group. This was because he had to analyse the advantage between the two financial institution the World Bank and the International Development Association with this the formal President undertook the important of low interest rate of loans which the International Development Association grant to it countries members. These was the reasons why he had to accept the proposal form of the International

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<sup>42</sup>M. P. NJENGUE, Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning, 43 years old, 24 July 2024.

<sup>43</sup>*Idem*.

Development Association, later on with the coming in of President Paul BIYA in 1982 he had to continuous with this same institution after analyse the profit which the country gains out of this bilateral relation<sup>44</sup>.

The International Development Association have been and good partners to the numerous activities in the process of development in Cameroon in such a way that many realisation where done due to the good collaboration we are concern with their realisation in the centre region and it various towns. Yaoundé and it various department has benefit of a lot materials assistance in the health domain such as the granting medical utensils to reduce the high cost of getting accesses to certain first aide treatment by the inhabitant of hospitals which are found far from the capital of the central town Yaoundé, siting some of these remove place they are district central hospital in the Nyong and Kelle, Lekie, Nkol-Afamba and all the rest. These various departments had benefit a lot from the International Development Association in term of health assistance since the year 2016<sup>45</sup>.

The Food Agricultural Organisation FAO in collaboration with the International Development Association through the World Bank has decided in the year 2012 to improve the nutritional condition of Cameroonians through their partnership agreement. Thus this said they when into entertainment with the Government of Cameroon holding conference with the various Ministry in charge of linking them directly to their main target which is the population. The Ministry of economic and town planning is always the medium between the other entire Ministry and the World Bank to summit the requirement of the ministerial need and the respond of the World Bank to the various ministries. On the other side FAO when into discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture due to their desire to bring improvement to the nutritional conditions of Cameroonians by seeking on the required tools needed by the farmers to enable to the increase of their production capacity both in quantity and quality<sup>46</sup>.

The RAZEL company in their contract with the construction of road in the centre region which will help to link the different department, the Cameroon Government had sign a lot of contract with them couple with the aid of the International Development Association to assist them

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<sup>44</sup>*Idem.*

<sup>45</sup> J. APIA, *New operating actions of the World Bank International Development Association Gift in Cameroon Yaoundé*, World Bank Group, 2014, p.5.

<sup>46</sup>T. SHELBY, *International Development Association Collaboration with the Cameroon Government*, Yaoundé, World Bank Group, 2012, p.20.

in their process of development has granted a certain high amount to the Government in order for them to arrive at the level of the RAZEL company demand. This was in the year 2017 which they started the construction of a road linking the capital town of the centre region Yaoundé going to the Eaten part of Lekie department passing through Okola going round to link it toward Obala yet facilitating the transportation of goods and services and increasing the Gross National Product of the country through economical activities and promoting development in all the national zone<sup>47</sup>.

Indicators of development are the elements that permit us to measure development in a country within a year

1. Good governance
2. Justice stage
3. Infrastructure
4. Corruption
5. Road
6. Level of Unemployment
7. Gender Discrimination
8. Nepotism
9. Devaluation of knowledge
10. Religion Dogmatism<sup>48</sup>.

#### **Human indicators development**

1. Health
2. Education
3. Mortality Ratio
4. Infancy Ratio
5. Life Expectancy Ratio<sup>49</sup>.

#### **Economic indicators of development**

1. Infrastructure
2. Road

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<sup>47</sup> B. JACK, *Activities of the World Bank in Cameroon*, Buea, IDA, 2017, p.19.

<sup>48</sup> These are the elements of measuring societal development in a society yearly which the United Nations Organisation takes into consideration when measuring social development in a country.

<sup>49</sup> The well-being of citizens of a country determines the level of development of that country; this can be done through the presence of access to certain social facilities such as health, education, and many other things.

3. Accessed to water
4. Cost of Communication
5. Justice Ratio
6. Governance
7. Crime rate
8. Unemployment Rate
9. Rate of Corruption
10. Gender discrimination
11. Nepotisms
12. Knowledge devaluation
13. Science religious dogmatism<sup>50</sup>.

### **1. Gross national income ratio from 1960 till 2023**

As early as the century, the need to compile information on the evolution of an economy over time prompted economists to develop aggregate calculations of a country's production. In 1942, the USA department of commerce publish the first official set of national accounts to measure the country's economic variables, the most important variable being the Gross Domestic Product GDP and Gross National Product GNP. The latter was calculated for the first time in the 1930 to help get the U.S.A economy out of the great depression which itself show the objective that its calculation aimed to achieve. Although both GDP and GNP are technical quantities, they have considerable ethical significance because they refer to the population's standard of living and to growth policy objectives<sup>51</sup>.

The Gross Domestic Product is the market value of the final good and service produced in a country in a given period at market price. It evaluates the goods and services produced by the domestically owned factors of production. Gross Domestic Product refers to good and service produced within the country by factors of production owned by resident whether the production takes place in country or abroad. For example, salary of U.S. manager who works occasionally in Belgium will be included in Belgium's Gross Domestic Product. Conversely, it will be included in the United States' Gross National Product but not in its Gross Domestic Product. In what

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<sup>50</sup> Here we mean the economic element of the society these indicators are a source of prove to demonstrate if a state is growing economically.

<sup>51</sup> A. ARGANDONA, *Gross domestic product and gross national product*, Navarra, IESE, 2016, p.3.

follows, when we speak of Gross Domestic Product we will be referring also to Gross National Product. Formally, Gross National Product is equal to Gross Domestic Product plus any income (from labour and capital) earned abroad by domestic factors, less income earned within the country by foreign factors<sup>52</sup>. A table will be draw below to outline the Gross National Product of Cameroon from the year 1990 till the year 2023.

**Table 10:** Gross National product in Cameroon

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1990	22,15billion
1991	21,63billion
1992	21,55billion
1993	20,5billion
1994	21,24billion
1995	22,24billion
1996	23,56billion
1997	25,04billion
1998	26,79billion
1999	28,47billion
2000	29,67billion
2001	31,41billion
2002	33,65billion
2003	337,01billion
2004	41,17billion
2005	43,24billion
2006	46,89billion
2007	49,79billion
2008	52,52billion
2009	54,8billion
2010	56,76billion

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<sup>52</sup>*Ibid.*

2011	59,87billion
2012	72,73billion
2013	68,05billion
2014	74,08billion
2015	78,24billion
2016	83,66billion
2017	89,24billion
2018	97,65billion
2019	105,9billion
2020	112,1billion
2021	126,9billion
2022	139,8billion
2023	150,5 billion

**Source :** <https://www.google.com/search?q=RNB+du+Cameroun=ms>

The above table is a representation of Cameroon Gross National Product ranging from the year 1990 to 2023 leading to illustrate the amount of billion the country purchases power makes yearly, it should be noted that the first country to start with the measurement of GNP was the U.S.A in the year 1930 be for the second world war and after the great depression in their country. The measuring unites became official practical in the year 1942 in U.S.A and all over the world, in Cameroon it began in 1990 which is the first year of counting Cameroon Gross National Product.

## **2. Contribution on diminution of poverty**

The downside has been the fact Cameroon's economy has performed far below its potential this system has also contributed to a poor business environment, a state-led growth orientation and inadequate service and delivery. High levels of corruption and economic inefficiency, limited transparency and accountability, a fragmented bureaucracy a bloated public enterprise sector, and inertia in decision-making limit the scope for economic growth and poverty reduction. The social contract between citizens and the state is very weak. The state does not deliver services, nor does it rely on broad-based taxation. Relying most on a few large formal firms for tax revenue and on revenues from timber and oil, the state does not need to be highly open to citizens' needs and a

virtuous<sup>53</sup>. Circle of state-building is not triggered. Many policy reforms needed to unlock the potential for poverty reduction touch therefore at the core of Cameroon's political stability and may affect the interests of those sustaining the balance of power.

Fragility and poor governance of the public and private sector are the major obstacles to achieving better development outcomes. Peace and stability are a precondition for development Cameroon has become an increasingly fragile country, with a considerable share of its population living in conflict areas, violence is spread and affecting mostly civilians a great focus is need on (i) further increasing emphasis on the fragile and conflict-affected Northern regions and the lake chad region; (ii) dedicating special effort to the North-western and south-western regions; and (iii) more deliberately addressing gender issues(especially GBV and young women's and girls' empowerment). Prevention and resilience efforts are prerequisites for sustainable poverty reduction and socio-economic development<sup>54</sup>. We shall draw a table below which present the ranging position of poor countries in the world and position that Cameroon occupied.

**Table 11:** Region Rankings of poverty percentage in countries the world

<b>Name</b>	<b>Percentage under us 5.50 per day</b>
Niger	96,3%
Central Africa Republic	96,2%
Kenya	91,3%
Guinea-Bissau	89,1%
Burkina Faso	88,1%
Togo	86,8%
Mali	85,9%
India	81,8%
Benin	81,4%
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>76%</b>
Senegal	75,6%
Indonesia	62,7%

<sup>53</sup> B. JULIUOS, *Cameroon Systematic Country Diagnostic an Update*, Yaounde, Librairie des peuples Noirs /Almo, 2020, p.15.

<sup>54</sup>*Ibid*, p.11.

Georgia	55,4%
Philippines	55,3%
Armenia	51,7%
Colombia	38,8%
Peru	33,4%
Ecuador	31,7%
El Salvador	28,4%
Brazil	28,4%
Iran	24,8%
Dominican Republic	23,2%
Tonga	21,5%
Paraguay	20,8%
China	17%
Tunisia	16,2%
Bolivia	15,2%
Costa Rica	14,5%
Moldova	14,4%
Jamaica	13,9%
Panama	12,9%
Thailand	12,2%
Montenegro	12,2%
Argentina	11,4%
Kazakhstan	10,6%
Turkey	7,6%
Serbia	7,5%
Romania	7,1%
Uruguay	6,7%
Bulgaria	5,8%
Israel	3,5%
Greece	2,9%

Slovak Republic	2,4%
Malaysia	2,3%
Hungary	2,2%
Latvia	2,1%
Russia	2%
Spain	1,9%
Croatia	1,8%
Portugal	1,7%
Italy	1,7%
Sweden	1,4%
Lithuania	1,2%
Austria	1,1%
United States	1%
Poland	0,9%
United Kingdom	0,7%
Estonia	0,7%
France	0,5%
South Korea	0,5%
Czech Republic	0,3%
Netherland	0,3%
Denmark	0,3%
Luxembourg	0,3%
Ireland	0,3%
Belgium	0,2%
Slovenia	0,1%
Finland	0,1%
Cyprus	0,1%

**Source:** Macro trends

The table above illustrated the rate of poverty in the world in general the world conducted their census rate in the year 2021 presenting the percentage rate of each country from there is can see the percentage rate of Cameroon.

The World Bank and its partners including the United Nation World Food Programme WFP are working to address food insecurity and famine in Cameroon. The general context of the International Association Development involves in Cameroon development include food security, clear, The International Development Association provided financial and technical assistance for developing social safety nets and other programs aimed at addressing poverty and hunger in the country. Thus Cameroon face significant food insecurity challenges, with a high percentage of the population living below the international rate of poverty yet producing a high rate on productivity in the agriculture aspect leading to a high rate of hunger in Cameroon due to the lack of certain element of production to the natives<sup>55</sup>.

Cameroon is a lower-middle-income country, ranking 151<sup>st</sup> out of 193 countries in the 2023/2024 Human Development Index, poverty levels have remained high due to weak economic growth, combined with the rising cost of living. Over 23 percent of Cameroonians live below the international rate of poverty line (US\$2.15 per person per day), and extreme poverty could reach 25 percent by the next coming years affecting 8million people. Rates are particularly high in rural part of the northern regions where structural underdevelopment and recurring climatic shocks including floods and prolonged dry spells, limit people's ability to prosper. Three crises have led to over 1million people being internally displaced and 436,000 becoming refugees armed conflicts between Non-State Armed Groups NSAGs and state security forces in the Northwest and the southwest regions; the insurgency of NSAGs, as well as climate-related disasters in the far North Region; and influx of Central Africa Republic refugees in the Adamawa, east and North Regions<sup>56</sup>.

The issue of famine in Cameroon is a very dangerous stage in the society since the year 2012 with the beginning of the terrorism activities of the Boko Harman group in the Northern region of Cameroon provoking a great migration of the inhabitant in that area to another area affecting the agriculture productivities. These instances of reduction cultivation of cash crop in the north region, lead to increase the ratio of famine and mal nutrition of the population in that region<sup>57</sup>.

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<sup>55</sup> R. MIRIANE, *Food Agricultural Organisation*, Washington, World Bank, 2009, p.45.

<sup>56</sup> World Food Programme, *Saving lives changing lives*, Donate, 2023.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

Climate change is a critical force weakening Cameroon's economic outlook and is the primary driver of food insecurity. The country is facing a surge in extreme weather like erratic causing floods 58 and droughts, high temperatures and violent winds that weaken its macroeconomic outlook. In the last half century average temperatures in Cameroon have increased by 1°C and will increase between 2.5°C and 5.5°C in the next fifty years. Precipitation is expected to increase by 15 percent. Increasing temperatures are causing more frequent and prolonged droughts and flooding, and negatively affecting agricultural productivity in areas with marginal rainfall like the far North. The impacts of climate change are increasing the levels of water scarcity in the Lake Chad and Niger basins in the North. In addition, environmental degradation of land, soil, and ecosystems are contributing to the food insecurity. Increased competition over scarce resources is the predominant cause of conflict and forced displacement. On the following line we are going to draw a table to show the malnutrition rate in Cameroon.

**Table 12:** Prevalence of food insecurity in urban areas

<b>Region</b>	<b>Severe Food Insecurity</b>	<b>Moderate Food Insecurity</b>	<b>relative Food Insecurity</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Food Security</b>
Adamaoua	0,0%	7,1%	3,2%	32,9%	56,7%
Centre	0,7%	2,3%	22,7%	2,3%	72,0%
Est	1,2%	9,1%	17,9%	13,5%	58,3%
Far North	4,1%	13,8%	1,9%	61,6%	18,6%
Littoral	1,6%	2,8%	25,4%	3,6%	66,7%
North	3,7%	11,7%	3,0%	66,3%	15,3%
Douala	1,7%	7,9%	4,3%	30,2%	56,0%
Yaounde	0,0%	4,5%	2,7%	29,2%	63,6%
Other Regional Capitals	0,3%	5,5%	2,6%	43,7%	48,0%

**Source:** CAADP, Nutrition Country Paper-Republic of Cameroon, Yaounde, FAO, 2013, p.6.

<sup>58</sup> World Bank, Cameroon Emergency Food Crisis Response Project, Yaoundé, IDA, 2022, p.4.

The table above shows malnutrition rates in various regions and their rural areas. The International Development Association and the Food Agriculture Organisation are struggling to resolve this situation in all does regions rural areas in Cameroon<sup>59</sup>.

Sanitaria aspect in Cameroon had greatly are ameliorated thanks to the multiple help done by the International Development Association compared to the preview years in the contribution of building hospital in many sub regions of the country. These project are sponsor by the institution at a high amount of money but when we observe the work done by the Government it's not up till the amount of loans granted, because the presented work most at time reflect just 1/5 percent of the work which was brought at the beginning by the Government of Cameroon to the International Development Association. by this we can say that if the Government really put all the granted currency which they receives from the financial institution we would have more better health condition in Cameroon compere to as what we have presently<sup>60</sup>.

The town view in Cameroon is not really good to appreciate as it was supposed to be according to the number of year which Cameroon have been receiving the help from foreigner which has at aim to bring the nation into a more infrastructural developed country. When going round the capital town of Cameroon which is Yaoundé you will come to realise that the building are still old and ancient ministerial buildings, and whereas there have being huge sum of cash granted to the Government for the reconstruction of many ministerial infrastructures for the enlargement of administrative office which will pave the way to the Cameroon development and increase demanded of labour in the various administrative ministries in Cameroon, by reducing the rate level of unemployment. This said nothing have been done to achieve this fixe objective place by both the World Bank<sup>61</sup>.

Electricity in Cameroon has been taking into a great serious case because the International Development Association has been contributing in the finance of the construction of dams in Cameroon such as the Memveledam. This electricity barrage has been sponsor at the level of Billions but the work done is not satisfying the requested demanded by the population in the sense that more than 30% of the country population in Cameroon still lack electricity whereas there were a lot of funds to reach the demanded energy. Unfortunately, the program sum was mismanaging

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<sup>59</sup>The cooperation between the IDA and the FAO toward the struggling of famine in Cameroon since 2013.

<sup>60</sup>*Idem.*

<sup>61</sup> A. P. FOUAD, Civil Servant at World Bank, 38 years old, 11 July 2024, Yaoundé.

in the hands of the Government leaders drawing the country development back word and stagnant leading us to a stage of less develops countries<sup>62</sup>.

Hunger wasn't supposed to be an important issued in Cameroon again or we can say famine was not supposed to bordering Cameroonians anymore because the International Development Association couple with, Food Agricultural Organisation hand lunches a campaign of fertilise distribution since 2008. The objective of the operation was to help farmer with a large number of fertilise in other to increase their rate of productivity in their agriculture activities the Ministry of agriculture couple with the Ministry of cattle rarely where been granted huge amount to undertake the project. But after some statistic in the year 2018 by the World Bank during it conduction of the international ranking position of countries with the high rate of hunger in the world came to realise Cameroon was among does countries with a population facing a large rate of famine<sup>63</sup>.

It should be noted that primary school building where granted in many regions such as Kousseri in the North Region of Cameroon for the wealth fair studies of the little children in other to contribute to their education. The project was not only to implanted school in the north but in all the ten region of this nation but never the less as usual the project ended halve way due to the same illness of the Cameroon Government, this situation is a curse to the process of development of the state of Cameroon. Because the main hindrance of development is found within the country and not outside our borders leading to a say which say that to "heal a disease is better to start from the inside be for treating the outside illness" explaining the instance of Cameroon that until the head of state will take strong measure to fight against corruption no matter the amount of loans that will be granted for project in Cameroon it would never be achieve<sup>64</sup>.

The accessibility from one point of the country to another point is very difficult due to the lacks of road the bad conditions of road in Cameroon make commercial activities are highly affected yet having a great impact on the national economy. Perhaps these roads have been severely finance by the International Development Association and the World Bank for instance we can site the ancient Douala Yaoundé was finance more than three times but yet the work wasn't well done. Till present day whereas on the paper they are realise leading to the damage of the country image by making other financial international institution to perceive Cameroon as an un serious

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<sup>62</sup> D. DANGA MBEZELE, World Bank Civil Servant, 43 years old, 5 April, 2024, Yaoundé.

<sup>63</sup> *Idem.*

<sup>64</sup> *Idem.*

country which always takes things in a lightly manner but always yield the loans from financial organization but never accomplish their present projects<sup>65</sup>.

## **II – ADOPTION OF DEMOCRATIE**

This is a large farm of research it let us to go ahead of our enquiring finding out various sources weather written or oral. This is due to the fact that many people had eventually undertaken scientific studies on our entire important theme which are the International Development Association, Development, and Democratization in Cameroon. But notwithstanding concerning the activities and the presence of the International Development Association in Cameroon not much have been done on this field since the institution is not yet well none as compared to it brother the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IBRD which activities are more none than IDA. Concerning the other two sub themes, which are Development and Democratization in Cameroon, a lot have been said and written to appreciate or assesse their performance in the country since their implementation. Yet this give us a large availability of sources this time we need oral because that will be our focus on the last part of this our research topic to get eye weakness various point of view about all our themes<sup>66</sup>.

### **1. A condition to receive money**

The Cameroon Government and the International Development Association has been in partnership since many years from now we are talking here about the year 1964 when their treaty was sign and marks the beginning of the implementation the institution in the country. The where no hard conditions impose by the financial institution to the administration for becoming a member of the institution, this was due to the fact at the beginning of the creation of the International Development Association, the terms where made Claire in was created to finance the less development countries to help them to come out of their poor living conditions just as the World Bank was doing. But we shall explain the difference that existed between these two financial institutions, the World Bank is the main financial institution in the world and the International Development Association is a sub branch of the World Bank. They have different operational method in the sense that the world functions with all the countries and grant loans at a little high

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<sup>65</sup>P. H. MANTON, Civil servant at the Ministry of planification and economy, 44 years old, 25 April 20224, Yaoundé.

<sup>66</sup> There are a lot of source concerning Development and Decentralization in Cameroon but few or little on the presence or actions of the International Development Association in Cameroon.

interest rate compared to International Development Association which deal only with 75 countries in the world and grant loans and a very low interest rate<sup>67</sup>.

The purpose of this financial institution obviously is to help the poor countries to move towards development and Cameroon been a member has benefited a lot of help from this International Development Association. Because numerous project where being and are still being finance by this sub branch of the World Bank since their partnership if blame should be put we don't think the institution should be coming up for any accusation because at their level they have been fulfil their own part of the contract. Rather Cameroon administration should be the one on whom fingers should be pointed at for the miss management of the granted funds by the International Development Association toward the process of development in Cameroon, because of the lack of accomplishment of fixe project requested by the population<sup>68</sup>.

The World Bank and all it subs branch has always been given prioritise position to Cameroon whenever it comes to granting of loans due to the fact that Cameroon has a density population compared to some others countries members of the International Development Association members. Thus making Cameroon request of a great important at central board of direction of these financial institution since the main essence of their existence is to save life and ameliorate the harsh conditions of the needy among the 75 states members<sup>69</sup>.

Many people don't know the existence of this institution in Cameroon because of it silence ways of operations the International Development Association act in Cameroon through the intermediary of the World Bank. Never the less it has its own autonomization because it doesn't deal with all the countries in the World just with few once may be that is the reason of it unpopularity in Cameroon, since they institution also grant loans at a low interest rate for the wealth fair of the population and the boosting of the economic development in the country the Government find it a good reason not to make it popular. It should be noted that the International Development Association do not only deal with the Government it also grant loans to citizen who present prominent project and desiring financial assistance<sup>70</sup>.

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<sup>67</sup> A. M. BIYON, World Bank Civil servant, 34 years, Yaoundé 3 September 2024.

<sup>68</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>69</sup> E. HAGBE, World Bank Civil Servant, 49 years, Yaoundée, 14 October 2024.

<sup>70</sup> *Idem*.

However, the target is to pave development in this nation in other bring out this country out of the shame which it is facing compared to some others countries with whom in the pass years they were at the same level of development but later on they emerge and rather became donors of the institution. In our country we have a serious problem of funds miss management by our Government yet the requested amount is always drop in the Cameroonians account but never the presented objective are being accomplish this is due to the corrupted nature of many Cameroonians leaders. These bad habits of our Government at time cause a delay on the respond of their request to the International Development Association due to the loss of confidence<sup>71</sup>.

There's not an idle angle which this institution doesn't sponsor wither economical, educational, health issued and many others they sponsors of all the domain of a country which can help that country to move to a next better stage than the previews one. Most at time the institution like to be in direct contact with the population who is the pillar of their implementation in Cameroon, there are sometime little hindrance which the board of diction face due to the principal of state sovereignty and integrity. Because if not of the present of these two lawprincipal of international relations many Cameroonian would have benefit of big granted loans by International Development Association but the fear of the Government reaction toward such huge granting of loans may create tension between the Government and the institution<sup>72</sup>.

## **2. A condition of effective presence of the International Development Association in Cameroon**

The total amount of the Gross Domestic Product of each country in the world is been register by the World Bank to be able to place ranking position of each country, we shall draw a table below to show the position of Cameroon in the world in terms of the Gross Domestic Product.

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<sup>71</sup>*Idem.*

<sup>72</sup> M. F. MFEUGUE, World Bank, Civil Servant 39 years Yaoundé, 7 December 2023.

**Table 13:** World Ranking Countries Gross Domestic Product

<b>N°</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>GDP (nominal, 2023)</b>
1	United states	\$27, 720, 700, 000,000
2	China	\$17, 794, 800, 000,000
3	Germany	\$4, 525, 700, 000,000
4	Japan	\$4, 204, 490, 000,000
5	India	\$3, 567, 550, 000,000
6	United Kingdom	\$3, 380, 850, 000,000
7	France	\$3, 051, 830, 000,000
8	Italy	\$2, 300, 940, 000,000
9	Brazil	\$2,, 173, 670, 000,000
10	Canada	\$2, 142, 470, 000,000
11	Russia	\$2, 021, 420, 000,000
12	Mexico	\$1, 789, 110, 000,000
13	Australia	\$1, 728, 060, 000,000
14	South Kora	\$1, 712, 790, 000,000
15	Spain	\$1, 620, 090, 000,000
16	Indonesia	\$1, 371, 170, 000,000
17	Netherlands	\$1, 154, 360, 000,000
18	Turkey	\$1, 118, 250, 000,000
19	Saudi Arabia	\$1, 067, 580, 000,000
20	Switzerland	\$884, 940, 000,000
21	Poland	\$809, 201, 000,000
21	Argentina	\$646, 075, 000,000
22	Belgium	\$644, 783, 000,000
23	Sweden	\$584, 960, 000,000
24	Ireland	\$551, 395, 000,000
25	Thailand	\$514, 969, 000,000
26	United Arab Emirates	\$514, 130, 000,000
27	Israel	\$513, 611, 000,000
28	Austria	\$511, 685, 000,000
29	Singapore	\$501, 428, 000,000
30	Norway	\$485, 311, 000,000
31	Bangladesh	\$437, 415, 000,000
32	Philippines	\$437, 146, 000,000
33	Vietnam	\$429, 717, 000,000

34	Denmark	\$407, 092, 000,000
35	Iran	\$404, 626, 000,000
36	Malaysia	\$399, 705, 000,000
37	Egypt	\$396, 002, 000,000
38	Hong Kong	\$380, 812, 000,000
39	South Africa	\$380, 699, 000,000
40	Nigeria	\$363, 846, 000,000
41	Colombia	\$363, 494, 000,000
42	Romania	\$350, 776, 000,000
43	Czech Republic Czechia	\$343, 208, 000,000
44	Pakistan	\$337, 912, 000,000
45	Chile	\$335, 533, 000,000
46	Finland	\$295, 532, 000,000
47	Portugal	\$289, 114, 000,000
48	Peru	\$267, 603, 000,000
49	Kazakhstan	\$262, 642, 000,000
50	New Zealand	\$252, 176, 000,000
51	Iraq	\$250, 843, 000,000
52	Algeria	\$247, 626, 000,000
53	Greece	\$243, 498, 000,000
54	Qatar	\$213, 003, 000,000
55	Hungary	\$212, 389, 000,000
56	Ukraine	\$178, 757, 000,000
57	Kuwait	\$163, 705, 000,000
58	Ethiopia	\$163, 698, 000,000
59	Morocco	\$144, 417, 000,000
60	Slovakia	\$132, 908, 000,000
61	Dominican Republic	\$121, 444, 000,000
62	Ecuador	\$118, 845, 000,000
63	Sudan	\$109, 266, 000,000
64	Oman	\$108, 811, 000,000
65	Kenya	\$108, 039, 000,000
66	Guatemala	\$104, 450, 000,000
67	Bulgaria	\$102, 408, 000,000
68	Uzbekistan	\$102, 592, 000,000
69	Costa Rica	\$86, 497, 941,439
70	Luxembourg	\$85, 755, 006,124

71	Angola	\$84, 824, 654,482
72	Croatia	\$84, 393, 795,502
73	Sri Lanka	\$84, 356, 863,744
74	Panama	\$83, 318, 176,900
75	Serbia	\$81, 342, 660,752
76	Lithuania	\$79, 789, 877,416
77	Tanzania	\$79, 063, 403,821
78	Cote d'Ivoire	\$78, 875, 489,245
79	Uruguay	\$77, 240, 830,877
80	Ghana	\$76, 370, 396,722
81	Azerbaijan	\$72, 356, 176,471
82	Belarus	\$71, 857, 382,746
83	Slovenia	\$69, 148, 468,417
84	Myanmar	\$66, 757, 619,000
85	DR Congo	\$66, 383, 287,003
86	Turkmenistan	\$60, 628, 857,143
87	Jordan	\$50, 967, 475,352
<b>88</b>	<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>\$49, 279, 410,983</b>
89	Uganda	\$48, 768, 955,863
90	Tunisia	\$48, 529, 595,417
91	Bahrain	\$46, 079, 867,021
92	Macao	\$45, 803, 067,940
93	Bolivia	\$42, 956, 263,544

**Source:** <https://www.worldometers.info>

The World Bank is in charge of elaborate the Gross Domestic Product of all the countries in the world since many years ago, from this analyse we can determine the ranking level of each country according to the World Bank classification. Seen from the above table we see one of the reason why the International Development Association really decide to invest itself in sponsoring Cameroon toward it development<sup>73</sup>.

World Bank has been in good term with the Cameroon Government since many years from now in their process of entertainment just one year after both the financial institution and the state had signed an agreement. The next year in 1964 there was another engagement signed this time not with the World Bank but rather with a sub institution none as the International Development Association, who came up with a new financial policy proving to be more benefit in term of interest

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<sup>73</sup>*Ibid.*

rate compared to the World Bank granting policy. At the only different that the International Development Association deal only with less develop countries and by the time of their engagement Cameroon was just from gaining it independence and needed financial assistance to start emerging<sup>74</sup>.

Constantly in terms of granting help and assistance to the Government of Cameroon finances have been granted several time in all the aspect of the daily life in the country in various sector of the society, this by the International Development Association who doesn't have a specific sector where they only invest. The objective of this financial institution is to help less develop countries to overcome their problem of poverty and emerge to later on also turn to be a contributor state of the institution for other countries to also benefit from the same help they had benefit in their own time. Nevertheless with the operating conditions of Cameroon we can say that the vision is walking toward that direction due to the fact that there is huge investment made by the institution to the Government for the achievement of some purpose which the Government brought to the institution but the final result is never achieve<sup>75</sup>.

The proposal form which the administration of Cameroon usually formulates to present to the International Development Association concerning the need of the population the amount presented is always very high. The raison of these action may sometimes be questionable in the sense that Billion are always ask for the accomplishment of the requested need by the Cameroon Government but yet at the level of providing the result concerning the present project and the huge amount of money demanded most at time the financial institution end up been deceive by the attitude of the Government of Cameroon. This is due to the fact at the end halve percentage of the project are never completed but the money granted is no longer existing yet making the project to end up on the middle way thus reducing the confidence of the International Development Association toward Cameroon and also increasing the debt rate<sup>76</sup>.

After a long term run by the Government of Cameroon receive loans from the World Bank to undertake project there is a need for the administration of Cameroon to give feet back report to the International Development Association, who granted them the loans which where been use in the project. There is always a big problem at this level because most at time the will be and inability

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<sup>74</sup>A. M. BIYON, World Bank Civil servant, 34 years, Yaoundé 3 September 2024.

<sup>75</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>76</sup> Mbong Halle, Civil Servant at the Ministry of decentralisation, 53 years old, 12 April 2024, Yaoundé.

of retracing the invested money due to miss management of fund by some high personalities in Cameroon thus this spacing out an incredible identity to the nation of Cameroon. The institution has analyse a large number of negative feet back concerning our countries yet huge amount of currency have been deployed by them but no positive result coming up only un fulfil project on the field but on the paper of the reported treaty with the Government everything has been finance.<sup>77</sup>.

We can point a figure on the miss management attitude of the Cameroon Government toward theirs propel nation so far as this issued is not resolve the process of development in Cameroon will always face a lot of difficulties to growth. Because Cameroon as an entire nation can afford it great development project of the President PAUL BIYA vision which is that of emergency in 3035, due to the fact the gross domestic product of Cameroon which recalled all the amount of economic activities which take place in the country per year can't increase sufficient funds and personally decide to undertake it propel development without the need of help from and external partner. This is why some benevolent institution decides to lend their hands to countries with a low gross domestic product to permit them to boost their development<sup>78</sup>.

The none fulfilment of a presented and finance project should be put on the portion of the Cameroon Government for their bad habits of embezzling public funds instead of investing on the development project of the countries as they were destined to be use. This is a great factor of underdevelopment, public funds embezzlements it simply description selfish and to an extended the egoistic nature of the Cameroonians Government, thus this have a big impact on the entire population also affecting all the areas of the society. Due to the fact that some project would have been accomplished by now if these Government leaders were really doing the right thing which is highly requested by the population and been finance by the International Development Association<sup>79</sup>.

To curt across our work we shall enumerate all the various effects of development programs of the International Development Association on the state of Cameroon from 1964 up till 2024, this will be for a batters' clarification. One good effects of this cooperation is that it paves the way toward the process of decentralisation in Cameroon as from the year 1990 when all great powers

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<sup>77</sup>Mafogan Fosting, Civil servant at the Ministry of decentralisation, 39 years old, 25 February 2024, Yaoundé.

<sup>78</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>79</sup> *Idem*.

decide not to work in collaboration with totalitarian powers. The World Bank mounted pressure on the government of Cameroon to decentralise the territory this was taken into consideration and was done officially in 2008. Another effect of the International Development Association activities is seen on and increase in the Gross Domestic Product of Cameroon and the Gross National Income this is due to the various financial contribution done by the financial organization to the government of this state. Thus this makes us to cut across our analyse and leading our audience straight to the last part of this work which is the general conclusion found below.



**GENERAL CONCLUSION**

The main interest which led us to undertake this topic was the scarcity of the subject matter which the existence of the International Development Association, which is a sub financial institution of the World Bank. The institution is not well none in the world at last and in Cameroon in particular this because it acts only for few countries in the inter world and our country is one of its partnership members since 1964 when they became partner, we also wanted to know what really is the role of this these International Development Association on our territory we try to found out if there are making benefit in our country or they are simple donors these where the questions lead us to invest our curiosity in this field.

The pillars which make us to choose this field are divided in three categories the first reason which had encourage us are sociological, observing the conjunction of Cameroon with all the suffering going on the country. We decide to search for solution in other to bring out the country out of poverty, we had to notice the presence of international financial institution and this instigated out mind to find out the link between these particular institutions which contribute in supporting poor and less develop countries to come out this stage. Enhance us in bringing out the various analyse to prove the contribution of this International Development Association financial activities in the countries in other help it to develop itself.

All along our research our main focus was based on the problem of presenting how the International Development Association contribute in the development of Cameroon since it's a member of the seventy-five 75 countries members. This was the first preoccupation the second preoccupation which we had focus our self was to find out if the loans granted to the Cameroon Government had interest if that was the case are the refunding interest rate higher compared to that interest rate of the World Bank loans. This prompts deeper research and brings greater clarity to the various questions that will shape the image of the International Development Association in Cameroon.

Couple with the fact that all structure has a protocol we understood this point and we decide to list out all the various areas where the International Development Association has contributed with financing in Cameroon. The rules of the institution at the beginning of it creation stipulate that it was put in place in 1960 to help less develop countries in other to overcome the stage of low living stander in certain states and nations in the world, but the rules never specified a particular area in which the assistance was to be given. Hence this making us to understand the financial institution doesn't only deal with the Government but even with the civil society member by

sponsoring the needy in encouraging them on their process of undertaking business. This was a question which instigated us to enhance research on the various areas of the civil society where the international financial institution has contributed

All contribution follows some certain rules and regulations in order to be applied all over a certain geographical environment yet giving place to a financial mechanism put in place by the International Development Association. Despite all the international norms put in place at the beginning of the integration of membership there are also international financial norms to be respected in order for a country to get the financial assistance from this international institution. These norms required firstly the state or country demanding help need to be a member of the World Bank which at the head of the sub institution secondly the country need to be independent. The independence of a country makes it an actor of the international arena yet putting it in the position of being able to signed convention with other international institutions. The next law is that country should in a real difficult stage having a low level of gross domestic product and a low level of a gross national income notice and evaluated by the World Bank. The state or nation in need of help should forward a demand to the board of direction of the International Development Association, which will have to study the field and later on replied with a financial assistance. These are the mechanisms of financing of the International Development Association.

To come up with a good and satisfying result all along of our work we have decided to make use of human science elements of measurement according to our topic the kind of analyse which we have decided to use in order to bring out the digits and value of this work. We decided to choose a mixt methodology of analyse because in order to help in social science research to bring out the value which make reference to the reputation of something, someone or an institution. The qualitative unite of measurement is needed, but whenever it come measure numbers or out bringing figures it is the quantitative method of analyse which is needed this said the case of our work, we had to make use of both of this method. This due to the fact that in our work we had to present the number of time that the International Development Association had to contribute to the financing of project in Cameroon, and at the same time bring the value of perception of the International Development Association in it long term run relationship with the state of Cameroon.

The outcome result in our research topic which was concerning the three main themes of these research is that of International financing, Development, Decentralization, Crucial and Support made us to come into conclusion that. There is indeed an international financial

assistance coming from the part of the International Development Association to the Cameroon Government. This is done in order to boost the development of Cameroon throughout the various granting of financial loans to the Government. But nevertheless along the way of the research field we came to analyse the yet the project of development is being presented to the international institution but yet the applicability of the choice and finance project on the field is never done. In Cameroon we still notice a high of underdevelopment whereas finance have been supplied, about the subject of Decentralization it's partially practised in the territory for some reason which the only responsible is the Government. About the crucial role of which the International Development Association plays in the contribution of Cameroon development the evidence are there because we could outnumber the various number of times the institution had to finance development in Cameroon this in many areas of the society. The last theme which we had to analyse during our work was the word support this means to give assistance show some kindness to the needy and this is justified by the actions of the International Development Association toward the Government of Cameroon.

The result gotten both from the World Bank administrators and then some members of the Ministry Economy, Planning and Regional Development who came up to clarify our investigation in the sense they agree of the various financial actions undertaken by the International Development Association toward the Government of Cameroon. We didn't end there only we went forward by asking too many other citizens in order to have the public opinion concerning the issue of financial international help toward our Government. We thought of gaining diverging answers from the general public but that wasn't the case because the entire expert who had done research concerning the question of development in Cameroon to whom we had to interview still gave us the same answer. The answer which we receive is that it's the Government of Cameroon who is a hindrance to the process of development this is because the entire request submitted. At the level of the institution for the need of finance are being treated correctly and funds are deposited in the account of the Government of Cameroon but while waiting for the feedback result concerning the finance presented project it's always a failure from the part of the Cameroon Government and this has been noticed by them.

Going through our work from the various results which we came up after a long analysing process we can say it's left to the Government to go more in order to accelerate their development this because the progress of a country starts from the interior. It should be noted that development

endogenous and not heterogeneous it means that it should start from inside and not from outside that is to say it; the responsibility of the Government to implement the politics of development by take the step forward. Because the field work proves that the deployment of development in Cameroon it's the fault of the Government in the sense that they miss manage the fund through activities embezzlement of public fund. And such activities have heavy impact in the process of economic growth making us to put the blame on the Government of Cameroon for been the first hindrance or obstacle to the process of development in Cameroon.

There no scientific work which is perfect it's said that it the limitation of a work that make it a scientifically validated in the case of our work we had some limitation which are going to share here for the emphasizing of the geographical delimitation. The first and most commonly limitation which we had was that of inadequate information because there was some confidential and secret document which we couldn't have in our procession during the field. The reason of the inability of us from getting does document where clear made to us it was because such report concerning amount of transaction which take place between the International Development Association and the Cameroon Government where to publish. These handicaps made us to be in shortage of data.

The next limitation of our work is seen in the sense that we didn't talk of everything we end our and structure our research on the aspect of the financing activities of the International Development Association and Cameroon since their entertainment in relations from 1964 till 2024. We didn't look at the other sub branches of the World Bank;also we had to focus only the relationship between the International Development Association and the Government we never search if the institution was also deal with civil servant. This was one of biggest limitation that we did because at the origin of the creation it was set that the institution is created to bring help to the need but in our work we did search to check that angle.

## APPENDIXEX

### Interview Guide

We are here to conduct our Survey which is part of the master 2 studies at the University of Yaoundé 1, and has the main objective of analysing the different years during which the issues of development in Cameroon

### PERSONAL INFORMATIONS

N°	Name and Surname	Answers
1	Age	
2	Grade	
3	Service/Unité	
4	Date of Entertainment	
5	Can we say that development is undertaken in Cameroon?	
6	Are they some indicators of development in Cameroon?	
7	Does the development process in Cameroon under goes it normal procedure?	
8	Are they some factors that hinder development in Cameroon?	
9	Does Cameroon receive foreign help toward their process of development?	

10	Is there a guide line book which carries the development line which the Government should follow?	
11	What are the factors that hindrance the process of development in Cameroon?	
12	Can the President emergence vision of Cameroon in 2025 be really achieve?	
13	Are they some conference held concerning the issue of development in Cameroon?	
14	According to you what is your personal opinion concerning the issue of development in Cameroon?	

## Some archives from the International Development Association

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

N° 10682. CONTRAT DE CRÉDIT DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (*PROJET RELATIF AU RÉSEAU ROUTIER*) ENTRE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE DU CAMEROUN. SIGNÉ À WASHINGTON LE 27 MARS 1970<sup>1</sup>

ACCORD<sup>2</sup> MODIFIANT LE CONTRAT SUSMENTIONNÉ (AVEC ANNEXE). SIGNÉ À WASHINGTON LE 30 JUILLET 1975

*Texte authentique : anglais.*

*Enregistré par l'Association internationale de développement le 22 décembre 1977.*

ACCORD, en date du 30 juillet 1975, entre la RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DU CAMEROUN (ci-après dénommée l'Emprunteur) et l'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (ci-après dénommée l'Association).

CONSIDÉRANT A) Qu'en vertu d'un Contrat de crédit de développement (Projet relatif au réseau routier) conclu le 27 mars 1970<sup>1</sup> entre l'Emprunteur et l'Association (et ci-après dénommé le Contrat de crédit de 1970), l'Association a consenti à l'Emprunteur un crédit de développement en diverses monnaies, équivalant à sept millions (7 000 000) de dollars, aux conditions stipulées dans le Contrat de crédit de 1970;

B) Que, par un Contrat d'emprunt (Projet relatif au réseau routier) du 27 mars 1970<sup>3</sup>, conclu entre l'Emprunteur et la Banque (et ci-après dénommé le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970), la Banque a consenti à l'Emprunteur un prêt en diverses monnaies, équivalant à douze millions (12 000 000) de dollars, aux conditions stipulées dans le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970;

C) Que des moyens financiers supplémentaires sont maintenant nécessaires pour couvrir les hausses prévues du coût d'exécution du Projet décrit à l'annexe 1 du Contrat de crédit de 1970; et

D) Que l'Association a accepté de modifier le Contrat de crédit de 1970 en augmentant le crédit de l'équivalent d'un million (1 000 000) de dollars, aux conditions ci-après;

Les Parties sont convenus de ce qui suit :

*Article premier*

*Paragraphe 1.01.* Le paragraphe 2.01 du Contrat de crédit de 1970 est modifié comme suit :

«*Paragraphe 2.01.* L'Association consent à mettre à la disposition de l'Emprunteur, aux conditions stipulées ou rappelées dans le Contrat de crédit de développement, un crédit de développement en diverses monnaies équivalant à huit millions (8 000 000) de dollars.»

*Paragraphe 1.02.* L'affectation des fonds du crédit et du prêt exposée à l'annexe 2 du Contrat de crédit de 1970 est modifiée par l'annexe 1 du présent Accord.

*Paragraphe 1.03.* Le Contrat de crédit de 1970 est modifié par la substitution de l'expression «République-Unie du Cameroun» à l'expression «République fédérale du Cameroun» partout où cette dernière apparaît dans le Contrat de crédit de 1970.

*Paragraphe 1.04.* Toutes les dispositions du Contrat de crédit de 1970, modifiées par le présent Accord, conservent leur plein effet.

<sup>1</sup> Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 744, p. 135.

<sup>2</sup> Entré en vigueur le 30 octobre 1975, dès notification par l'Association au Gouvernement camerounais.

<sup>3</sup> Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 744, p. 115.

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*Article II*

*Section 2.01.* This Agreement shall come into force and effect on the date upon which:

- (a) all conditions precedent to the effectiveness of the Agreement Amending the 1970 Loan Agreement shall have been fulfilled, subject only to the effectiveness of this Agreement; and
- (b) the Association dispatches to the Borrower notice of its acceptance of:
  - (i) evidence that the execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the Borrower have been duly authorized or ratified by all necessary governmental action; and
  - (ii) an opinion or opinions satisfactory to the Association of counsel acceptable to the Association showing that this Agreement has been duly authorized or ratified by, and executed and delivered on behalf of, the Borrower and that the 1970 Credit Agreement as amended by this Agreement constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the Borrower in accordance with its terms as so amended.

*Section 2.02.* If this Agreement shall not have come into force and effect by October 30, 1975, this Agreement and all obligations of the Parties hereunder shall terminate, unless the Association, after consideration of the reasons for the delay, establishes a later date for the purposes of this section. The Association shall promptly notify the Borrower of such date. If this Agreement shall terminate under the provisions of this section, the 1970 Credit Agreement shall continue in full force and effect, as if this Agreement had not been executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto, acting through their representatives thereunto duly authorized, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names and delivered in the District of Columbia, United States of America, as of the day and year first above written.

United Republic of Cameroon:

By F. X. TCHOUNGUI  
Authorized Representative

International Development Association:

By R. CHAUFOURNIER  
Regional Vice President  
Western Africa

SCHEDULE I

ALLOCATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE CREDIT AND OF THE LOAN

<i>Category</i>	<i>First tranche of the Credit and the Loan (maximum amounts expressed in dollar equivalent)</i>	<i>Second tranche of the Credit and the Loan (maximum amounts expressed in dollar equivalent)</i>	<i>Combined total</i>
I. Road improvement—part A(1) of the Project . . . . .	14,300,000	1,900,000	16,200,000
II. Engineering supervision—part A(2) of the Project . . . . .	950,000	100,000	1,050,000
III. Feasibility studies and detailed engineering—part B of the Project . . . . .	950,000	—	950,000
IV. (a) Refunding of the First Development Credit; (b) Preparation of bidding documents and evaluation of bids—part C of the Project . . . . .	550,000	—	550,000
V. Interest and other charges on the Loan accrued on or before December 1, 1974 . . . . .	865,000	—	865,000
VI. Unallocated . . . . .	1,385,000	—	1,385,000
TOTAL	19,000,000	2,000,000	21,000,000

*Paragraphe 1.02.* L'alinéa *c* du paragraphe 2.04 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est modifié par la substitution d'un point virgule au point final de cet alinéa et par l'ajout de la phrase suivante :

«Etant entendu, toutefois, que ces retraits seront d'abord effectués sur la première tranche du prêt jusqu'à ce que cette tranche soit épuisée, puis sur la deuxième tranche.»

*Paragraphe 1.03.* Le paragraphe 2.05 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est modifié par l'ajout de la phrase suivante :

«La commission d'engagement sur la deuxième tranche commence à courir à compter de 60 jours après le 30 juillet 1975.»

*Paragraphe 1.04.* Le paragraphe 2.06 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est modifié comme suit :

«*Paragraphe 2.06.* L'Emprunteur paiera des intérêts au taux annuel de i) sept pour cent (7 p. 100) sur le principal de la première tranche du prêt, tiré et non encore remboursé, et de ii) huit et demi pour cent (8½ p. 100) sur le principal de la deuxième tranche du prêt, tiré et non encore remboursé.»

*Paragraphe 1.05.* Le paragraphe 2.08 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est modifié comme suit :

«*Paragraphe 2.08.* L'Emprunteur remboursera le principal de chaque tranche du prêt conformément au tableau d'amortissement figurant à l'annexe I du présent Contrat.»

*Paragraphe 1.06.* Le paragraphe 4.01 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 devient le paragraphe 4.01, *a*, et un nouvel alinéa *b* s'ajoute à ce paragraphe comme suit :

«*b*) Toutes obligations dorénavant établies et remises à la Banque conformément au Contrat d'emprunt devront comporter toutes modifications que la Banque pourra raisonnablement demander en vue d'identifier la tranche du prêt qu'elles représentent et pour tenir compte de tous autres changements prévus dans le présent Contrat en ce qui concerne les clauses et conditions relatives à la partie comprise dans la deuxième tranche du prêt.»

*Paragraphe 1.07.* Au paragraphe 8.01 du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970, la date «31 décembre 1973» est remplacée par «31 mars 1976».

*Paragraphe 1.08.* L'Annexe I au Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est remplacée par l'Annexe I au présent Accord.

*Paragraphe 1.09.* Le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 est modifié par la substitution de l'expression «République-Unie du Cameroun» à l'expression «République fédérale du Cameroun» partout où cette dernière apparaît dans le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970.

*Paragraphe 1.10.* Toutes les dispositions du Contrat d'emprunt de 1970, modifiées par le présent Accord, conservent leur plein effet.

## *Article II*

*Paragraphe 2.01.* Le présent Accord entrera en vigueur et prendra effet à la date où :

- a) Toutes les conditions préalables à l'entrée en vigueur de l'Accord modifiant le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970 auront été remplies; et
- b) L'Association fera connaître à l'Emprunteur qu'elle accepte :
  - i) La preuve que l'exécution et la remise de la présente Convention au nom de l'Emprunteur ont été dûment autorisées ou ratifiées par toutes les autorités compétentes; et
  - ii) L'avis ou les avis de juristes agréés par la Banque, prouvant à la satisfaction de celle-ci que le présent Accord a été dûment approuvé ou ratifié par l'Emprunteur, qu'il a été signé et remis en son nom, et que le Contrat d'emprunt de 1970, modifié par le présent Accord, constitue un engagement valable et définitif pour l'Emprunteur, conformément aux clauses ainsi modifiées.

*registered*

ANNEXE A

*Ratifications, adhésions, prorogations, etc.,  
au Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies*

No. 794

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
and Credit for the Middle East  
1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone: 202-462-5000

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N°	Name and surname	Status	Sex	Date and place of Interview
1	ABENA Mathieu	Associate Professor in The University of Yaounde I, History Department	M	June 2025, Yaounde
2	ATANGANA Florian MBEZELE	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration	M	12 April 2024, Yaounde
3	ATTORNEY B	Agent of the International Development Association	M	16 March 2025, Yaounde
4	BELINGAN Pierre Salomon	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration	M	25 August 2024, Yaounde
5	BIYON Anne Marthe	World Bank Civile Servant	F	3 September 2024, Yaounde
6	BONDOA Armel	Secretary General of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development	M	16th October, 2024, Yaoundé
7	EBALE Raymond Anselme	Professor in The University of Yaounde I, History Department	M	June 2025, Yaounde
8	FOUAD AngelinePierrete	Civil Servant at World Bank	F	11 July 2024, Yaoundé
9	FOUDA Angeline Pierrette	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning	F	11 July 2024, Yaounde
10	HAGBE Elisethe	World Bank Civil Servant	F	14 October 2024, Yaounde
11	KAMGA Armelle	World Bank Civil Servant	M	22 December 2023, Yaounde
12	KUM George	Associate Professor in The University of Yaounde I, History Department	M	June 2025, Yaounde

13	MAFOGAN FOSTING Christiane	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning	F	25 February 2024, Yaounde
14	MAMADOU Djibril	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning	M	30 September 2024, Yaounde
15	MANTON P. H.	Civil servant at the Ministry of planification and economy	M	25 April 20224, Yaoundé
16	DANGA Dorian MBEZELE	World Bank Civil Servant	F	5 April, 2024, Yaounde
17	MBONG Halle DJILE	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economic and Town Planning	M	23 March 2024, Yaounde
18	MFEUGUE Marthe Flora	World Bank Civil Servant	F	7 December 2023, Yaounde
19	NGONO Jeanne Antoinette	World Bank Civil Servant	F	12 January 2024, Yaounde
20	NGO TONYE Suzanne	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration	F	14 November 2024, Yaounde
21	NJENGUE Maurice Paul	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning		24 July 2024, Yaounde
22	NYEMECK Jacques Raoul	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Territorial Administration	M	1 June 2024, Yaounde
23	TAMBE Julius EPIE	Civil Servant at the Ministry of Economy and Town Planning	M	5 October 2024, Yaounde

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