

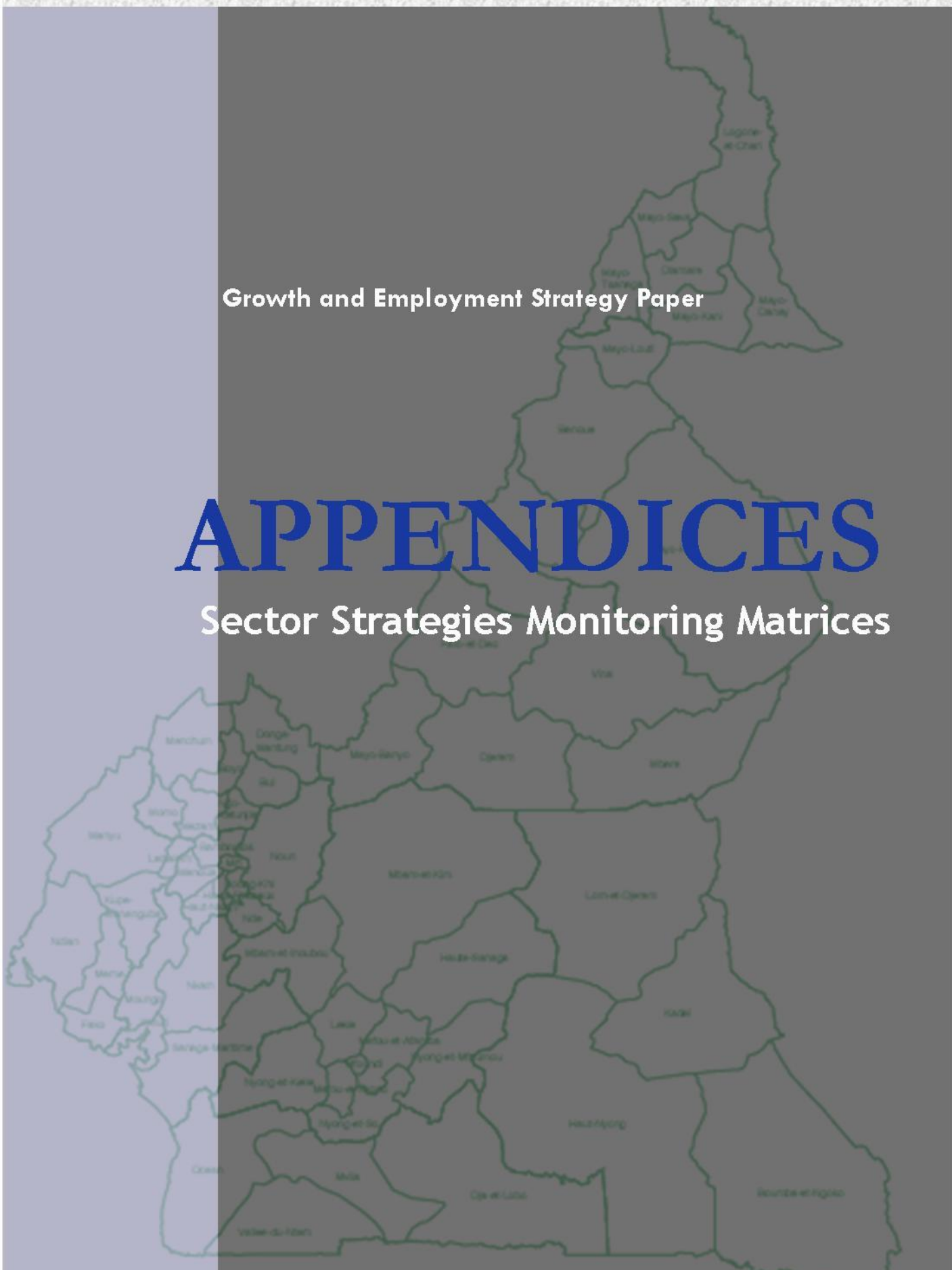
REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
PEACE-WORK-FATHERLAND

Growth and Employment Strategy Paper

APPENDICES

Sector Strategies Monitoring Matrices



Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP)

SECTOR STRATEGIES MATRICES



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INTRODUCTION

Elaborating the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) provided the opportunity for a comprehensive review of all sector policies and strategies. In this way, officials of the various ministries were grouped under sectors determined by the functional nomenclature in force, for the purpose of assessing and providing the sectors, in consistence with the cross-sectional and global specifications retained, operational action items conforming to the design frame of Management by Objectives (MbO). Particularly, the sector strategy review corresponded to several demands: (i) aligning sector strategies on global specifications, (ii) intra-sector coherence, (iii) inter-sector coherence, and (iv) budgeting strategies.

- ✓ Aligning on national strategy. It should be noted that the sector strategies constitute variations of the national strategy. With the transition from PRSP to GESP involving an intensification of the quest for solid growth by creating formal jobs, it became necessary to redefine the existing comprehensive strategies, with a view to this new orientation put into practice.
- ✓ Internal coherence of sector strategies. A strategy should help reach the objectives set as “a quantifiable change brought on by a cause and effect relation”. This relation should be quite comprehensible for the actions identified to effectively produce the results expected. Programmes and projects are prioritised depending on their impact on growth and poverty reduction.
- ✓ Coherence between strategies. Sector strategies do not vary from one to the other. Each sector is linked to the others and more so each sector often employs goods and services produced by other sectors that actually shape its development. Designing these strategies must more or less associate the sectors most related to its activities.
- ✓ Finally, sector strategies are translated into Priority Action Plans (PAP) and medium term expenditure frameworks. It was deemed reasonable as part of reviewing the strategies to provide very detailed action items capable of facilitating the subsequent **costing and budgeting process**.

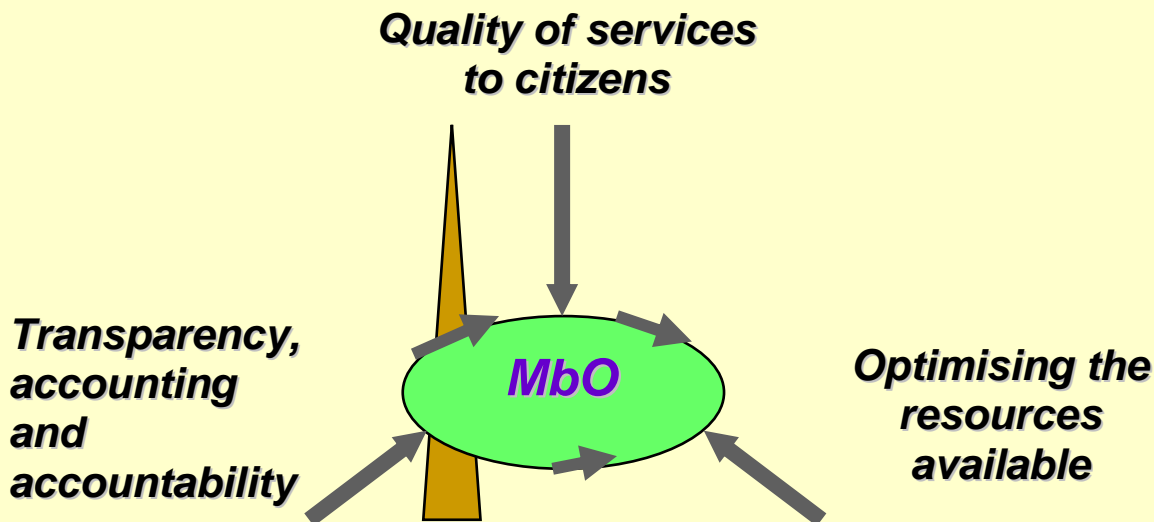
Technical tasks were executed with assistance from the various government services in terms of taking into account the Management by Objectives (MbO) approach, which, in our context is considered as:

- ✓ a mode of management based on results rather than resources;
- ✓ a management approach, geared more towards achieving objectives than respecting standards;
- ✓ an alignment of the resources appropriated and results obtained, for greater efficiency, better service quality and enhanced transparency and accountability in public management.

In elaborating the GESP, the choice of this methodology was guided by the determination of authorities to implement the Paris Declaration principles on the effectiveness of development assistance.



Basic triptych: MbO principles



Management by Objectives means placing management at the centre of government organisations for **quality services, greater productivity and transparency in the consumption of public money**

The sector classification considered as part of the exercise, identifies seven sectors that each cover a number of key ministries as indicated below:

- ✓ The **infrastructure sector** comprises MINTP, MINEE, MINT, MINPOSTEL, MINDUH, and MINDAF. Rather than an integrated strategy, this sector makes use of the planning elements existing at the level of the ministries (*BTP, PDR, PDSE, PANERP Strategy...*);
- ✓ The **rural sector**. The Rural Development Strategy Paper recognised in 2005 covers: MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF and MINEP. The last two ministries are part of the Forest and Environment Sector Programme (PSFE) profitably employed in elaborating these matrices;
- ✓ The **industry and service sector**. The elaboration of this sector's strategy has been concluded. The next stages will involve shaping the sector strategy into a ministerial strategy. This sector includes: MINIMIDT, MINPMEESA, MINCOMMERCE and MINTOUR;
- ✓ The **education sector**. At this level an integrated strategy was prepared comprising: MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP and MINRESI. Aspects relating to Vocational Training were also taken into account;
- ✓ The **health sector** mostly concerns the Ministry of Public Health. The strategy of this sector has just been revised alongside the review of strategies;



- ✓ The **social sector** regards social aspects excluding education and health. The sector covers: MINJEUN, MINAS, MINPROFF, MINSEP, MINCULT, MINTSS and MINEFOP. The social development strategy has been existing since 2004;
- ✓ **Governance.** This sector involves MINFOPRA, MINATD, and MINJUSTICE. The Governance sector has no sector strategy, although a National Programme for Governance is being implemented, while some ministries are a step ahead in elaborating their sub-sector strategies.

It should however be noted that the *Gender Approach* was also considered when elaborating the matrices. It is meant to render development policies and practices more effective, since it allows for a differential analysis of the responsibilities and contributions of women and men in the development process; measurement of their access to resources, decision-making and other advantages derived from their belonging to a community where they are living. More generally, it entails taking into account Basic Human Rights, that is, securing respect for the inalienable rights granted to every human being, men and women, without any gender discrimination, and which they are expected to enjoy for the mere fact of being “a human”.

The principles of the New State Finance Regime were also considered when designing the matrices, the objective being to improve budgetary presentation based on a three-level architecture: **Function, Programme and Action.**

The terms below are defined as follows in the various matrices:

- ✓ **Function:** an area of activity meeting the Nation’s essential collective needs in the various areas of State intervention.
- ✓ **Programme:** a collection of actions to be implemented within a government service towards achieving a given objective as part of a function.
- ✓ **Goal:** the ultimate intention expressed as part of execution of a function or programme and relating to the simulated impact.
- ✓ **Objective:** medium term intention expressed as part of execution of a programme or sub-programme and relating to the simulated effects.
- ✓ **Result:** a describable change born of a cause and effect relation observed at the end of a given period (short, medium or long term) and compared to one of the targets *defined at the beginning of the said period.*
- ✓ **Action/Project:** process or operation that contributes to the transformation of resources into products and services.
- ✓ **Indicator:** a qualitative or quantitative variable enabling measurement of the results obtained after achieving the objectives.
- ✓ **Actors:** major stakeholders in an action or a project.

The chain of results as simulated in the matrices provides for an assessment of impacts in 2020, effects in 2015 and output in 2012 of GESB per sector.

- ✓ **Impact:** long term result of changes in living conditions through several programmes.
- ✓ **Effect:** end-of-project result. Satisfaction of needs, consumption level of public products and services.
- ✓ **Output:** immediate consequence, visible and concrete proceed of a programme or project.

The following functions under the budgetary nomenclature led to the choice of sectors:

- Infrastructure
- Education, training and research
- Health
- Social affairs
- Production and commerce
- Rural development
- Governance

Considering their relevance, rural development and governance are analyzed as functions and full-fledged sectors.



This paper supplements the main paper on growth and employment strategy. It is expected to be highly useful in improving the sector planning and programming frameworks in respect of the light it sheds on these exercises. It presents the key courses of action in the form of matrices, added to results, which should underlie the initiation of the national strategy at the level of ministries and sectors. These courses of actions are defined for each sector based on three levels of MbO results:

- ✓ A long term matrix (2020) centred on the impacts of programmes, aligning with axes of the national strategy. This matrix indicates the goal and objectives of each programme, including related-action indicators;
- ✓ A medium term matrix (2015) that defines sub-programmes and projects, and set the objectives to be reached as well as their action indicators;
- ✓ A short term matrix that transforms sub-programmes and projects into actions and defines the output expected within three years (by the year 2012).



INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

A1. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Made up particularly of the Ministries of Water and Energy, Public Works, Urban Development and Housing, Transport, Land Tenure and State Property, Posts and Telecommunications, the “infrastructure” sector is the core on which the development and competitiveness of the economy is built. It helps to cut the costs of production and transaction, facilitates the activity, increases the volume of production and spurs social progress.

To allow this sector play its role in the policy on growth and creation of decent jobs that the government hopes to put in place as part of the GESP, authorities have identified five (5) axes aimed at developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure. This refers to: (i) maintenance of infrastructure, (ii) rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure framework, (iii) development of the national structure and (iv) institutional capacity building.

Through these axes, authorities intend, particularly to: (i) ensure the sustainability of the State infrastructure framework, (ii) extend the infrastructure framework and (iii) strengthen industry, the private sector, governance and human resources in the infrastructure sector.

These objectives will be achieved through the implementation of the 42 programmes retained, derived from the axes above and centred on:

- maintenance, rehabilitation, extension/construction of the road network, railway, air transport, maritime transport infrastructure, posts and telecommunications infrastructure, road networks and urban housing and energy and hydraulic infrastructure;
- enhancing the performance of the construction industry, governance of infrastructure, the road works planning and programming system;
- ameliorating and facilitating access to telecoms / ICT services and improving land and State property management.



RESULTS BY 2020

Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Areas	Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
INFR-1 MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	INFR-1-1: Road maintenance INFR-1-2: Maintenance of railway infrastructure INFR-1-3: Maintenance of air transport infrastructure INFR-1-4: Maintenance of maritime, river, lake and port infrastructure INFR-1-5: Maintenance of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-1-6: Maintenance of urban roads and buildings INFR-1-7: Maintenance of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	Ensure sustainability of the State's infrastructure fabric	Women and men have access to quality infrastructure	Service level (composite indicator) per type of infrastructure, including management works and services At least 1000 km of urban roads maintained - At least 300 km of roads rehabilitated
INFR-2 REHABILITATION OF THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE HERITAGE	INFR-2.1 Rehabilitation of road network INFR-2.2: Rehabilitation of railway transport infrastructure INFR-2.3: Rehabilitation of air transport infrastructure INFR-2.4: Rehabilitation of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure INFR-2.5: Rehabilitation of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-2.6: Rehabilitation of the existing roads and habitat INFR-2.7: Rehabilitation of energy and hydraulic			



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE		
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure		
Function		Infrastructure		
Areas	Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
INFR-3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL STRUCTURE	INFR-3.1 Extension of the road network INFR-3.2: Construction of railway infrastructure INFR-3.3: Construction of air transport infrastructure INFR-3.4: Construction of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure INFR-3.5: Construction of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-3.6- Improving the management of urban transport networks INFR-3.7: Construction of urban roads and multifamily housing INFR-3.8: Implementing large-scale urban development operations at an affordable cost for the community INFR-3.9 Fostering decent living conditions in urban areas INFR-3.10: Construction of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	Extend infrastructure	Infrastructure effectively contribute to the economic development of Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension rate of infrastructure per type of infrastructure • At least 200 km of roads built • Number of multifamily housing erected per year (at least 10000) • Proportion of the population having access to basic urban equipment and services (at least 80%) • Proportion of area covered by basic urban equipment and services (80%)
INFR-4 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	INFR-4.1 Enhancing the performance of the construction industry INFR-4.2 : Developing the capacity and competitiveness of the private sector of infrastructure INFR-4.3: Enhancing the governance of infrastructure INFR-4.4 Strengthening the planning and programming system of road works INFR-4.5: Defining and implementing a global rating and financing policy for urban transportation INFR-4.6: Improving and adapting the regulatory instrument relating to human facilities INFR-4.7: Restructuring and redefining institutions of the housing sector INFR-4.8 Enhancing urban governance INFR-4.9:Developing and consolidating the human resources infrastructure INFR-4.10: Capacity building of urban actors INFR-4.11: Improving and facilitating access to telecoms / ICT services INFR-4.12: Improving the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework INFR-4.13: Increasing telephone services	Strengthen industry, private sector, governance and human resources of the infrastructure sector	Institutional frameworks effectively accompany the development of the infrastructure sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of participation of the various stakeholders in infrastructure governance • Effective level of enforcing the instruments in force (infrastructure control, monitoring by stakeholders; • Proportion of substantial infrastructure contracts by Cameroonian enterprises • Number of jobs created in the infrastructure sector Coverage rate of the various services • Conformity rate as compared to ISO standards (100%) • Satisfaction rate of demand (100%)



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Areas	Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
	INFR-4.14: Initiating the programme for servicing rural and depressed areas INFR-4.15: Developing ICTs INFR-4.16: Reinforcing and putting in place human resource development means INFR-4.17: Improving access to postal services INFR-4.18: Improving state-own property and land management			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of trained craftsmen of the sector (at least 50%) • Proportion of SME officials trained (at least 80%) • number of justified appeals (0) • Average transport cost reduced • Number of operators increased • Added value • Proportion of built urban area developed and regulated (50%) • Urban surface area developed by MAETUR (10 000 ha per year) • Number of conventional houses built per year by SIC (5000) • Number of low income person granted access to CFC loans per year (10 000) • All towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants are equipped with a SIG • All towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants have a city development contract; • Proportion of human resources reinforced (at least 80%); • Proportion of material and financial resources available (at least 90%)



RESULTS BY 2015

Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE				
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure				
Function	Infrastructure				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators	
INFR-1.1 Road maintenance INFR-1.2: Maintenance of railway transport infrastructure INFR-1.3: Maintenance of air transport infrastructure INFR-1.4: Maintenance of maritime, river, lake and port infrastructure INFR-1.5: Maintenance of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-1.6: Maintenance of urban roads and buildings INFR-1.7: Maintenance of energy and hydraulic infrastructure INFR-2.1: Rehabilitation of the road network INFR-2.2: Rehabilitation of railway transport infrastructure INFR-2.3: Rehabilitation of air transport infrastructure INFR-2.4: Rehabilitation of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure INFR-2.5: Rehabilitation of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-2.6: Maintenance of urban roads and buildings INFR-2.7: Rehabilitation of energy and hydraulic infrastructure INFR-3.1: Extension of the road network INFR-3.2: Construction of railway transport infrastructure INFR-3.3: Construction of air transport infrastructure INFR-3.4: Construction of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure INFR-3.5: Construction of posts and telecommunications infrastructure INFR-3.6- Improving the management of urban road networks INFR-3.7: Construction of urban roads and	INFR-1.1.1 Maintenance of the priority network INFR-1.1.2 Maintenance of the non-priority network INFR-1.1.3 Protection of the road infrastructure INFR-1.2.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-1.3.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-1.4.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-1.5.1 Maintenance of postal service infrastructure INFR-1.5.2 Maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure INFR-1.6.1 Maintenance of urban road networks INFR-1.7.1 Maintenance of embankments INFR-2.1.1 Rehabilitation of the tarred Trans-African structuring road network INFR-2.1.2 Rehabilitation of the tarred CEMAC structuring network INFR-2.1.3 Rehabilitation of the tarred North-South structuring Corridor INFR-2.1.4 Rehabilitation of other tarred structuring axes of the network INFR-2.1.5 Rehabilitation of the earth Trans-African structuring network INFR-2.1.6 Rehabilitation of the earth CEMAC structuring network INFR-2.1.7 Rehabilitation of the North-South structuring Corridor INFR-2.1.8 Rehabilitation of other axes of the earth structuring network INFR-2.1.9 Rehabilitation of tarred national roads INFR-2.1.10 Rehabilitation of tarred	Ensure an optimal functioning of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation of infrastructure has improved The urban transport infrastructure potential has improved The trial restructuring of quarters has been successfully concluded in Yaounde and Douala Management of urban transport networks has improved Nocturnal urban insecurity has been reduced The urban transport infrastructure potential has improved Production of urban houses has increased Control of the extension of Yaounde and Douala has increased The regulatory framework for expropriation has been put in place Land reserves have been created within communities Large land surfaces have been developed in towns Sanitation and drainage plans are operational Access to core services in unplanned quarters has improved Recreation sites have been developed in urban areas Ecologically-sensitive areas have been demarcated and protected Hazard-prone areas occupied by the population have been evacuated A sanitation management plan is being implemented An institutional urban environment management mechanism has been put in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of incidents caused by the state of infrastructure per type (road, railway, air, maritime, river, lake, port transport) Level of reliability in the conformity of the flow of goods and services per type of infrastructure (road, railway, air, maritime, river, lake, port transport) Compliance level of infrastructure at quality international standards, per type of infrastructure Satisfaction rate of users per type of infrastructure Urban sanitation level Urban nocturnal security level Overloading of urban centres Effectiveness of decent housing at low construction cost Level of increased well equipped parcels Degree of preservation of the national architectural heritage At least 400 km of paved road networks maintained in towns At least 800 km of earth road networks maintained in towns At least 100 km of road networks rehabilitated in towns Linear (km) of proximity road networks rehabilitated or constructed (300) Reduction to at least 40% of the proportion of spontaneous housing in regional chief-towns Number of neighbourhoods 	



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
multifamily housing INFR-3.8 : Implementing broad urban development operations at an affordable cost for the community INFR-3.9 Fostering decent living conditions in urban areas INFR-3.10: Construction of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	provincial roads INFR-2.1.11 Rehabilitation of tarred divisional roads INFR-2.1.12 Rehabilitation of national earth roads INFR-2.1.13 Rehabilitation of provincial earth roads INFR-2.1.14 Rehabilitation of divisional earth roads INFR-2.1.15 Rehabilitation of rural roads INFR-2.1.16 Rehabilitation of engineering works INFR-2.2.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-2.3.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-2.4.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-2.5.1 Rehabilitation of postal service infrastructure INFR-2.5.2 Rehabilitation of the telecommunications infrastructure sub-programmes under execution INFR-2.6.1 Rehabilitation of urban road networks INFR-2.6.2 Definition and implementation of a policy for improving the existing housing INFR-2.6.3 Urban restructuring and /or renovation INFR- 2.7.1 Rehabilitation of energy and hydraulic infrastructure INFR-3.1.1 Tarring the Trans-African structuring network INFR-3.1.2 Tarring the CEMAC structuring network INFR-3.1.3 Tarring the North-South structuring corridor INFR-3.1.4 Tarring other axes of the structuring network			restructured (1 in Yaounde and 1 in Douala) • Average commuting time reduced • Waiting time for a means of transport reduced • Linear of lit urban road net (at least 1000 km) • Number of platforms constructed (at least 1 in 7 transit towns) • Linear of road net constructed (at least 100 km) • Linear of exclusive right-of-way railway network (at least 13 km) • Production of 40 000 multi-family housing in Regional headquarters • Number of development operations executed • Number of watershed developed • Fact-finding report of the identification, securing and development of special areas in towns approved and available • Proportion of urban areas declared as land reserves by the council (at least 10%) • Number of wide land surfaces developed in towns • Proportion of households using quality sanitation facilities (80%) • Number of watersheds cleaned in Yaounde, Douala, Ebolowa, Limbe, Fouban and Kumba (10) • Proportion of urban households having access to drinking water and electricity (50%) • Number of recreational areas developed in urban zones (at least 400)



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	INFR-3 1.5 Tarring national roads INFR-3 1.6 Tarring provincial roads INFR-3 1.7 Tarring divisional and rural roads INFR-3.1.8 Tarring urban thoroughfares of major towns and express ways (2x2 lanes) INFR-3.1. 9 Tarring bypass routes in some towns INFR-3. 1.10 Opening border roads INFR-3 .1.11 Construction of liaisons between administrative units INFR-3.1.12 Creating other opening-up roads INFR-3.1.13 Construction of engineering works INFR-3.2.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-3.3.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-3.4.1 Sub-programmes under execution INFR-3.5.1 Construction of postal service infrastructure INFR-3.5.2 Construction of telecommunications infrastructure INFR-3.6.1 Improving urban traffic management INFR-.6.2 Improving street lighting in towns INFR-3.7.1 Construction of urban road infrastructure INFR-3.7.2 Development of parking bays and exchange platforms in transit 7 towns INFR-3.7.3 Development of a public railway transport system INFR-3.7.4 Conducting studies with a view to master decent housing requirements INFR-3.7.5 Execution of a national programme for the construction of public buildings for offices and residences INFR-3.7.6 Execution of multifamily housing			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of hazard-prone areas developed and protected (50%) • Linear of drains for the evacuation of rain water and wastewater in Yaounde, Douala, Limbe, Garoua, Kousseri and Maroua (24km) • Proportion of households covered by an effective disposal system (80%) for solid waste • Proportion of urban projects subjected to socio -environmental impact assessments (80%)



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	programmes INFR-3.7.7. Controlling self-help housing INFR-3.7.8 Putting in place operational urban development instruments and procedures INFR-39.2: Development of operations of minimally-equipped residential allotments INFR-39.3: Execution of concerted development operations in the peripheries of Yaounde and Douala or in their overspill towns INFR-3.10.1: Development of basic urban equipment and services INFR-3.10.2: Embellishment of urban centres INFR-3.10.3: Management of hazard-prone areas (seedy parts, hill slopes, etc.) INFR-3.10.4: Improving rainwater disposal and waste water disposal INFR-3.10.5: Improving solid waste management INFR- 3.9.6 Improving the urban environment control and surveillance system INFR-3.10.7: Development and pollution control of watersheds INFR-3.10.1 Construction of dams INFR-3.10.2 Rural electrification INFR-3.10.3 Renewable energies INFR-3.10.4 Urban and peri-urban hydraulic INFR-3.10.5 Water and sanitation in rural areas			
INFR-4.1 Raising the performance of the construction industry	INFR-4.1.1 Improving the organisation of sub-sectors INFR-4.1.2: Fostering respect for trade practices INFR-4.1.3: Increase, diversification, reduction of prices and higher quality production of local materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the performance of industries of the various sub-sectors • Satisfy demand for local materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The performance of industries of the respective sub-sectors has improved • Demand for local building materials is satisfied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance rate as compared to standards (100%) • Satisfaction rate of demand (80%) • Number of SME and handicraft groups or associations set up (1 per sector)



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
INFR-4.2 Development of the capacity and competitiveness of the private sector of infrastructure	<p>INFR-4.2.1 Pro-private sector development policy for BPW</p> <p>INFR-4.22: Enabling environment for the development of the private sector in BPW</p> <p>INFR-423: Enhancing the professional skills of private urban actors</p> <p>INFR-424: Increasing the effectiveness of the government in public contract management regarding works, studies and services</p> <p>INFR-425: Elaborating and implementing a programme to facilitate the activities of actors of the private sector of urban developers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the private infrastructure sector • Significantly improve the skills of actors of the sector • Promote transparency and equity in public contracts • Assure support to SME promoters of the urban sector • Favour the emergence of a private sector capable of developing mass production devices for building materials 	The private infrastructure sector is competitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for contract execution • Contract termination rate; • Proportion of significant tenders executed by local SMEs • Number of specialised sub-sectors available: architecture (2), urban development (2) Geographic Information System (GIS) (1): • Proportion of public contracts awarded to local SMEs (at least 50%) • Proportion of public contracts awarded to female SMEs or SMEs which have a female promoter • Number of private real estate development operations executed
INFR-4.3 Improving the governance of infrastructure	<p>INFR-4.3.1 Improving business management</p> <p>INFR-4.3.2: Participation of citizens in public management</p> <p>INFR-4.3.3: Development of the quality management system</p>	Enhance governance of infrastructure	Governance of the sector has perked up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of decentralisation • Remuneration rate for public sector agents • Number of sanctions • Quality of programmes • Service life of works • Better definition of roles and responsibilities in the areas of intervention of the various actors • Better definition of the long term vision in the infrastructure sector
INFR-4.4 Reinforcing the planning and programming system for road works	<p>INFR-4.4.1 Strategic planning and programming</p> <p>INFR-4.4.2: Statistics and information system</p> <p>INFR-4.4.3: Projection and economic studies</p> <p>INFR-4.4.4: Creation of vast land surfaces</p> <p>INFR-4.4.5: Promoting the labour-intensive approach</p>	Reinforce the planning and programming system for public works	Road works are better planned and programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a quality information system • Existence of vast land surfaces • Existence of strategic plans and quality programmes



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
INFR-4.5 Definition and implementation of a global rating and financing policy for urban transport and housing	INFR-4.5.1 Definition and implementation of a global rating policy for the urban transport sector INFR-4.5.2 Definition and implementation of a global financing policy for the urban transport sector INFR-4.5.3 Financing self-help building of houses by micro credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render urban transport cost accessible to the greatest number of people • Increase urban transport servicing 	The global rating and financing policy of the urban transport sector has been defined and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average transport cost reduced • Number of operators increased
INFR-4.6 Improving and adapting the regulatory mechanism for the management of human facilities	INFR-4.6.1 Elaboration and vulgarisation of regulatory instruments on urban development INFR-4.6.2. Elaboration, approval and implementation of urban planning papers INFR-4.6.3 Modernisation of the land law, reform of the land administration and forging synergies with urban development services INFR-4.6.4 Improving the regulatory mechanism to improve the supply of parcels to the greatest number of persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the effectiveness of urban management using statutory instruments • Ensure better planning and management of the urban space • Render the legislative and regulatory mechanism on land more effective and accessible to many • Render the land administration more effective and better adapted • Put in place an attractive, simplified and adapted regulatory framework to improve the supply of parcels to many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory framework accompanies all actions in urban areas • Planning papers have been elaborated and approved • The legislative and regulatory mechanism elaborated is operational • The land and state property administration has been restructured • Access by women to land property is encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of urban development deeds issued (60 000 per deed and per year) per sex (Men-Women) • Number of towns equipped with planning papers (50) • Proportion of households having access to land per year per town (3% in Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam, Kribi and Limbe and 1% in other towns) • Proportion of women having access to land
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments restructuring MAETUR



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function	Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
INFR-4.7 Restructuring and redefining institutions of the housing sector	INFR-4.7.1 Restructuring and redefining of MAETUR INFR-4.7.2 Restructuring and redefining of SIC INFR-4.7.3 Restructuring and redefining CCF INFR-4.8.1 Controlling the enforcement of the regulation on urban development INFR-4.8.2 Consolidating urban management tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redefine the missions of institutions of the housing sector • Improve urban actors' skills • Control urban information • Improve urban management • Ensure implementation of the urban sub-sector development strategy paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New instruments to organise institutions of the sector are implemented and officials appointed in compliance with these instruments • More effective and efficient management of towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments restructuring SIC • Instruments restructuring CFC published • Number of City Contracts signed (at least 20) • Number of urban development agencies created and equipped (at least 20 towns) • Number of Urban Land Initiative Groups (ULIG) created (at least 20) • Number of GIS updated or developed (all towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants)
INFR-4.8 Enhancing urban governance				
INFR- 4.9 Developing and building human resource infrastructure	INFR-4.9.1 Developing and building human resources INFR-4.9.2: Improving working conditions and capacity building of services INFR-4.9.3: Improving human resources management INFR-4.9.4: Improving health systems and safety at work	Improve the training system and working conditions in the BPW sector	Human resources are competitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of engineers per sex available on the job market • Existence of attractive employment incentives in the BPW sector • Proportion of incentive measures for attracting women to the BPW sector



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE				
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure				
Function	Infrastructure				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators	
INFR-4.10 Capacity building of urban actors	INFR-4.10.1 Building the technical capacities of urban actors INFR-4.10.2- Building the material and financial capacities of urban actors INFR-4.10.3- Building the managerial capacities of urban actors	Improve the skills of urban actors	Actors of both sexes in the urban sector are more competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MINDUH personnel per sex trained and enjoying a better work setting (at least 50%) • Number of LRA personnel per sex trained (at least 50%) • Number of CSO personnel per sex trained (at least 50%) • Proportion of MINDUH's material and financial resources available (90%) 	
INFR-4.11 Improving access to telecoms / ICT services	INFR4.11.1 Organisation of electronic communications INFR-4.11.2: Optimising the use of telecom infrastructure INFR-4.11.3: Facilitating the development of ICTs INFR-4.11.4: Improving frequency spectrum management INFR-4.11.5: Promoting industrialisation in the telecoms sector INFR-4.11.6: Implementing the programme for servicing rural and disadvantaged areas INFR-4.11.7: Organising service provision	Boost the economic and social development of the country through ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women have greater access to telecoms / ICTs services; • consumption level of telecoms/ICTs services for government structures is under control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation rate of telecoms infrastructure per sex • Industrialisation level in the telecoms sector • % of the budget allocated to the consumption of Telecoms/ICTs services ; • ICT share in the national GDP 	
INFR-.4.12 Improving the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework	INFR-4.12.1 Improving supervision INFR-4.12.2: Updating the legislative and regulatory instruments of the sector INFR-4.12.3: Improving frequency spectrum management INFR-4.12.4: Optimising the regulation system	Organise the ICT market and promote access to services	The institutional, legislative and regulatory framework is adapted to the market and technology trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of instruments elaborated and/or revised; • Structures put in place 	
INFR-4.13 Increasing telephony provision	INFR-4.13.1 : Development of fixed and mobile telephone density INFR-4.13.2: Cost reduction of telecoms/ITC products INFR-4.13.3: Control of the spatial segment	Satisfy the ever increasing demand Raise fixed and mobile telephone density to 30% and 50% respectively by 2015	Telephone density has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile penetration rate • Fixed penetration rate • Coverage rate for the population 	



Sector	INFRASTRUCTURE				
Sector objective	Developing communication, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure				
Function	Infrastructure				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators	
INFR-4.14 Putting in place the programme to service rural and disadvantaged areas	INFR-4.14.1 Evaluation of the pilot phase of telecentres INFR-4.14.2 Pursuing deployment of TCPs in rural and peri-urban areas	Reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas	The endowment level of localities with TCPs has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of TCPs deployed • Number of TCPs operational 	
INFR-4.15 Development of ICTs	INFR-4.15.1 Putting in place an industrialisation policy for ICTs INFR-4.15.2: Facilitating the development of ICTs INFR-4.15.3: Support to the creation of ICTs enterprises INFR-4.15.4: Organising the financing system for ICT industries	Facilitate access to the information society	Access to ICTs as well as their use have been extended to men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penetration rate • - Utilisation rate per sex 	
INFR-4.16 Reinforcement and putting in place of human resources development means	INFR-4.16.1 Study on the national capacities in ICTs INFR-4.16.2: Reinforcement and putting in place of HR development means	Capacity building in ICTs	The country has a critical mass of manpower with skills in ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of centres/institutions created; • Number of persons trained per sex (men and women); • % of training budget allocated to ICTs 	
INFR-4.17 Improving access to postal services	INFR-4.17.1 Densifying the network and improving national postal coverage INFR-4.17.2: Developing the universal service INFR-4.17.3: National economy and postal development INFR-4.17.4: Putting in place an enabling environment for demand of postal services INFR-4.17.5: Acquiring equipment and material INFR-4.17.6: Modernising services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable postal services to fully accomplish their public service mission • Develop the postal communications market and governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women have better access to postal services • Contribution of the postal sector to GDP has increased • Communication market is more transparent and better controlled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage rate for postal services • Share of postal activity in GDP • Regulatory instruments • The market organisational structures • Availability of postal sector evaluation indicators • utilisation rate of postal services per sex 	
INFR-4.18 Improving state property and land management	INFR-4.18.1 Putting in place a unique standard geodesic network INFR-4.18.2: Elaborating land registration plans	Control and streamline the State real estate management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delimitation of parcels is reliable • Standard unique geodesic network available 	Number of land disputes reduced	



RESULTS BY 2012

Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
BPW					
INFR-1.1 Road maintenance	INFR-1.1.1 Maintenance of priority network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of tarred roads • Maintenance of priority earth roads • Maintenance of priority rural roads • Maintenance of engineering works of the priority network 	The state of the road network has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the linear of tarred roads are maintained; • At least x % of the linear of earth roads maintained; • 100% of the linear of tarred roads are covered by functional weighting stations; • At least x % of earth roads are protected by rain gates 	MINTP
	INFR-1.1.2 Maintenance of non-priority network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of non-priority earth roads • Maintenance of non-priority rural roads • Maintenance of engineering works of the non-priority network • Inspection of bridges in the North-South and West networks 			
	INFR-1.1.3 Protection of the road heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and equipment of weighting stations on the asphalt network to be protected; • Construction and/or rehabilitation of rain gates 			
Transport					
INFR-1.2 Maintenance of railway transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Maintenance actions on railway transport infrastructure	The railway network has improved	Km maintained	MINT
INFR-1.3 Maintenance of air transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Maintenance actions on air transport infrastructure	The air transport network has improved	Km maintained	MINT
INFR-1.4 Maintenance of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Maintenance actions on maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	The maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure has improved	Km maintained	MINT
Posts and Telecoms					
INFR-1.5 Maintenance of posts and telecommunications infrastructure	INFR-1.5.1 Maintenance of postal service infrastructure Sub-programmes under execution	Maintenance actions on postal service infrastructure	Postal service infrastructure are in an acceptable state	% of infrastructure maintained or renewed	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-1.5.2 Maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure	Maintenance actions on telecommunications infrastructure	The state of telecommunications infrastructure is quite satisfactory	Number of infrastructure maintained or renewed	MINPOSTEL



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	(Sub-programmes under execution)				
Urban develop.		Urban development	Urban development		
INFR-1.6 Maintenance of roads and urban buildings	INFR-1.6.1 Maintenance of urban roads	Maintenance of roads and sanitation structures in 80 towns	Increase in the number of public buildings and km of urban roads maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public buildings maintained km of paved roads maintained (at least 200 km) km of earth roads maintained (at least 400 km) 	LRA MINDUH MINDAF
Energy and water					
INFR-1.7 Maintenance of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	INFR-1.7.1 Maintenance of dykes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Rehabilitation work on the Maga dyke Ndop dyke Benoue dykes Maintenance works and control of other endangered agricultural dykes Maintenance works and repair of dykes of NOUN upper valley 	The state of dykes has improved	% of dykes in good state	MINTP
BPW					
INFR-2.1 Rehabilitation of the road network	INFR-2.1.1 Rehabilitation of the asphalt structuring trans-African network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study to reinforce BAFOUSSAM-FOUMBAN Reinforcement works on the BAMENDA-SANTA-Lim NW(RN6) road 	The state of the asphalt structuring trans-African network has improved	Km of asphalt network rehabilitated	MINTP
	INFR- 2.1.2 Rehabilitation of the asphalt structuring CEMAC road				
	INFR-2.1.3 Rehabilitation of the asphalt structuring North-South Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on securing RN3 (Yaounde-Douala) Study and reinforcement works on the NGAOUNDERE-MBE-GUIJIBA-GAROUA(RN1) road Rehabilitation works on the GAROUA-SORAWEL-FIGUIL (RN1) road Reinforcement works on the RN1 between NGAOUNDERE-GAROUA (Banks of the Benoue) Study to reinforce the FIGUIL-MAROUA (RN1) road Updating studies and reinforcement works on the 			



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		MAROUA-KOUSSERI (RN1) road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement works on the YAOUNDE (Carrefour NOMAYOS)- BOUMNYEBEL-NDOUPE road • Reinforcement works on the NDOUPE-POUMA-EDEA road • Reinforcement works on the EDEA-DOUALA road 			
	INFR-2.1.4 Rehabilitation of other axes of the structuring asphalt network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for the rehabilitation of stretches of RN4 (Obala-Bafoussam) and RN3 (YAOUNDE-DOUALA) • Study for the rehabilitation of the YAOUNDE-MFOU road • Study for the Reinforcement of the NKAM Bridge-Bafang-Bandja-Bandjoun (RN5) and Bandjoun – Bafoussam (RN4) axis • Study and reinforcement of the BEKOKO-LOUM (RN5) road • Study for the rehabilitation of the NKAM Bridge-BAFANG-BANDJA-BANDJOUN • Rehabilitation works on the BANA BANDJOUN road • Update study for reinforcement of the YAOUNDE-BAFIA road • Reinforcement works on the road EBEBDA bridge-BAFIA • Reinforcement works on the BAFIA-NDE Bridge (TONGA) • Study and reinforcement works on NDE bridge-BAGANGTE-BANDJOUN (RN4) • Study for the Reinforcement of ramps of RN1: GUIDER-MAYO OULO and MAGADA-GUIDIGUIS-YAGOUA axis • Study for the reinforcement of the BERTOUA-BELABO (RN18) road • Rehabilitation of the MUTENGUENE-MUEA (RN8) road • Sanitation works on Mutengene junction Rehabilitation of the MUEA-KUMBA (RN8) road of the asphalt structuring trans African network			MINTP
	INFR-2.1.5 Rehabilitation of the earth structuring trans-African network	Rehabilitation works on the FOUMBAN-TIBATI-NGAOUNDERE (C2D) (RN6) road	The state of the earth structuring road has improved	Km of earth road rehabilitated	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-2.1.6 Rehabilitation of earth structuring CEMAC network	Rehabilitation works on the MEGONG- DJA ELOBO-SANGMELIGMA border road			
	INFR-2.1.7 Rehabilitation of the North-South earth structuring Corridor	Rehabilitation works on the road GAROUA BOULAI-start of asphalt			
	INFR-2.1.8 : Rehabilitation of other axes of the earth structuring network	Rehabilitation works on the MALTAM-BODO-FOTOKOL road			
	INFR-2.1.9 Rehabilitation of tarred national roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works on the BANGANTE loop • Rehabilitation works NTONGA, HOPITAL BANGOUA slip road • Rehabilitation works on the BAMENDA-BAMBUI (RN11) road • Rehabilitation works on the BAFUT-BAMENDA road • Rehabilitation works on the BAMBUI-NSEI (NDOP) road • Rehabilitation works on the NSEI-NKAMBE road (paved sections) 	State of tarred national roads improved	Km of tarred roads rehabilitated (national roads)	MINTP
	INFR-2.1.10 Rehabilitation of asphalt provincial roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works on the SORAWEL-GUIDER road • Rehabilitation works on the BOT MAKAK-BOUMNYEBEL road • Rehabilitation works on the Inter N4-NKOLKOSSE • Rehabilitation works on the SW/LT-SANTCHOU border • Rehabilitation works on the GUIDER-BIDZAR road • Study for reinforcing the BERTOUA-BELABO road (RN18) • Rehabilitation works on the GUIDER-DOURBEYE road 	State of tarred provincial roads improved	Km of tarred roads rehabilitated (provincial roads)	MINTP
	INFR-2.1.11 Rehabilitation of asphalt divisional roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works on the POUUMA-SAKBAYEME-Pont SANAGA road • Rehabilitation works on the LAMOUDAN-LAGDO road 	State of tarred divisional roads improved	Km of tarred roads rehabilitated (divisional roads)	MINTP
	INFR-2.1.12 Rehabilitation of earth national roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works on the WUM-BEFANG road • Rehabilitation works on the BEFANG-BAFUT road • Rehabilitation works on the NSEI-NKAMBE road • Rehabilitation works on the NKAMBE-MISAGE road 	State of tarred national earth roads improved	Km of earth roads rehabilitated (national roads)	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation works on the BATCHENGA-NATCHIGAL road Rehabilitation works on the NATCHIGAL-NTUI road Rehabilitation of the GASHIGA-GAROUA earth road(inter N1) Rehabilitation of the MORA-KOLOFATA-KERAWA-Nigerian border road 			
	INFR-2.1.13 Rehabilitation of provincial earth roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the MAROU road-(inter N1) Rehabilitation works on the GUIRVIG-MAGA-POUSS road Rehabilitation works on the NGOURA(N10)-NDELELE-YOLA road (D26) Rehabilitation works on the GALIM-MBOUDA road(N6) Rehabilitation works on the MBOUDA-GATCHAM-BALEVENG road(P17) Rehabilitation works on the FOUMBAN(N6)-BANGOUREN road Rehabilitation works on the BANGOUREN- NW/W border road Rehabilitation works on the MAROUA(N1)-LARA road(N12) Rehabilitation works on the DOURBEZE-BOUNDJOUA-NIGERIAN border road Rehabilitation works on the BIAKOA road-end of tarring Rehabilitation works on the BIAKOA-KORO road Rehabilitation works on the KOURGUI(N14)-IMANI-GANSE-NIGERIAN border road Rehabilitation works on the NDOP-W/NW border road 	State of provincial earth roads improved	Km of earth roads rehabilitated (provincial roads)	MINTP
	INFR-2.1.14 Rehabilitation of divisional earth roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation works on the EDEA-DIZANGUE road Rehabilitation works on the DIZANGUE-PITI DIBAMBA road Rehabilitation works on the BODO(N1a)-MAKARI-MASSAKI-NGOUM road Rehabilitation works on the EFOK(interN4)-SA'A road Rehabilitation works on the NGOAZIK-OLAMZE road Rehabilitation works on the Carrefour NYAHO'O - SONGMBOG -KAHN -SONGMBENGUE -MASSOCK road (D 52) 71 km Rehabilitation of the EBEAGWA-AGONG-BESALI road(48km) 	State of divisional earth roads improved	Km of earth roads rehabilitated (divisional roads)	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the D81 BIPINDI-AKOM II road • Study for Reconstruction of the subsided section of Pk 32 - Douala-Bonépoupa 			
	INFR-2.1.15 Rehabilitation of rural roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventions MINTP - Development Corporations for the rehabilitation of tracks under their units • Rehabilitation of rural roads and opening up roads • Rehabilitation and maintenance of the rural roads of agro-pastoral areas • Rehabilitation of opening up tracks; • Rehabilitation, maintenance and construction of rural roads using the labour-intensive approach 	State of rural roads improved	Km of roads rehabilitated (rural roads)	MINTP
	INFR-2.1.16 Rehabilitation of engineering works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of bridges in BA/BP in the Centre, West and Littoral provinces • Rehabilitation works on the <i>pont de l'ENFANCE</i> • Rehabilitation of the metal bridge at EDEA • Study for the rehabilitation of the SANAGA bridge at MBEBE-KIKOT • Rehabilitation works on the NYONG bridge at AKONOLINGA • Rehabilitation works on some priority roads • Construction/repair of poorly adapted or non-existent semi-permanent works on 21 itineraries spread over 7 provinces (Far North, North, Centre, West, Littoral and South-West) Rehabilitation works on the Mezam bridge along the Ring Road	The state of the engineering works has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of engineering works rehabilitated as compared to the number programmed • Fact-finding reports 	MINTP
Transport					
INFR-2.2 : Rehabilitation of railway transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Rehabilitation works on railway transport infrastructure	The railway network has improved	Km rehabilitated	Ministry of Transport
INFR-2.3: Rehabilitation of air transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Rehabilitation works on air transport infrastructure	The air transport network has improved	Km rehabilitated	Ministry of Transport



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
INFR-2.4: Rehabilitation of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Rehabilitation works on maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	The maritime, river, lake and port transport network has improved	Km rehabilitated	Ministry of Transport
Posts and Telecoms					
INFR-2.5 Rehabilitation programme for P & T infrastructure	INFR-2.5.1 Rehabilitation of postal service infrastructure Sub-programmes under execution	Rehabilitation works on postal service infrastructure	Postal infrastructure has improved	Number of postal infrastructure rehabilitated	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-2.5.2 Rehabilitation of telecommunications infrastructure Sub-programmes under execution	Rehabilitation works on telecommunications infrastructure	Telecommunications infrastructure has improved	Number of telecommunications infrastructure rehabilitated	MINPOSTEL
Urban Develop.					
INFR-2.6 Rehabilitation of roads and urban buildings	INFR-2.6.1 Rehabilitation of urban roads	Rehabilitation of roads in 15 towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road networks are in a better state Old neighbourhoods of regional capitals are restructured and/or renovated All populations (men -women) expropriated are compensated Thickly-populated areas in regional capitals and the towns of Douala and Yaounde have been restructured and the urban landscape embellished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance statement of works programmed Fact-finding reports validated and available for 3 quarters in Yaounde and 3 in Douala Km of roads rehabilitated (at least 50 km) Proportion of quarters restructured and rehabilitated (80%) Number of quarters restructured (10) 	MINDUH MINDUH LRA
	INFR-2.6.2 Definition and implementation of a policy to improve the existing housing structure	Study for the definition of a policy to improve the existing housing structure			
	INFR-2.6.3 Urban restructuring and /or renovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study for restructuring and renovation of two key neighbourhoods in Douala and Yaounde and some secondary towns Restructuring and/or renovation works in unplanned neighbourhoods in Douala and Yaounde and some secondary towns 			
INFR-2.7 Rehabilitation of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	INFR- 2.7.1 Rehabilitation of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the Edea and Song Loulou hydro-power plants Redevelopment of the transport and posts network notably (Edea-Douala-Bafoussam-Yaounde-Edea trunk) and equipment of new 225 KV posts 	The state of energy and hydraulic infrastructure has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Km of electric network redeveloped Number of new posts equipped with 225 KV 	MINTP
BTP					
INFR-3.1 Extension of the network (tarring the	INFR-3.1.1 Tarring the structuring trans-African	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarring the Bamenda- MAMFE-EKOK Corridor, excluding Numba - Bachuo Akagbe (RN6); 	The asphalt structuring road network has been extended	Km of structuring network newly tarred	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
network and extending the feeder network)	network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the NUMBA-BACHUO AKAGBE road (RN6); • Tarring the Magba-Mape bridge and constructing the Mape bridge (RN6): lot 2; • Tarring the MAPE-BANKIM-NYAMBOYA-BANYO bridge; • Tarring the BANYO-MBAMTI-TIBATI road 			
	INFR-3.1.2 Tarring the structuring CEMAC network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and tarring of the BERTOUA-BATOURI-KENZOU road; • Tarring of the SANGMELIMA - DJOUM – CONGO borders (RN9) road; • Study for tarring the KRIBI-CAMPO (N7)road; • Tarring the KRIBI-AKOM II-EBOLOWA road + MENGONG-SAMGMELIMA stretch: MENGONG-SANGMELIMA stretch 			
	INFR-3.1.3 Tarring the North-South structuring Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring the AYOS-ABONG MBANG (RN10) road (Lot 1); • Tarring the ABONG MBANG-DOUME-BONIS (RN10) road (Lot 2); • Tarring the Garoua Boulai-Ngaoundere (RN1) road: lot 1 Garoua Boulai-NANDEKE axis; • Tarring the Garoua Boulai-Ngaoundere (RN1) road: lot 2 NANDEKE-MBERE axis; • Tarring the Garoua Boulai-Ngaoundere (RN1) road: lot 3 MBERE –Ngaoundere axis including the project to ease transport and transit on the Douala-Bangui and Douala-Ndjamena corridors; • Tarring the MAROUA-BOGO (RP3) road 			
	INFR-3.1.4 Tarring the other axes of the structuring network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study to update tarring of EBOLOWA-AKOM II –KRIBI (RN17) road + Sangmelima6mengong ramp; • Study on the tarring of the MALTAM - FOTOKOL - (RN1A) road+ Makary-Hille-Halifa ramp • 			
	INFR-3 1.5 Tarring national roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the tarring of the Garoua-Gashiga bridge (RP1); • Tarring of the OBALA-NKOLESSON road (RN1) (80km); • Study on the tarring of the NKOLESSON-BOUAM road (RN1) (200km); • Tarring of the YAOUNDE-KRIBI road (RP8) (axis No1: Yaounde- OLAMA bridge); 			



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the tarring of the LOUM-KUMBA-MUNDEMBE-ISANGUELE-AKPWA road; • Study on the Construction of the Yaounde-Kribi road (RP8) Axis 2: Olama-Kribi, Makak (86) + Ngomedjap-Mengueme ramp; • Study on the tarring of the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko-Tibati road (RN15); • Study on the tarring of the Sa'a Ntui road through <i>Pont de l'Enfance</i> • Study on the tarring of the Bokito-Bot Makak-Boumyebel road (RP10); • Progressive tarring of the Ring Road 1st ramp: NDOP-BABESSI (RN 11) (10 km) • Study on the tarring of the Ring Road (RN11) 			
	INFR-3 1.6 Tarring provincial roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring axes of the Tokombere-Mada (3.55km) and Mada-Bala (2.45km) roads; • Study on the tarring of the Ebolowa-Lolodorf road through Efoulan+ Ngoazip-ofoumbi-Elone-Lolodorf and Efoulan-Ngomebok-Adjap ramps; • Study on the tarring of the Ngoazik-Olamze (Ambam) road (32km); • Study on the tarring of the BAKEBE-FONTEM(menji)-DSCHANG road (RP19); • Study on the tarring of the OBOUT- ENDOM-AKONOLINGA road; • Study on the tarring of the BONEPOUPA-YABASSI road; • Study on the tarring of the BAFANG-NKONDJOCK road 			
	INFR-3 1.7 Tarring divisional and rural roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive tarring in surface dressing of even traffic roads (100km in average per year) • Study on tarring the Zoétélé - Mekalate - Ekong road (52km) ; • Study on tarring the Ekong-Bengbis-Akonolinga and Nkolmetet slip road (RP7) 148km; • Updating study on tarring the Awaé-Esse-Soa-NKoteng road; • Study on tarring the road nets of the following towns: Mbama, Messamena, Atok, Abong Mbang; 			



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on tarring road nets of the following towns: Doumé, Dimako; • Study on tarring the Meyo Centre-Ma'an -Nyabessang road (Memve'ele dam); • Study on tarring the access to lake NYOS: WEH-NYOS axis (31 km); • Repair works on the access to lake Nyos (Inter RN11-Lake Nyos): Lot 1; • Repair works on the access to lake Nyos (Kumfutur, Cha and Nyos cliffs): Lot 2; • Tarring the MVA'A KONABENG road and slip roads 			
	INFR-3.1.8 Tarring thoroughfares of major towns and expressways (2x2 ways)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development works on the East-West entry roads to Douala; • Study on the tarring of the YAOUNDE-DOUALA highway 	Road users have better access to target urban suburbs	Km of thoroughfares and expressways newly tarred	MINTP
	INFR-3.1.9 Tarring the bypass roads of some towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on tarring the Mezesse – Mvia road; • construction works on the bypass road of Douala with construction of a second bridge on the Wouri river; • Construction work on the bypass road of Kousseri 	Fluidity of the bypass roads of target suburbs has increased	Km of the bypass roads newly tarred	
	INFR-3.1.10 Opening border roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening up the South-West border area (Bakassi); • Opening up the border region South and East of Cameroon; • Study on opening up the Nyong and Kelle South-Ocean forest enclave; • Study on opening up North Cameroon border region; • Study on opening up the North West border region; • Study on identification and opening up hazard-prone areas in Cameroon; • Study on tarring the agro-pastoral basins of the West province (Balesseng-Mbouda-Ngalim-Bamedjing-Fombot with Nkouaya) 	Inter-border transport has increased	Km of trans-border roads	
	INFR-3.1.11 Construction of trunks between administrative units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on linking RN3 (YAOUNDE-DOUALA) and RN4 Yaounde-Bafoussam to administrative units 	Administrative units are better linked to the road network	Km of the network linking administrative units	



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-3.1.12 Opening other feeder roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening up works in the hazard-prone areas of MAGHA; • Works on opening the MOSSE-NDOGBASSABEN road; • Opening and rehabilitation of access roads to the LOM PANGAR site (180 km); • Opening up works on tourist sites of the North, South and West network; • Opening up agro-pastoral areas • Opening up works on the DIPIKAR island; 	New areas have been opened up	Proportion of administrative units opened up	MINTP
	INFR-3.1.13 Construction of engineering works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the construction a bridge on River NTEM at Nyambizan (lot 3); • Construction work on the LOKOMO bridge along the RP14 between YOKADOUMA and MOULOUNDOU; • Construction of a new bridge on the MUNGO (Douala-Tiko road: RN3) at Yatto: (interest on arrears and price adjustments); • Construction works on the AWOUT and LOBO bridges; • Construction works on a new bridge on the Mayo Boula at SALAK; • Construction works on a bridge on the Makombe at Madip; • Study on the construction of the Mayo Deo bridge with a link on RN1 (lot 6); • Study on the construction of a bridge on the MAYO TIBEGUE (Dzikilao-Houwang road) lot 5; • Study and construction works on a bridge on the Sanaga at Nachtigal along RN15; • Studies on the construction of the Mvila bridge at Ma'an and on the Mboro at Ambam (lot 2); • Study on the construction of 3 bridges in the North West province (river Mmem along the WidiKum-Olurunti road, river Mbuk and Nguma along the Mungong-Konene road) lot 7; • Study on the construction of a bridge on river NLOBO at PK 52+00 along the MEKOMO-MEYOS road; • Study on the construction of one or two new bridges on the Sanaga at Mbebe-Kikot; • Study on the elaboration of the engineering works strategy 	Engineering works have increased	Number of new engineering works	MINTP
Transport					



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
INFR-3.2 Construction of railway transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Construction of railway transport infrastructure	The railway transport network has been extended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Km of railway network newly built • Number and types of railway transport infrastructure newly built 	Ministry of Transport
INFR-3.3 Construction of air transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Construction of air transport infrastructure	Air transport infrastructure has been extended	Number and types of air transport infrastructure newly built	Ministry of Transport
INFR-3.4 Construction of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	Sub-programmes under execution	Construction of maritime, river, lake and port transport infrastructure	The maritime, river, lake and port transport network has been extended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Km of maritime, river, lake and port transport network newly built • Number and types of railway transport infrastructure newly built 	Ministry of Transport
Posts and Telecoms					
INFR-3.5 Construction of posts and telecommunications infrastructure	INFR-3.5.1 Construction of postal service infrastructure Sub-programmes under execution	Construction of postal service infrastructure	The postal service infrastructure has improved and the postal service network densified	Number of post offices newly built	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-3.5.2 Construction of telecommunications infrastructure Sub-programmes under execution	Construction of telecommunications infrastructure	The telecommunications infrastructure has improved and densified	Number of telecommunications infrastructure newly built	MINPOSTEL
Urban Develop.					
INFR-3.6 Improving urban transport management networks	INFR-3.6.1 Improving urban traffic management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing circulation plans in 10 towns • Putting in place road signs in 50 towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation plans have been drawn • road signs installed • Km of urban roads lit has increased; Roads in Yaounde and Douala and those of 15 other target towns are lit by solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of circulation plans drawn (at least 10) • Km of road markings installed (at least 1000 km) • Number of road signs installed (at least 5000) • Number of junctions with luminous road signs (at least 100) • Km of roads lit (at least 100 km) • X km of roads in Yaounde and Douala and those of 15 other target towns are lit by solar energy 	LRA MINDUH
	INFR-3.6.2 Improving street lighting in towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of public street lighting equipment in 80 towns • Street lighting project by solar energy in Yaounde and Douala • Extension of street lighting by solar energy in 15 secondary towns 			
INFR-3.7 Construction of urban roads and multifamily housing	INFR-3.7.1 Construction of urban road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on classification of urban roads in 10 towns • Study and installation of a GIS for the management of urban roads in 15 towns. Study on its improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The urban road network is classified • GIS has been designed and is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • Km of roads constructed in 15 towns (at least 25 km) 	LRA MINDUH



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical study for the construction of 40 km of structuring roads in 10 towns • Construction of structuring roads in 5 towns • -Technical study on the creation of 100 km of footpaths in 15 towns • Technical study on the creation of corridors reserved for buses on some axes in Douala and Yaounde • Construction of 20 km of corridors reserved for buses on some axes in Douala and Yaounde • Development of pavements along some roads in Douala Yaounde • Construction of a bypass road East of Yaounde • Construction of a boulevard East of Yaounde • Construction of thoroughfares East and West of Douala • Construction of the second bridge on the Wouri river in Douala • Continuation of construction works on the Bamenda thoroughfare • Broadening the new Bastos road including the interchange in Yaounde • Studies on construction of a bypass road West of Yaounde • Continuation of construction works on the Bafoussam bypass road • Development works on the access road to Nsimalen (construction of the Yaounde-Nsimalen highway) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban road development issue is better appraised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Km of footpaths constructed (at least 100 km) • Number of lanes constructed (at least 20 km) • Km of pavements constructed (at least 40 km) • Procurement contracts signed or acceptance statements of construction works 	
	INFR-3.7.2 Development of parking areas and exchange platforms in 7 transit towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical studies on Construction of exchange platforms in 7 transit towns • Construction of exchange platforms in 10 transit towns (Bafoussam, Maroua, Pouma, Edea, Boumnyebel, Mbankomo, Garoua-Boulai, Yaounde, Douala, Belabo) • Construction of parking at road edges in Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam and Bamenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms for exchange and parking areas are available in the towns concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of platforms constructed (at least 1 platform of exchange is constructed in each transit town) • Number of parking constructed (at least 6) • Fact-finding reports 	LRA MINDUH
	INFR-3.7.3 Development of public railway transport provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical studies on creation of a mode of transport by urban train (or tramway) in Yaounde and Douala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies on creation of urban trains in Yaounde and Douala have been concluded 		



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Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-3.7.4 Studies on control of decent housing needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on elaboration of the housing policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding report on the housing policy available and approved Funding sources and financing mechanisms are defined 	Fact-finding reports	MINDUH
	INFR-3.7.5 Execution of a national programme for the construction of public buildings for offices and residences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on elaboration of a national programme for the construction of public buildings for offices and residences Construction works on public buildings for offices and residences Completion of provincial and divisional delegations of MINDUH Construction of new provincial and divisional delegations of MINDUH Technical compliance of public buildings and structures in towns: management of public building projects Technical compliance of public buildings and structures in towns: fire safety and maintenance of public buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work setting for government workers improved Technical compliance of buildings and public structures improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding reports control report Number of buildings built Number of buildings completed and commissioned for provincial and divisional delegations of MINDUH Number of provincial and divisional delegations of MINDUH built Acceptance statement of construction works on public buildings 	MINDUH MINDAF SIC,CFC MAETUR LRA
	INFR-3.7.6 Execution of multifamily housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of multi-family and semi-multiple housing providing diverse products as compared to revenue levels and depending on their cost, in terms of concession or renting Construction of 1500 houses: opening access roads to the various sites (Yaounde, Douala, Bamenda, Bafoussam, Limbe, Sangmelima) Emergency construction of 1000 low-cost houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vast programmes for the building of multifamily housing are implemented Access to the housing construction sites is ensured Social housing supply has increased and is evenly distributed 		
	INFR-3.7.7 Supervision of self-help housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborating instruments for a more effective supervision of self-help housing Organising capacity building seminars and workshops for real estate developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruments on a more effective supervision of self-help housing have been drawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruments elaborated and published 	MINDUH



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Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-3.7.8 Supervision of real estate developers	Assisting real estate developers in the realisation of some infrastructure	Assistance is evenly granted to real estate developers of both sexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total credits granted to men and women; • Number of projects funded, per gender of the developer ; • Number of real estate developers supported. • Number of female developers backed 	MINDUH
INFR-3.8 Execution of vast urban development operations at an affordable cost by the community	INFR-3.8.1 Putting in place operational urban development instruments and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying, securing and developing special areas in towns • Study on re-launching the development of the Vallée de l'Ancienne Gare (VAG) • Development of VAG • Extension works on the VAG zone • Studies for development of the surroundings of the sports complex • Studies for development of the new administrative district of Yaounde 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports available • The state of VAG has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • Procurement contracts signed or acceptance statements of development of VAG • Number of land reserves identified per town (at least 01) • Study conducted and approved 	MINDUH/CTD
	INFR-3.8.2 Development of minimally-equipped parcelling operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils without POS • Development works on land reserves identified in councils with no POS • Study for development of vast council land surfaces in the peripheries of 10 towns • Development works on vast land surfaces in the peripheries of 10 towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community and State lands are available in councils not having POS • fact-finding report available • development works on vast land areas earmarked by the study are executed in the peripheries of 10 towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of works planned in the study and executed (100%) • Number of concerted development operations carried out (at least 01 per town) 	MINDUH/LRA
INFR-3.9 Promotion of a decent lifestyle in urban areas	INFR-3.9.1 Development of equipment and basic urban services	Generalising the service level approach in towns other than Yaounde, Douala, Mbalmayo, Bamenda and Maroua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study carried out • Living environment and conditions as well as water supply in the towns concerned have improved and are accessible to all social classes 	Fact-finding report approved and available - km of proximity roads rehabilitated or built (60) - Proportion of households using quality sanitation facilities (30%) -Proportion of households using water and electricity facilities (80%) -Proportion of households having access to sanitation services (80%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households headed by women having access to water, electricity and sanitation services 	MINDUH LRA



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of equipment put in place (10) - Number of towns beneficiary of development works in unplanned neighbourhoods 	
	INFR-3.9.2 Embellishment of urban centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and development of hazard-prone areas in Yaounde and Douala 	Attraction to target urban centres has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports available • Number of recreation areas developed in target towns (10) 	MINDUH LRA
	INFR-3.9.3 Management of hazard-prone areas (seedy part, slopes of hills, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and improvement study of hazard-prone areas in regional headquarters • Improvement of hazard-prone areas in towns 	Disaster risks are reduced in target towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports available and approved • Number of towns that benefited from improvement of hazard-prone areas 	MINDUH MINDAF MINRESI LRA
	INFR-3.9.4 Improving rainwater and waste water disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for elaboration of master plans and sanitation schemes in regional headquarters and 15 divisional headquarters and towns with more than 50 000 inhabitants • Implementation of the master plans and sanitation schemes designed • Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants in Yaounde (Mendong) and Douala • Construction and rehabilitation of water purification systems by lagooning • Construction of drainage structures at Nkolbisson in Yaounde • Study on the protection of the banks of Mayo Kaliao in Maroua against disasters • Construction or rehabilitation of grade separation structures in ten towns • Rehabilitation of the dyke over Logone at Kousseri <p>Emergency drainage works on the Limbe mile 1 thoroughfare</p>	Rainwater and waste water disposal facilities have increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding report approved and available • Application rate of master plans and sanitation schemes designed (at least 80%) • Number of plants rehabilitated (2) • Number of systems put in place or rehabilitated (10) • Number of engineering works constructed (3) • - Number of grade separation structures constructed or rehabilitated (3 per town) 	MINDUH MINEE MINSANTE LRA



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-3.9.5 Enhancing solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for the construction of protected waste disposal sites in 4 regional headquarters other than Yaounde and Douala • Construction of protected waste disposal sites in 8 towns other than Yaounde and Douala • Construction of a landfill for industrial waste in Douala • Study for elaboration of local plans for urban waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study carried out • A landfill for industrial waste is constructed in Douala • Protected waste disposal sites are constructed in towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding report validated and available • Number of waste disposal sites erected per town (1) • Acceptance statement of landfill for industrial waste • Number of waste disposal sites constructed (at least 5 per year corresponding to one per secondary town) • Existence of a industrial waste disposal site in Douala 	MINDUH MINSANTE LRA
	INFR-3.9.6 Improve urban environment control and surveillance systems	Putting in place a standard environmental impact control system for urban projects (roads, sanitation, etc.)	Environmental impact standard control functional system for projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of urban projects subjected to socio-environmental impact assessment (80%) 	MINDUH MINEP LRA
	INFR-3.9.7 Development and cleaning up of water sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of watersheds in towns • Development study on the Yaounde municipal lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watersheds developed • Development study of the municipal lake carried out 	Proportion of watersheds developed per town (at least 90% of watersheds developed per town)	MINDUH MINSANTE LRA
Energy and Water					
INFR-3.10 Construction of energy and hydraulic infrastructure	INFR-3.10.1 Construction of dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Kribi gas-powered plant of 150MW, with a 225 KV transmission line • Lom Pangar storage dam construction project of 7 billion m3 • Construction of the NATCHIGAL hydro-electric dam of 275 MW • Memve'ele hydro-electric dam • Construction of the COLOMINES micro-hydro-electric plant (12MW) • Hydro-electric development of BINI at WARAK 75 MW with a transmission line • Hydro-electric development of SONG-DONG-280MW • Hydro-electric development of KIKOT -430 MW 	Hydro-electric production capacity has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new dams built • Number of dams rehabilitated • Increase production rate in KWH 	MINEE



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SONG-MBENGUE 900 MW hydro-electric dam • Construction of the Chollet/Dja 400 MW dam • MEKIN hydro-electric dam • NDOKAYO hydro-electric dam • OLAMZE hydro-electric dam • MALALE hydro-electric dam • YOKE hydro-electric dam • EBIE hydro-electric dam • Ngambe Tikar hydro-electric dam • Noun-Wouri 1 200 MW hydro-electric dam • EDC Subvention • Hydrologic data collection network • Mastery of hydro-electric sites • Chad-Cameroon electrical interconnection • Study for the development of micro-hydroelectric plants and rural electrification project 			
	INFR-3.10.2 Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardisation and completion of works per phase previously executed by the government • Reinforcement of the 30KV East distribution network • Rural electrification on PIB • Rural electrification on HIPC funds • Rural electrification on MDRI funds • Electrification of headquarters of administrative units as isolated centres • Rural Energy Fund (REF) - PDMEN • Rural Electrification Agency (AER) subvention • IMPROVES-RE • Interconnection Cameroon-Congo Brazzaville • Interconnection Cameroon- Nigeria • Interconnection Cameroon-Guinea • Interconnection Cameroon-Gabon • Interconnection Inga-Calabar • Intensive electrification in peri-urban CEMAC areas • National Energy Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PANERP) 	The rural electrification network has improved	Electric linear developed	MINEE



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Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbangbere micro-mini hydro-electric plants, Gandova and Mayo Djinga, Idenau and Bai, Deuk, Ngoro • Electrification of 33 rural areas in the Centre, North, North West and South West • Electricity – social housing • Electrification of 26 administrative localities and units along the Cameroon-Nigeria border • Decentralised rural electrification (ERD-RUMPI) • Electrification Ebolowa Agro-pastoral Show • Street lighting (phase I) 			
	INFR-3.10.3 Renewable energies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of urban waste into energy (Yaounde and Douala) by gasification • Other energies (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, tidal, bio-energy, diverse activities) • Support to the development of bio-fuels • Integrated project for the development of renewable energies in rural and specific areas (PRODIER) 	Renewable energies contribute to the national energy production capacity	Share of renewable energies in total energy production	MINEE
	INFR-3.10.4 Urban and peri-urban hydraulic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgian drinking water supply and sanitation project (AEPA) to 50 secondary centres • CAMWATER subvention • Drinking water supply in Douala 1st and 2nd phases • AFD/BEI d'AEP project of Yaounde, Edea, Ngaoundere and Bertoua • BADEA project (AEPA) for 12 secondary centres • AfDB project (AEPA) 16 secondary centres • IsDB project (AEPA) 20 secondary centres • WAC II 	Access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure evenly improved in urban and peri-urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network linear developed • Number of sanitation infrastructure rehabilitated • Number of sanitation infrastructure constructed • Number of new water supply systems put in place • Number of male and female subscribers • Total volume of water generated 	MINEE
	INFR-3.10.5 Water and sanitation in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural hydraulic - PIB • Rural hydraulic - HIPC • Rural hydraulic - MDRI • Rural hydraulic project – Japanese grant regarding the construction of 250 boreholes equipped with manual pumps in the North and Far North regions 	Access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure evenly improved in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rural water supply systems put in place • Number of equipped boreholes constructed • Number of micro-dams constructed at foothills 	MINEE



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water supply for Doupouh in the West region • Pro village (rural hydraulic) • Construction of micro-dams at foothills • Rehabilitation of Scanwater stations • Realisation of gravity-induced water supply • Monitoring the quality of water produced by rural hydraulic works • Construction project of 200 decent latrines in structures open to the public • Support to local structures in charge of managing drinking water supply infrastructure • Rehabilitation of the existing hydraulic works • Hydraulic – Ebolowa Agro-pastoral Show • Water – social housing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Scanwater stations rehabilitated • Number of hydraulic works rehabilitated • Proportion of structures supported • Rate of broken down works • Coverage rate • Proportion of users distributed per sex 	
BPW					
INFR-4.1 Building the performance of the construction industry	INFR-4.1.1 Improving the organisation of sub-sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for the harmonisation of supervision missions in the civil construction sector • Elaboration of specifications for the central database for civil constructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference elements for a systematic improvement in the organisation of the construction sector are well identified • Ekounou Unit restructured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local materials map • Construction central database management software • Existence of operational project monitoring software • Fact-finding report approved and published 	MINTP
	INFR-4.1.2 Encouraging respect of trade practices	Acquisition of software for project monitoring			MINTP MINDUH
	INFR-4.1.3 Increase, diversification, reduction of prices and improvement in the quality of local materials production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a local materials map (Phase II) • Designing a software for the management of construction central database • Restructuring the Ekounou local materials manufacturing pilot unit • Study for the elaboration of an assistance guide to self-help housing and dissemination of local materials 			MINTP MINDUH
	INFR-4.1.4 Improving the organisation of the construction sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place a formal consultation framework, grouping the State – private operators – civil society • Elaboration of local building materials map 	Study carried Consultation State-private operators – civil society has been intensified	Instruments to define the consultation framework	MINDUH
INFR4.2: Developing	INFR4.2.1: Assistance	Development study for the BPW private sector (provision)	Attraction of the private sector	• Fact-finding reports	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
the capacity and competitiveness of the private infrastructure sector	policy to development of the BPW private sector		for BPW has perked up	• Existence of operational development projects	
	INFR4.2.2: Enabling environment for the development of the BPW private sector	Projects for developing the capacity and competitiveness of the BPW private sector			MINTP
	INFR-4.2.3 Boosting the professional skills of actors of the urban private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of instruments on the creation of sub-sectors specialised in urban planning and development • Elaboration of instruments on the creation of sub-sectors specialised in GIS • Elaboration of instruments on the creation of sub-sectors specialised in architecture • Support to the city trade practice centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sub-sectors are accessible in the BPW industry • The city trade practice centre is increasingly more competitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of instruments on the creation of sub-sectors: urban planning, architecture, GIS • Percentage of extra financial resources (15%) Proportion per sex of additional persons trained (15%) 	MINDUH MINESUP
	INFR-4.2.4 Boosting the effectiveness of the government in the management of public construction contracts, studies and services	Improving the legal framework for public project management and public service delegation management	Government is more effective in management of construction contracts	Existence of instruments to review the project management framework	MINDUH MINATD
	INFR-4.2.5 Elaboration and implementation of a programme to facilitate the activities of actors of the private sector of urban developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of complementary instruments on the profession of developer • Study for the evaluation and building the technical and financial capacities of private real estate operators in Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam, Bamenda, Limbe • Feasibility study for putting in place development authorities at the level of the Yaounde, Bafoussam, Bamenda, Limbe, urban councils etc, Putting in place and equipment of development authorities in the 4 towns mentioned above 	The profession of developer is better organised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of instruments • Fact-finding reports approved and published • Number of development authorities put in place and equipped (at least one per town) 	MINDUH, MINPMESA, LRA SME
INFR-4.3 Enhancing infrastructure governance	INFR-4.3.1 Improving business management	Anti-corruption drive	Mechanisms aimed to stamp out corruption in the sector have been reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex of corruption cases identified • Number of corruption cases sanctioned 	MINTP
	INFR-4.3.2 Participation of citizens in management of public infrastructure	Support to the implementation of decentralisation in the BPW sector	citizens of both sexes are more involved in public infrastructure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of decentralisation initiatives supported Number of female initiatives backed 	MINTP



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Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-4.3.3 Development of a quality management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the Standards of Speed Bumps and Horizontal Markings • Pilot project for the use of pavers bricks on road surfaces • Partnership agreement between MINTP and LABOGENIE • Partnership agreement between MINTP and MATGENIE • Minimum equipment of external MINTP services with civil engineering machines • Pilot project for the stabilisation of road surfaces with chemical stabilisers other than CON-AID • Projects for the development of a quality system 	The culture of quality is more integrated in practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • Effectiveness of the pavement utilisation project for the utilisation of cobblestones on road surfaces • Partnership agreement between MINTP and LABOGENIE and MATGENIE • Effectiveness of the pilot project for the stabilisation rural road surfaces with chemical stabilisers other than CON-AID; • Existence of projects for the development of a quality system 	MINTP
INFR-4.4 Reinforcing the planning and programming system of road works	INFR-4.4.1 Strategy planning and programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition study on a framework for EX-Post evaluation of projects at MINTP • Study for the elaboration and implementation of a second transport sector programme; 	The planning and programming system of road works has been reinforced	Fact-finding reports	MINTP
	INFR-4.4.2 Statistics and information system	Intranet construction at MINTP in Yaounde	MINTP is better equipped for a methodical and systematic processing of information	Existence of an operational intranet at MINTP	MINTP
	INFR-4.4.3 Long term and economic studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of rural roads (phase II) • Study for the calibration of models (econometric models for evaluating the input of BPW in the economic growth of the country, demand and supply model for civil engineering equipment, etc) • Study on placing loans and careers along the structuring axes of the Cameroonian road network (other corridors, trans-African and network CEMAC) • Other long term studies (provisions) 	Actors of the sector are more informed on prospects and the economy	Fact-finding report	MINTP
	INFR-4.4.4 Creation of vast land areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study for the elaboration of sector plans in 10 councils • Study for re-launching the development of the Vallée de l'Ancienne Gare (VAG) Creation of large meshes in 10 councils	provision of well equipped parcels has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • Number of large meshes created 	MINTP



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-4.4.5 Promotion of the labour-intensive approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of micro-projects using the labour-intensive approach in 40 councils (MIPROC) • Elaboration of labour-intensive standards for promoting activities resorting to labour-intensive approach 	Labour-intensive approach contributes significantly to boost urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • Number of vulnerable groups supported in urban areas • Number of men and women assisted • Number of micro-projects executed 	MINDUH
INFR-4.5 Definition and implementation of a comprehensive rating and financing policy for urban transport and housing	INFR-4.5.1 Definition and implementation of a comprehensive rating policy for urban transport	Elaboration of instruments on rating in the urban transport sector	The comprehensive rating policy for the urban transport sector is reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rating instruments available for each mode of transport • Fact-finding reports approved and published • instruments on relief of tax measures on rating available for each mode of transport 	MINDUH MINFI MINT MINCOMMERCE - Civil society CFC FEICOM
	INFR-4.6.1 Elaboration and vulgarisation of regulatory instruments on urban planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies for the elaboration of various complementary instruments on urban planning • Studies for the definition of thresholds for financial resources derived from urbanisation • Feasibility studies on creation and functioning mechanisms of urban planning agencies, conservation authorities and people's associations, etc. • dissemination of the law to govern urban planning and capacity building of actors 	The regulatory arsenal has been completed and adapted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Creation and functioning mechanisms for urban planning agencies, conservation authorities and people's associations are known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regulatory instruments elaborated (4) • Fact-finding report validated and published • Number of regional and divisional seminars organised (at least 5 per year) • Number of participants distributed per sex 	MINDUH MINATD LRA
INFR-4.6 Improvement and adaptation of the regulatory mechanism for the management of human facilities	INFR-4.6.2 Elaboration, approval and implementation of urban planning documents	<p>Assistance to the elaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ and updating aerial photographs of towns raised to city councils and 20 secondary towns with more than 20 000 inhabitants ❖ basic maps for towns beneficiaries of the aerial photography programme ❖ and approval of Urban Master Plans (PDU) for towns raised to city councils by integrating their metropolitan areas ❖ and approval of Land-Use Plans (POS) and Sector Plans of city councils ❖ and approval Urban Development Sketch Records (PSU) of 20 secondary towns with more than 20 000 inhabitants beneficiary of aerial photographs and basic map 	Government is better equipped to effectively execute urban planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of aerial photographs taken (14) • Number of towns with a basic map (14) • Number of PDU of other city councils elaborated and approved(14) • Number of Land-Use Plans (POS) and Sector Plans of other regional headquarters elaborated and approved • Number of Urban Development Sketch Records (PSU) of 20 secondary towns with more than 20 000 inhabitants, • 6 POS in Douala drawn and 	MINDUH MINDAF MINATD LRA



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				approved, 7 POS in Yaounde drawn and approved, 14 POS for city councils and 40 PS elaborated and approved (4 per region and per year), • 20 PS elaborated and approved: 2 PS per region	
	INFR-4.6.3 Modernisation of the land law, reform of the land administration and building synergies with urban planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of legislative and regulatory instruments for improving land and property law • Elaboration of manuals and guides defining terms of application of these new instruments • dissemination of the new regulatory framework and capacity building of actors, - Study for reform of land and property administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land law modernised and simplified • Land and property administration is reformed • access by women to land property is encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of instruments elaborated • Number of manuals and guides elaborated • Number of vulgarisation and training seminars/workshops organised (4 per year at regional level) • Existence of instruments reforming the land and property administration • Existence of special measures protecting the land rights of women 	MINDAF, MINATD LRA MINDUH, SPM, PR
	INFR-4.6.4 Improving the regulatory mechanism for raising the provision of parcels for many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of instruments on various forms of expropriation • Elaboration of instruments on mechanisms for constituting land assessment rates for interventions within special portions of urban areas • Study on creation standards for dividing and equipping social parcels 	The regulatory mechanism for raising the provision of parcels for many is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of instruments and standards elaborated and published • Fact-finding report validated and published 	MINDAF, MINDUH, LRA CSO
INFR-4.7 Restructuring and redefining institutions of the housing sector	INFR-4.7.1 Restructuring and redefining MAETUR	Revision of the missions of MAETUR	The missions of MAETUR are redefined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of new instruments restructuring MAETUR published • Existence of new instruments restructuring SIC published • Existence of new instruments restructuring CFC published 	MINDUH MINDAF MINATD PR, SPM MAETUR SIC, CFC FEICOM, CSO of the sector
	INFR-4.7.2 RESTRUCTURING AND REDEFINING SIC	Revision of the missions of SIC	The missions of SIC redefined		
	INFR-4.7.2 RESTRUCTURING AND REDEFINING CFC	Revision of the missions of CFC	The missions of CFC redefined		



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
INFR-4.8 Enhancing urban governance	INFR-4.8.1 Controlling the enforcement of the regulation on urban planning	Assistance to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of capacity building programme for actors on the control of urban planning rules • Putting in place and equipment of urban planning agencies in towns • creation of consultation and association frameworks for civil society and Urban Land Initiative Groups (ULIG) 	Implementation of the regulation on urban planning is better monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of urban planning agencies created in regional capital (10) • Number of quarter associations created (14) • Number of capacity building seminars organised for associations (14) 	MINDUH LRA MINATD
	INFR-4.8.2 Reinforcing urban management tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of development strategies for towns (SDV) regional capitals ▪ Preparation of city contracts in 20 towns ▪ Follow-up-Evaluation of the development strategy of the urban sub-sector ▪ Elaboration and implementation of PDS ▪ Putting in urban GIS ▪ Updating the existing 13 GIS • Diffusion of urban information 	<p>Urban information is better controlled urban management is more effective</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of the urban sub-sector development strategy paper is effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The worries of men and women in the field are more effectively identified • Projects to be executed are identified <p>Officials of each actor are known</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of GIS put in place (at least 10) • Number of GIS restructured (13) • An urban statistics yearbook broken down to gender is produced and published per year • Number of SDV elaborated and validated (at least 4) • Number of City Contracts signed (at least 20) • Number of PDS elaborated and implemented (at least 4) • Number of review reports (5) 	MINDUH LRA
INFR-4.9 Developing and strengthening the human resources of infrastructure	INFR-4.9.1 Developing and strengthening human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and equipment of classrooms at ENSTP of Yde • Installation of an Internet and Ethernet network at ENSTP of Yde • Studies for construction of a 250-seating capacity lecture theatre at ENSTP Annex of Buea • Rehabilitation of the existing real estate property of ENSTP Annex - Buea • Acquisition of a vehicle for CMTP of Garoua • Didactic and computer equipment of CMTP - Akonolinga <p>Projects to improve the training system (provisions)</p>	The work setting in the sector has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of ENSTP infrastructure • Number of offices refurbished • Number of DPTP buildings constructed • Number of buildings rehabilitated • MINTP building effectively constructed • Number of external services equipped • Proportion of central services equipped • Number of vehicles acquired 	MINTP
	INFR-4.9.2 Improving working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishing offices of central services • Refurbishing offices of external services • Construction of Adamawa DPTP: phase 3 			



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Far-North DPTP: phase 3 • Construction works on the MBUI DPTP at Kumbo • Construction and rehabilitation of buildings of external services • Construction of a building for MINTP: Phase 2 • Equipment in computers of external services: acquisition of 50 desktops • Equipment of offices of external services • Equipment of offices of central services • Acquisition of 20 Pick-up vehicles for central and external services Projects to improve working conditions (provisions)			
	INFR-4.9.3 Improving human resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other functioning expenditure • SIGIPES project: renovation of premises • Constitution of a database for career monitoring 	The capacity of human resource management has improved	Existence of a database for monitoring careers	MINTP
	INFR-4.9.4 Improving health and safety at work systems	Improving the health at work system	Human resources of both sexes benefit from a better health and safety at work system	Existence of concrete and operational measures towards improving the health and safety at work system The interest and concerns of men and women are better considered in the health and safety at work system	MINTP
Urban Develop.					
INFR-4.10 Capacity building of urban actors	INFR-4.10.1 Building the technical capacities of urban actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study for evaluation of the state of needs along with training programmes ▪ Training of personnel and actors ▪ Organisation of seminars and workshops on the creation and capacity building of ULIG in City Councils ▪ . Organisation of capacity building seminars and workshops for neighbourhood associations of the civil society on monitoring urban management in City Councils - Implementation of capacity building programme for actors on controlling urban planning rules 	Target actors of both sexes have improved their technical capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a MINDUH personnel training programme approved • Proportion of trainings organised • Number of scholarships and professional trainings granted per sex (men-women) • Number of annual follow-up, evaluation and implementation reports available - Number of seminars organised (14) 	MINDUH CMV
	INFR-4.10.2 Building the material and financial capacity of urban actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of material and financial needs • Equipment of services 	Services are better equipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of services equipped • Proportion of the budget allocated as compared to needs 	MINDUH



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-4.10.3 Building the managerial capacities of urban actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of managerial needs • Elaboration of target managerial training programmes • Training 	The managerial needs evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of target training programmes in management • Availability of evaluation • Number of training granted 	MINDUH
Posts and Telecoms					
INFR-4.11 Improving access to telecoms / ICT services	INFR-4.11.1 Organisation of electronic communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and follow-up of telecommunication market trends • Analysis of the rating structure of telecoms services • Putting in place a telecoms market observatory and information system for the telecoms sector • Putting in place a National Telecommunications Networks Safety and Information Systems Board (ANSSI) • Harmonisation of the Telecommunications regulations of Central Africa • Elaboration of the Telecommunications Code 	Clarity of activities of the sector has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A telecoms market observatory and information system for the telecoms sector is operational • An operational ANSSI • Harmonisation degree of telecommunications regulations of Central Africa • Number of instruments elaborated, signed and published 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.11.2 Optimising the use of telecoms infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place the Sub-regional Centre for Telecommunications Maintenance of Central Africa (CRMTY) • Putting in place a national emergency telecommunications plan • Study for elaboration of procedure for respect of Telecoms/ITC standards • Study for putting in place a geographic information system for hazard-prone areas • Study for putting in place the African Centre for Internet Development • Solarisation of the technical stations of the CAMTEL transmission network • Update of the Hub and acquisition of VSAT terminals for community telecentres • Certification of optic fibre links • Deployment of IP and IN platforms • Total digitalisation of the CAMTEL network • Improving the bandwidth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecoms infrastructure pool has increased • Men and women have access to better quality services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A functional Sub-regional Centre for Telecommunications maintenance in Central Africa • An operational national emergency telecommunications plan • Fact-finding reports • Number of technical stations of the CAMTEL transmission network solarised • Number VSAT terminals acquired and installed, community telecentres set up • Linear of the national optic fibre network certified • Number of telephone exchanges digitalised • Linear of transmission network digitalised 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.11.3 Facilitating the development of ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the national optic fibre network • Construction of a maritime optic fibre network • Promotion and vulgarisation of ICTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to ICTs has been popularised • Sovereignty communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear of optic fibre cables laid • Penetration rate of ICTs • Number of civil society organisations 	MINPOSTEL MINFI



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual assessment of the penetration rate of ICTs in Cameroon • Support to civil society and NGOs in the development of ICTs • Vulgarisation of Decree No 2005/441 of 1 November 2005 to lay down conditions for installing and consuming telecommunications means by State personnel • Construction of the inter-ministerial communications network • Putting in place the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Control of Consumption of Telecommunications Means by State personnel 	<p>are secured;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure in terms of consumption of the electronic communications by State personnel are reduced 	<p>beneficiary of ICT assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsequent texts elaborated and signed • Inter-ministerial communications network operational • Inter-Ministerial Committee for Control of Consumptions set up and operational • Number of enterprises beneficiary of associated measures in the domain of ICTs • Number of earthing points constructed 	
	INFR-4.11.4 Improving frequency spectrum management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and institution of an automated global radio-electric frequency spectrum management platform • Putting in place a national frequency control system • Setting up an Inter-Ministerial Frequency Band Attribution Body • Study and implementation of a high points and radio-electric ancillaries management system • Study and putting in place of a modern maritime navigation network • Transition from analogue radio-broadcasting to digital radio-broadcasting 	Rational use of frequencies is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • A functional national frequency control system • An Inter-ministerial Body for the Attribution of Frequency Bands is created and activated • A radio-communication network for maritime navigation is functional • A national strategy on transition from analogue to digital radio-broadcasting put in place 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.11.5 Promoting industrialisation in the telecoms sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and densification of the industrial fabric of enterprises • Study and creation of science parks 	Conditions for emergence of SMEs/SMLs in the area of telecoms/ICTs have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding report • Number of SMEs/SMLs and science parks created • Number of SME/SML and science parks create by women 	MINPOSTEL



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INFR-4.11.6 Implementation of a programme to service rural or disadvantaged areas	Putting in place of multi-purpose community telecentres, digital access points in post offices and proxy centres; Elaboration of a strategic plan for development of universal access to telecoms and ICTs services in rural and peri-urban areas	The digital gap between urban and rural areas has dwindled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of multipurpose community telecentres, and digital access points in post offices and proxy centres • A strategic plan available 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.11.7 Organising service provision	Measurement and reactivation of the telecommunications value added service provision market	The evolution and trends of the various market segments are controlled	Fact-finding reports	MINPOSTEL
INFR-4.12 Improving the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework	INFR-4.12.1 Enhancing supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration and signature of the instrument on the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Attribution of Frequency Bands (CIABF) • Study to determine the size of the various telecommunications/ICT market segments • Setting up a market observatory and Telecommunications/ICT information systems • Updating and monitoring Telecoms/ICT market trends • Study and setting up the National Board for the Telecommunications and Information Systems Network • Harmonisation of Central African regulations • Operationalisation of Special Post Office Fund (FSP) • Setting up the Post Office Regulatory Board (ARP) • Elaboration of the Telecommunications Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of each telecommunications market segment is defined • The Telecoms/ICT information system serves as decision-making assistance tool • Activities linked to information systems and electronic communications security networks are regulated, controlled and monitored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments available • Fact-finding reports; • ANSSI operational • ECCAS guidelines on the harmonisation of regulations, transposed • FSP operational • ARP operational • CIABF operational 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.12.2 Updating legislative and regulatory instruments of the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of Law No 98/014 of 14 July 1998 to regulate telecommunications in Cameroon; • Elaboration of subsequent instruments • Revision of specifications for operators of the sector • Elaboration of implementing instruments of Law No 2006/019 of 29 December 2006 to regulate the postal activity in Cameroon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evolution of technologies and development of the sector are taken into account • convergence aspects are integrated; • Postal activities are well regulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactments; • Statutory instruments; • New specifications 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.12.3 Improving frequency spectrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a general policy on frequency spectrum • Study and putting in place a global frequency spectrum 	Frequencies, rare resource, are better managed, and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy elaborated and adopted • Automated platform operational 	MINPOSTEL



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	management	management platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting in place the national frequency control system Setting up the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Attribution of Frequency Bands Study and implementation of a high points management system Study and implementation of a modern maritime navigation system	adverse effects caused by interferences and jamming are avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIABF operational Fact-finding reports Number of disputes related to interferences and jamming reduced 	
	INFR-4.12.4 Optimising the regulation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study and setting up an arbitration body for resolving conflicts between operators and the regulator Study on impact of liberalisation: unbundling, portability, pre-selection Sensitisation of consumers on their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portability of numbers is effective; Consumer interests of men and women are better protected; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional arbitration body Fact-finding report published Number of consumer claims on the downturn 	MINPOSTEL
INFR-4.13 Raising telephony supply	INFR-4.13.1 Improving fixed teledensity (raise fixed teledensity to 30% by 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the geographic coverage and capacity of the fixed telephony Increasing access and value added service provision Measurement and reactivation of value added telecommunications service market provision Reduction of communications and installation cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A substantial proportion of men and women have access to the fixed telephone as well as value added services; Access and universal service are ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage and penetration rates of the fixed telephony Coverage and penetration rates of value added services Proportion per sex of users 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.13.2 Improving mobile teledensity (raise mobile teledensity to 50% by 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending coverage of the mobile network Integration of all compatible innovative technologies Study of conditions for the attribution of third generation licenses (3 G) (multi-service license) Reduction of communications and terminals cost 	A substantial proportion of men and women have access to mobile telephone as well as related innovative services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage network and mobile telephony penetration rates Fact-finding report Number of multi-service licenses attributed 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.13.3 Reduction of telecoms/ICT products cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of the third GSM network Putting in place the cost accounting system at the level of operators Mutualisation of infrastructure and sites Analysis of the rating structure of Telecommunications/ICT services Downward trend of communications and terminal costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephony provision has improved Men and women have access to telecommunications/ITC services at affordable prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A third functional GSM network (operator in activity) Cost analysis system implemented Nber of infrastructure and sites mutualised Rating structure adapted 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.13.4 Control of the spatial segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical study for identifying the local provider(s) Development of teleports in Douala and Yaounde to make of Cameroon a Hub for the sub-region 	Reliability of traffic transiting by space has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding report Teleports of Douala and Yaounde constructed 	MINPOSTEL



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Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon is the transit centre for the international communications of the sub-region 	
INFR-4.14 Putting in place the programme to service rural and disadvantaged areas	INFR-4.14.1 Evaluation of the pilot phase of telecentres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of technologies retained in terms of the innovative technologies available on the market Analysis of the cost, speed, inter-operability of services provided Assessing the relevance of retrocession and options towards sustainability 	Men and women have appropriated the infrastructure put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MCTs functioning Number of MCTs ceded 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.14.2 Continuous deployment of MCTs in rural and peri-urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of a development strategy plan on universal access to telecoms/ICT services in rural and peri-urban areas Putting in place digital access points in post offices and proxy centres Pursuing construction of MCTs across the national territory Installation and activation of all internal equipment Completion of the training and deployment of support staff 	The digital gap between urban and rural areas is considerably reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MCTs deployed; Number of access points created Number of personnel of both sexes trained 	MINPOSTEL
INFR-4.15 Development of ICTs	INFR-4.15.1 Initiating an ICT industrialisation policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of an enabling framework towards increasing attraction to the industrial activity of ICTs Study and creation of science parks Setting up the African Internet Development Centre Setting up the Sub-regional Telecommunications Maintenance Centre of Yaounde 	Cameroonians invest in the ICT market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding reports; Number of jobs created in the sector; Number of SMEs/SMLs created in the sector of ICTs and operational; Number of SMEs/SMLs created in the sector by women and operational 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.15.2 Facilitating the development of ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the national optic fibre network Putting in place a maritime optic fibre network Development of teleports in Douala and Yaounde and transforming Cameroon into a Hub for the sub-region Promotion and vulgarisation of ICTs Support to NGOs and civil society in promoting ICTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadband infrastructure is available Electronic governance has improved Electronic culture developed at the level of men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear of optic fibre deployed Share of budget allocated to the deployment of the OF Number of NGOs subsidised Effectiveness of e-applications 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.15.3 Support to the creation of ICT enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an optic fibre manufacturing plant Creation of an online equipment manufacturing plant 	The ICT sector is integrated	Number of plants for the manufacturing of accessories and material set up	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.15.4 Organisation of the ICT financing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of the Special Telecommunications Fund (STF) Setting up an investment bank for ICTs Inciting Cameroonian banks to participate in financing high 	The sector's contribution in curbing unemployment has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the STF budget devoted to financing ICT industries; Number of jobs created 	MINPOSTEL



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		performance industrialisation projects	- financing of telecommunications industries has improved		
INFR-4.16 Reinforcing and putting in place human resource development means	INFR-4.16.1 Study on national capacities in ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and identification of human resource needs Situation of human resource development means Establishment of a benchmark for ICT innovative trades as well as their programmes and contents 	Human resources (men and women) of the sector are trained in quantity and quality;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benchmark of ICT trades available; Fact-finding report Number per sex and per trade of persons trained 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.16.2 Reinforcement and putting in place of HR development means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring the Advanced National School of Posts and Telecommunications (ENSPT) Putting in place the virtual university Setting up the conference of higher institutions of learning Promoting partnerships between ICT training institutions 	Capacities of training structures enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding reports; Virtual university effective 	MINPOSTEL
INFR-4.17 Improving access to postal services	INFR-4.17.1 Densifying the network and improving national postal coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and establishment of a postal strategy map for Cameroon Creation of border exchange offices Elaboration and implementation of the postal code and domain name of Cameroon Study for putting in place a technology platform for the introduction of e-commerce into the postal network Vulgarisation of the legislative and regulatory framework 	Geographic balancing of postal services ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postal coverage map of Cameroon available Number of border exchange offices created; Domain name areas and patterns defined Aligning with the universal domain name system Fact-finding reports 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.17.2 Development of the universal service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction or development of access points for postal services Elaboration of the postal directory Study for the creation of the sub-regional sorting and automated transit centre in Douala Study for putting in place a community model of universal postal service in Central Africa Study for fixing universal service costs and terms for its financing 	Access of all to postal services has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of access points to postal services constructed or developed Existence of a postal directory Fact-finding reports 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.17.3 National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study for putting in place national economic indicators for 	The contribution of the postal	Fact-findings reports	MINPOSTEL



Sector		INFRASTRUCTURE			
Sector objective		Developing communication, energy and telecommunications infrastructure			
Function		Infrastructure			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions / Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	economy and postal development	the postal sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic surveys on the postal networks and services Study for the construction of a Posts and Telecommunications museum 	sector to national economy is better identified		
	INFR-4.17.4 Creating an enabling environment for demand of postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of regulation and control procedures for postal services • Elaboration of the integral plan for postal reform and development • Elaboration of provision standards for public and universal postal services 	Policymakers understand activities of the sector more for better regulation and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Service provision standards defined • PIDEP available 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.17.5 Acquisition of equipment and material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of equipment for post offices • Acquisition of postal security equipment • Acquisition of vehicles for picking up, transporting and distributing mail 	Improvement of the service quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of equipment acquired; • Number of vehicles acquired 	MINPOSTEL
	INFR-4.17.6 Modernising the services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of the data communication network • Acquisition of mainframe processing systems (CCP, Savings) • Automation of information systems security management • Development of stamp collection • Extension of the number of post boxes • Extension of the network of mailing machines 	Improvement of the service quality	Production tools effectively rehabilitated and renovated	MINPOSTEL
INFR-4.18 Improving land and property management	INFR-4.18.1 Setting up a unique reference geodesic network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation works on the geodesic network • Densification of geodesic points 	Geodesic network operational	Percentage of the national territory covered by geodesic points	MINDAF
	INFR-4.18.2 Elaboration of land registration plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising studies for the elaboration of land registration plans • Elaboration works on national and council land registration 	L management improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding reports • National and council land registration plans available 	MINDAF



RURAL SECTOR



A2. RURAL SECTOR

The rural development strategy, adopted in 2005, and whose implementation will be intensified within 2012-2020 aims to “**Ensure food security, the sustainability of performance and achieve integration in exchanges**”. In this way, four programmes, subdivided into 18 sub-programmes were designed, and will be executed as part of the missions assigned to the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development , Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Energy and Water, Forestry and Wildlife, the Environment and Nature Protection, Scientific Research, Mines, Industry and Technology and Innovation.

These programmes are highlighted in the matrices below:

1. Development of plant, animal, fishery and sylvicultural productions: five (5) sub-programmes: (i) Vulgarisation and extension work, (ii) Development of agricultural input supply, (iii) Assistance in the establishment of youths, (iv) Development of sub-sectors, and (v) development and regeneration of permanent production forests and valorisation of forestry and wildlife resources;
2. Improvement of the work setting: four (4) sub-programmes: (i) Development and maintenance of rural tracks, (ii) Amelioration of socio-economic infrastructure, (iii) Assistance to community development, (iv) Community management;
3. Sustainable management of natural resources: four (4) sub-programmes: (i) management of wetlands, (ii) Reforestation, (iii) Environmental management of rural activities, (iv) Biodiversity management;
4. Amelioration of the institutional framework: five (5) sub-programmes: (i) Strengthening the information system, (ii) Reviewing the legislative and regulatory framework, (iii) Harmonising interventions, (iv) Capacity building, (v) Developing funding mechanisms.



RESULTS BY 2020

Sector		RURAL		
Sector objective		Intensifying silvicultural, agro-pastoral and fishing activities		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
RUR-1. Development of plant, animal, fishery and forestry productions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUR-1.1 Vulgarisation and agricultural extension work • RUR-1.2 Developing the supply of agricultural inputs • RUR-1.3 Support to the establishment of youths in rural areas • RUR-1.4 Developing sub-sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RUR-1.5 Developing and regenerating permanent production forests and promoting forest and wildlife resources 	Ensure a sustainable production in quantity and in quality in the plant, animal, fishing and forestry sub-sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security is guaranteed for all social classes • production enables an optimum supply of processing units and the creation of new units • export flow is adequately ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nutritional quality complies with international standards (3100Kcal/day/per; 42 kg meat equivalent/per/year); • Malnutrition rate per sex (men, women, girls, boys); • The products are competitive and are making extra inroads on sub-regional and international markets; • The contribution of the rural sector to GDP has increased; • Volume and processing rate of local products; • Trends in the balance of trade; • Trends in the PIBA.
RUR-2 Improving the living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUR-2.1 Development and maintenance of rural tracks • RUR-2.2 Improvement of socio-economic infrastructure • RUR-2.3 Support to community and participatory development • RUR-2.4 forest and wildlife resources community management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build the capacities of rural actors and socio-economic infrastructure mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The income of men and women living in rural areas have improved • The environment is more suitable for the establishment of boys and girls and the development of income-generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural income level of rural actors, per sex (ECAM) • Evolution of the migratory rate between urban and rural areas, per sex • Unemployment rates, per sex - Number and quality of socio-economic infrastructure (rural tracks, storage locations and rural markets, schools...)
RUR-3 Sustainable management of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUR-3.1 Management of wetlands • RUR-3.2 Reforestation • RUR-3.3 Environmental management of rural activities • RUR-3.4 Biodiversity management and promotion of resources 	Exploit and protect the natural potential for future generations and ensure better adaptation to climate changes	Natural resources contribute to the country's development without jeopardising their regeneration capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in soil fertility • Trends in desert encroachment • Trends in water quality • Trends in biodiversity



Sector		RURAL		
Sector objective		Intensifying silvicultural, agro-pastoral and fishing activities		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
RUR-4 Improving the institutional framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUR-4.1 Reinforcement of the information system • RUR-4.2 Revision of the legislative and regulatory framework • RUR-4.3 Harmonisation of interventions • RUR-4.4 Capacity building -RUR-4.5 Development of financing mechanisms 	Permanently adapt the institutional framework to evolutions in the national and international situation	The country possesses an environment conducive to the development of the rural sector	Business climate in rural areas (evaluation surveys of the investment climate in the rural sector)



RESULTS BY 2015

Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
RUR-1 <i>Development of plant, animal, fishery, sylvicultural productions</i>	RUR-1.1 Vulgarisation and agricultural extension work RUR-1.2 Development of agricultural input supply RUR-1.3 Support to the establishment of youths in rural areas	Develop the production capacities of the agricultural sector	The agricultural sector is more productive Men and women have equal access to factors of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio from 40 to 50 Agricultural Producers Organisations (OPA) of women and men per extension worker • 17 000 ha rehabilitated • 14 000 ha roughly developed • 500 waters points rehabilitated; 1500 created • 25% of pastures (550 000 ha) secured • Increased supply of input in priority sub-sectors • National Forestry Seed Centre functional • Information systems on inputs markets functional • Access rate to modern inputs improved • Number of men and women beneficiaries • Percentage of households headed by women • 30 000 youths distributed per sex established
	RUR-1.4 Development of sub-sectors	Develop the production capacities of sub-sectors	Sub-sectors are more productive Men and women are active in all sectors of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 000 ha mechanised (1 tractor for 100 ha of crops) • 50% of production stems from medium and large-scale farms • At least 30 000 standard farms exist • Doubling the 2005 production levels for strategic sub-sectors • Number of farms per sub-sector, run by women



Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	RUR-1.5 Development and regeneration of permanent production forest and promotion of forestry and wildlife resources	Develop the production capacities of forestry and wildlife sub-sectors	forestry and wildlife sub-sectors are more productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of promising farms existing in forest reserves transferred to the private sector, at least 5000 ha/year • 3000 ha promising farms transferred • parity management of the Timber Promotion Centre (CPB) functional • Increased number of species used • Diversification of finished and semi-finished products and increased utilisation rate, • Existence of a domestic market for log, valorising the product • All factories respect environmental norms • Cuts per hectare on a lasting basis reach the level of 15m³/ha • 80 Community Forests (CF) and proximity rural markets (RM) are created and operational • CF and RM are created and functional • Use of energy-saving fire spots on the rise • 50 ZICGC are attributed to the population per sex (men – women) and at least 25 are functional • 15 pilot initiatives launched • 20 ZIC possess a management plan and 10 are implemented • At least 10 permanent jobs are created in each ZIC • 5 multi-purpose species are promoted and adopted by farmers • Number per sex of beneficiaries of surface areas • Number of 3rd processing units created and craftsmen per sex (men – women) trained • 50 000 visitors per annum in AP



Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
RUR-2 <i>Improving the living environment</i>	RUR-2.1 Development and maintenance of rural tracks RUR-2.2 Improvement of socio-economic infrastructure RUR-2.3 Support to community and participatory development RUR-2.4 Community management of forestry and wildlife resources	Develop infrastructure in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure in rural areas have increased • Community development has become an important growth catalyst in communities • The population of both sexes contribute to development and management of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 km of tracks created/rehabilitated per annum • 50% of the non-priority network maintained (12 000 km) • Number of water points per inhabitant • Number per sex of beneficiaries of water points • Number of production infrastructure • Number of storage infrastructure • Number of conservation infrastructure • Number of processing infrastructure • 60% of villages and councils have a development plan • Increased number of community projects implemented • Availability rate of community management tools • Number of new community forests created • Number of community projects • Number per sex of managers trained • Number per sex of developers of infrastructure and projects



Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
RUR-3 Sustainable management of natural resources	RUR-3 .1 Management of wetlands RUR-3.2 Reforestation RUR-3.3 Environmental management of rural activities RUR-3.4 Management of the biodiversity and valorisation of resources	Manage natural resources in a sustainable and responsible manner	Capacities for managing resources in a sustainable manner have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 000 ha of seedy areas developed • Management policy for wetlands available and implementation instruments adopted and validated • Number of wetlands with a management plan • 5 RAMSAR sites identified and classified • 5000 ha of private farms created and well managed • Surface areas of existing farms transferred to local authorities • 15 000 000 trees planted in ecologically-fragile areas • Number of norms elaborated and environmental specifications signed • Communication strategy implemented • Regular information of actors on environmental developments in the rural sector • guide for monitoring the environment status available • Number of monitoring reports • National Land Attribution Plan implemented • Number of conflicts between space users • Number of councils held • Rural hydraulic master plans implemented • Number of zoning decrees signed • Number of management plans implemented • Number of tributary basins developed • Number of classification procedure completed (up to preparation of draft decrees) FMU and AP classified. • Number of land titles issued for FMU and AP • Number of sensitisation drives • 75% of FMU and Council Forests with an elaborated and approved management plan • Number of forests certified • Number and financial volume of activities sponsored yearly • Numbers of poaching cases • Number of species whose genetic tracking is ensured • Number of themes considering the gender approach



Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
RUR-4 <i>Improving the institutional framework</i>	RUR-4.1 Reinforcement of the information system RUR-4.2 Review of the legislative and regulatory framework RUR-4.3 Harmonisation of interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the legislative and regulatory framework • Strengthen the information and training mechanism on production and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sector and regulatory framework is improved • Men and women, have better access to information on production and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource maps available at national and regional levels • Updated database available • Databases on the various resources • Number of legislative and statutory instruments updated, harmonised with sub- regional and international instruments published and distributed to actors • Implementation documents for actors elaborated in compliance with the sector strategy • PSAE implemented • Phase II of PSFE executed • At least 80% of PSFE triggers are obtained in year 3 • Sub-sector and regional coordination structures functional • 50 training schools and centres renovated • 10 training centres created and 2500 youths per sex trained in rural trades • Appropriation of SDSR principles by at least 50% of actors • Number per sex of beneficiaries of instruments • Number of female groups • Number of personnel recruited or promoted per sex • Volume of credits distributed per sex and granted for activities of the rural sector



Rural Sector				
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges		
Function		Production and rural development		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	RUR-4.4 Capacity building RUR-4.5 Development of financing mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacities in project management and execution • Improve respect for legal provisions on forestry and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management and execution capacities in the sector have improved considerably • More effective forestry and wildlife controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of personnel on the rise and in compliance with ministerial organisation charts and supervision ratios • Number of work stations provided • Number of recruitment exams launched • Volume per sex of credits granted for activities of the rural sector • Number of financial establishments providing services to the rural sector • Volume of revenue collected • Existence of funding structures adapted to activities of the rural sector • Existence of structures meant to guarantee rural credits granted; • Introduction of CFA 40 billion FRS per annum in the sector • Forest revenue securitization programme under execution • Livestock and fishing revenue securitisation programme under execution • Wildlife revenue securitisation programme under execution • Increased logging and wildlife revenue • Funding volume derived from the carbon market • National Trust Fund for protected areas created and put in place



RESULTS BY 2012

Rural Sector						
Sector objective						
Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges						
Function						
Production and rural development						
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors	
RUR-1 Development of plant, animal, fishing, sylvicultural productions	RUR-1.1 Vulgarisation and extension work	RUR-1.1.1 Development and vulgarisation of sustainable techniques of production	Male and female producers, have better access to extension work	Ratio from 40 to 50 Agricultural Producer Organisations (APO) per extension worker	MINADER MINEPIA MINIMIDT MINRESI	
		RUR-1.2.1 Rehabilitation and creation of new hydro-agricultural and pastoral projects	The basin of resources useful to the agro-pastoral development has grown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 000 ha rehabilitated • 7 000 ha roughly developed • 200 water points rehabilitated and 700 created • 10% of pastureland (220 000 ha) secured 	MINADER MINEPIA MINEE MINTP	
		RUR-1.2.2 Secured management of pasturelands and resources			MINEPIA MINADER MINEP MINFOF	
		RUR-1.2 Development of agricultural input supply	RUR-1.2.3 Support to agricultural input production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production capacity of agricultural inputs has improved • Information systems on inputs markets are functional • Equal access for men and women to inputs has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased inputs supply in priority sub-sectors • National Forest Seed Centre functional • Volume of inputs imported • Volume of inputs produced locally • Quantities of forest seeds distributed • Access rate to modern inputs improved • Number per sex men -women, beneficiaries 	MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINRESI MINEPAT MINEP
			RUR-1.2.4 Reduction of cost prices and improvement of accessibility to inputs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households involved in farming and using fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds • Percentage of agricultural households headed by women 	MINADER MINEPIA, MINFOF MINFI
			RUR-1.2.5 Improving fertility and soil conservation	Fertility and soil conservation is better mastered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pedological and cultivation capacity maps • Surface areas developed in conformity with pedological and cultivation capacity 	MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF/ MINEP



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				maps • Fertilizer analysis laboratories functional; • Existence and availability of maps	
	RUR-1 .3 Support to the establishment of youths in rural areas	RUR-1.3.1 Support to the establishment of young farmers	Youth dynamism intensifies in rural areas	10 000 youths, boys and girls, established	MINADER MINEPIA MINJEUN MINFOF
		RUR-1.3.2 Support to the establishment of young fishermen			
		RUR-1.3.3 Elaboration of the pilot project for the establishment of young fishermen			
		RUR-1.3.4 Elaboration of the pilot project for the establishment of young nursery farmers			
	RUR-1.4 Development of sub-sectors	RUR-1.4.1 Promotion of mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisation is more integrated in production • Densified medium and large-scale farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 000 ha mechanised (1 tractor for 100 ha of crops) • Number of farms using machines • Surface area farmed with machines • 30% of production stems from medium and large-scale farms • Number of households involved in rural activities (agriculture, etc.) and using modern equipment (at least 10 000 standard farms exist) • 70% increase in 2005 production levels for strategic sub-sectors • Number of farms run by women 	MINADER MINEPIA MINRESI
		RUR-1.4.2 Promotion of medium and large-scale farms			MINADER MINEPIA
		RUR-1.4.3 Modernisation of family farms			MINADER MINEPIA MINRESI
		RUR-1.4.4 Support to revival of sub-sectors			MINADER MINEPIA MINCOMMERC E MINIMIDT MINFI -MINRESI
	RUR-1.5 Development and regeneration of permanent production	RUR-1.5.1 Forestry regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private industrial farms set up • Management of promising farms existing in forest reserves is transferred to the private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface area managed and planted per sex • Surface area ceded to the population • Number per sex of beneficiaries of 	MINFOF MINEP



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	forests and management of forestry and wildlife resources		sector	surface areas	
		RUR-1.5.2 Optimising the timber-forest sub-sector	The country has a domestic timber market increasingly valorising the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parity management of the Timber Promotion Centre • Number of species used, • Number of 3rd processing units created and craftsmen trained (men-women) • Volume of timber transiting through the domestic market of log and value of transactions per specie, • Wood utilisation rates in constructions in Cameroon • volume of wood cut per ha 	MINFOF MINIMIDT MINPMEESA
		RUR-1.5.3 Promotion and valorisation of PFNLs	Techniques for production, harvest and processing expanding PFNLs have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of organisation of sub-sectors • - Evolution of the added value derived by each sector 	MINFOF, MINEP
		RUR-1.5.4 Development of energy timber production in dry savannah regions	Men and women increasingly adopt energy-saving fire spots in their consumption habits of timber energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of energy-saving fire spots used; • Timber energy supply master plan elaborated for Garoua and Maroua 	MINFOF MINEP
		RUR-1.5.5 Development of Community-based Cynegetic Management Interest Zones (ZICGC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex (men – women) of stable jobs created • 25 ZICGC are attributed to the population and at least 12 are functional • Number of ZICGC owned by natives distributed per sex • 10 ZIC with a management plan and 5 are implemented • At least 10 permanent jobs are created in each ZIC • Number of ZIC management plans implemented 	MINFOF
		RUR-1.5.6 Improvement of ZIC management	ZIC are better managed and communities more empowered in their management		MINFOF



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		RUR-1.5.7 Development of Game ranching	Game ranching potential is better determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 pilot initiatives launched and functional Number of initiatives managed by women 	MINFOF
		RUR-1.5.8 Promotion of multipurpose species in arid areas	Knowledge in multipurpose species increased among indigenous people	2 multipurpose species encouraged and adopted by farmers	MINFOF
		RUR-1.5.9 Creating enabling conditions to attract more visitors to Protected Areas (PA)	Attractive capacity of PA has increased	30 000 visitors per annum in PA	MINFOF MINTOUR
RUR-2. Improving the living environment	RUR-2.1 Development and maintenance of rural tracks	RUR-2.1.1 Rehabilitation and creation of rural tracks	1 500 km of tracks created/rehabilitated per annum 30% of the non-priority network maintained	Number of kilometres of rural roads created /rehabilitated and maintained Average distance separating rural households from the nearest road	MINADER MINTP MINFOF MINTOUR MINEPIA
	RUR-2.2 Improving socio-economic infrastructure	RUR-2.2.1 Development and maintenance of production, storage, conservation and processing infrastructure	Men and women living in rural areas enjoy a better living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water points per inhabitant Number per sex of beneficiaries of water points Number of production infrastructure Number per sex of storage infrastructure promoters Number per sex of conservation infrastructure promoters Number per sex of processing infrastructure promoters 	MINADER, MINEPAT MINEE MINSANTE MINEDUB
	RUR-2.3 Support to community and participatory development	RUR-2.3.1 Capacity building of communities and councils on the elaboration, implementation and monitoring projects and development plans	Communities and councils are more capable of ensuring management of projects and development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of villages and councils with a development plan Increased number of community projects executed Increased number of community projects run by women 	MINADER, MINEPAT MINFOF MINEPIA
	RUR-2.4 Community management of forestry and wildlife resources	RUR-2.4.1 Development of community forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of community forests Communities effectively use management tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of community forests Availability rates of community management tools Number of new community forests 	MINFOF



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		RUR-2.4.2 Capacity building of community forest managers and ZICGC		created <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men and women beneficiaries of community forests • Number of managers trained per sex 	MINFOF
RUR-3 Sustainable management of natural resources	RUR-3 .1 Management of wetlands	RUR-3.1.1 Development and management of seedy parts	Management capacities of wetlands improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 ha of seedy parts developed • Typology and characterisation of wetlands, known 	MINADER MINEPAT MINEPIA MINEP
		RUR-3.1.2 Development and implementation of the national policy for the management of wetlands			MINEP
	RUR-3.2 Reforestation	RUR-3.2.1 Promotion of forest plantations	Reforestation efforts play a key role in forest resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 ha of private farms are created and well managed • Surface area of existing farms transferred to local authorities • 5 000 000 trees planted in ecologically-fragile areas 	MINFOF MINEP
		RUR-3.2.2 Transfer of some forestry reserves to local authorities			MINFOF
		RUR-3.2.3 Desert control			MINFOF/MINEP, MINADER MINEPIA
	RUR-3.3 Environmental management of rural activities	RUR-3.3.1 Improvement of the environmental regulation	Environmental norms are more efficient	Number of norms elaborated and environmental specifications signed	MINEP MINFOF MINADER MINEPIA
		RUR-3.3.2 Environmental sensitisation and information	Actors of both sexes are regularly informed on the environmental evolution of the rural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy executed • Number of themes considering the gender approach 	MINEP MINFOF MINADER MINEPIA MINADER
		RUR-3.3.3 Environmental monitoring	Environmental efforts are better monitored	Number of inventories surveys of permanent parcels carried out	MINEP MINFOF
	RUR-3.4 Biodiversity management and development of resources	RUR-3.4.1 Optimal management and control of lands	The country has a national land attribution plan	Effectiveness of land attribution maps	MINEPAT MINFOF MINEP MINADER MINEPIA MINDAF



Rural Sector					
Sector objective					
Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges					
Function					
Production and rural development					
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		RUR-3.4.2 Optimal management and control of water resources	Water resources are better controlled	Number of rural hydraulic master plans elaborated	MINEP MINFOF MINEPIA MINADER MINEE
		RUR-3.4.3 Development and elaboration of zoning plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability factors in natural resource management increased • Genetic potential improved and controlled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of zoning plans available • Number of protected areas with a management plan • Number of tributary basins developed • Number of FMU and PA classified • Number of land titles established for FMU and PA • 50% of FMU and Community Forests have an elaborated and approved management plan • Surface areas of forests certified have increased by 50% • Volume of certified timber has increased • Number and financial volume of income-generating activities sponsored yearly in favour of people living along protected areas • Number of poaching cases • Number of species whose genetic tracking is ensured 	MINFOF MINEP MINADER MINEPIA MINEPAT MINIMIDT
		RUR-3.4.4 Optimal management of ecosystems			MINEP MINFOF MINADER MINEPIA
		RUR-3.4.5 Securing the permanent forestry area			MINEP MINFOF
		RUR-3.4.6 Development of production forests			MINEP MINFOF
		RUR-3.4.7 Promotion of forestry certification			MINFOF
		RUR-3.4.8 Development of alternatives to poaching			MINEPIA MINFOF
		RUR-3.4.9 Management of biogenetic resources			MINEPIA MINRESI MINADER MINEP
RUR-4 Improving the institutional framework	RUR-4.1 Strengthening the information system	RUR-4.1.1 Development of a statistics and economic information system	The rural sector information system has increased in density, reliability and efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets Information Systems (MIS) operational • Agro-pastoral census conducted • Annual accounts of the rural sector elaborated • Resource maps available at national and regional levels • Number of databases per sex updated and available 	MINADER, MINEPIA NIS MINEPAT
		RUR-4.1.2 Development and management of an information system on resources			MINEPIA MINADER MINFOF MINEP MINRESI



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	RUR-4.2 Review of the legislative and regulatory framework	RUR-4.2.1 Elaboration and implementation of statutory instruments	Institutional consistency and internal effectiveness of the sector improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national legislative and statutory instruments updated, consistent with the sub-regional and international instruments, and distributed to actors Number of beneficiaries of instruments per sex Existence of framework papers which have been appropriated by actors Agriculture-Livestock Sector Programme fully implemented Consultation framework adapted Phase II of PSFE executed Number of coordination structures functional 	MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINEP
		RUR-4.2.2 Elaboration and publication of sector policies and strategies			MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINEP
	RUR-4.3 Harmonising interventions	RUR-4.3.1 Adaptation, creation and establishment of sector programmes coordination bodies			MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINEP MINEPAT
		RUR-4.3.2 Strengthening sector coordination mechanisms			MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINEP MINEPAT
	RUR-4.4 Capacity building	RUR-4.4.1 Renovation of training programmes and centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The skills generation mechanism in the rural development sector has improved Institutional capacities of the rural sector improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 schools and training centres renovated Programmes adapted to the sector's new challenges	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF
		RUR-4.4.2 Establishment of new training centres		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 centres established 2500 young boys and girls trained per annum in various rural trades 	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF MINEFOP
		RUR-4.4.3 Capacity building of stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of stakeholders trained and retrained Appropriation of SDSR principles by at least 25% of stakeholders 	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF
		RUR-4.4.4 Hiring and redeployment of staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff strength increased and in line with ministerial organization charts and grassroots supervision ratios Number of vacancies filled Number of competitive exams launched Number of staff promoted or recruited 	MINADER MINEPIA MINFOF MINEP



Rural Sector					
Sector objective		Ensuring food security, sustainability of performance and achieving integration in exchanges			
Function		Production and rural development			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				per sex	
	RUR-4.5 Development of funding mechanisms	RUR-4.5.1 Support for funding agro pastoral, forestry and fishing activities	Access to funds for agro-sylvicultural – pastoral and fishing activities has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of credits granted for rural sector activities per sex • Number of financial establishments providing services to the rural sector • Injection of 40 billion per annum in the sector • Distribution per sex of beneficiaries of funds • Existence of structures meant to underwrite the rural credits granted 	MINADER MINEPIA MINFI MINFOF MINEP
		RUR-4.5.2 Support for securing forestry, wild life, stockbreeding and fishing revenue	Forestry, wildlife, stockbreeding and fishing activities meet revenue projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of patrol reports, • Number of inspection reports, • Number of legal proceedings, • Amount of revenue collected • Forest revenue securitisation programme under execution • Livestock and fishing revenue securitisation programme under execution • Wildlife revenue securitisation programme under execution • Increased wildlife and forest revenue 	MINFI, MINFOF MINEPIA
		RUR-4.5.3 Establishment of innovative financing mechanisms for conservation and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent management body for protected areas created and functional • The carbon market finances conservation and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment instrument in existence and staff put in place • - Amount of funding from the carbon market 	MINFOF MINEP MINEPAT MINADER MINEPIA MINFI





INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR



A3. INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR

The “industry and service” sector includes the following ministries: Ministry of Mines and Technological Development; Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft; Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation.

Authorities consider this sector as an effective catalyst for medium term growth and the creation of decent jobs, inasmuch as the development of the sector has significant spill over effects on agriculture, investment and high value added exports.

On concluding the implementation of their growth and employment strategy in 2020, authorities hope to develop this sector for the purpose of ensuring industrialisation by processing and valorising local raw materials and stimulating exports. This objective will be reached through the following programmes: (i) densification of the national fabric of enterprises, (ii) development and assistance to manufacturing production, (iii) development and promotion of market access, (iv) densification of development research and innovation, (v) development of norms and quality and (vi) development and promotion of tourism.

Particularly, these programmes will help to: (i) raise production in industry and services, (ii) augment manufacturing added value, (iii) ensure the competitiveness of Cameroonian products on markets, (iv) improve research in the industry and service sector, (v) ameliorate, promote and valorise the label “Made in Cameroon” and (vi) develop Cameroonian tourist products to render Cameroon an attractive tourist destination.

To reach these objectives, the programmes mentioned above were considered under 22 sub-programmes centred mostly on:

- facilitating and streamlining procedures for the creation of enterprises;
- rehabilitating the existing enterprise fabric;
- ameliorating the business climate;
- valorising local raw materials;
- developing and promoting access to domestic and foreign markets;
- intensifying research in agriculture, geology, mining and human and social science ;
- stimulating activities towards the elaboration of standards and compliance certification;
- promoting tourism at home and abroad.



RESULTS BY 2020

INDUSTRY AND SERVICE Sector				
Sector objective		Ensure industrialisation by processing and valorising local raw materials and boosting exports		
Function		Production and trade		
Programme	Sub-programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
INDS-1 Densification of the national business fabric	INDS-1.1 Facilitating and streamlining procedures for the creation of enterprises	Improve the production of industry and services	Contribution of enterprise production to growth has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of creation of an enterprise (maximum 72 hours) • Lifespan of enterprises • Existence of tax incentives, especially for women entrepreneurs • Quantity of FDI
	INDS-1.2 Rehabilitation of the existing business fabric			
	INDS-1.3 Improvement of the business climate			
	INDS-1.4 Monitoring/evaluation of the industry and services sector strategy			
INDS-2 Development of, and assistance to manufacturing	INDS-2.1 Redeployment of sectors with high growth potential	Increase manufacturing added value	The contribution of manufacturing AV to growth has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of manufacturing production in the GDP (at least from 25-30%) • Share of manufacturing employment in the gainfully employed working population (men and women)
	INDS-2.2 Valorisation of local raw materials			
INDS-3 Development and promotion of access to markets	INDS-3.1 development and promotion of access to domestic markets	Competitively ensure the presence of Cameroonian products on the markets	The presence of Cameroonian products on the markets has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of exports in the GDP ; • Balance of trade deficit
	INDS-3.2 development and promotion of access to foreign markets			
INDS-4 Densification of development research and innovation	INDS-4.1 Human resources development in science and technology	Improve research in the industry and services sector	The innovation capacity of the industry and services sector has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases of application of research results • Number of innovative enterprises created • Productivity improvement rate
	INDS-4.2 Strengthening agricultural research			
	INDS-4.3 Strengthening geological and mining research			
	INDS-4.4 Strengthening research in the humanities and social sciences			
	INDS-4.5 Strengthening the promotion of local materials			
	INDS-4.6 Enhancing technological development			



INDUSTRY AND SERVICE Sector				
Sector objective		Ensure industrialisation by processing and valorising local raw materials and boosting exports		
Function		Production and trade		
Programme	Sub-programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
INDS-5 Standards and quality development	INDS-5.1 Updating the institutional and statutory framework	Improve, promote and valorise the label “Made in Cameroon”	The competitiveness and reputation of Cameroonian products are duly established over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of products certified (in line with the standards in force) • Number of enterprises certified (in line with the standards in force) • Number of products approved
	INDS-5.2 Developing incentives to standardization			
	INDS-5.3 Spurring activities for setting standards and certification compliance			
	INDS-5.4 Building local capacities with regard to standardization			
	INDS-5.5 Strengthening the standards information and communication system			
INDS- 6 Tourism development and promotion	INDS-6.1 Improvement of the quality of tourism service provision	Develop Cameroon’s tourist products in order to make Cameroon a tourist destination	Cameroon is one of the leading tourist destinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of international tourists per annum (at least 1000 000) • Number of domestic tourists, per sex (men-women) • Number of tourist sites developed and standardized • Tourist added value / total AV
	INDS-6.2 Domestic tourism promotion			
	INDS-6.3 External tourism promotion			



RESULTS BY 2015

INDUSTRY AND SERVICES	SECTOR			
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports			
Function	Production and trade			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
INDS-1 Densification of the national business fabric	INDS-1.1 Facilitating and streamlining procedures for creating enterprises	Promote the creation and development of enterprises in Cameroon	The production system has been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 enterprises created • 100 (including 30% of female promoters) enterprises restructured and/or upgraded • 6 sectors revitalised
	INDS-1.2 Rehabilitation of the existing enterprise fabric			
	INDS-1.3 Improvement of the business climate			
	INDS-1.4 Monitoring/evaluation of the industry and services sector			
INDS-2 Development of and support to secondary production	INDS-2.1 Redeployment of sub-sectors with high growth potential	Improve on manufacturing production	Manufacturing production has increased in quantity and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of manufacturing production in the GDP • Increase rate, per sex (men-women) of manufacturing production
	INDS-2.2 Valorisation of local raw materials			
INDS-3 Development and promotion of access to markets	INDS-3.1 Development and promotion of access to domestic markets	Facilitate the access to markets of Cameroonian products	The demand for Cameroonian products is under steady progression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of exports • Market penetration rate
	INDS-3.2- Development and promotion of access to external markets			
INDS-4 Densification of development research and innovation	INDS-4.1 Development of human resources in sciences and technologies	Promote the development and mastery of scientific and technical knowledge in the industry and services sector	The national research system has been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researcher increase rates per sex (men and women) • Researcher skills level (at least x% of doctoral students)
	INDS-4.2 Strengthening agricultural research			
	INDS-4.3 Strengthening geologic and mining research			
	INDS-4.4 Strengthening research in the humanities and social sciences			
	INDS-4.5 Strengthening local materials promotion			
INDS-4.6 Strengthening technological development				
INDS-5 Standards and quality development	INDS-5.1 Updating a statutory and institutional framework	Incorporate the quality component in the production process of goods and services	The quality of Cameroonian products has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 standards designed • 300 products approved • 20 processes/products
	INDS-5.2 Developing incentives to standardisation			
	INDS-5.3 Spurring the establishment of standards and certification of compliance			



INDUSTRY AND SERVICES		SECTOR		
Sector objective		Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports		
Function		Production and trade		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	INDS-5.4 Building local capacities in matters of standardisation			certified ISO
	INDS-5.5 Strengthening the information and communication system on standards			
INDS-6 Developing and promoting tourism	INDS-6.1 Improving the quality of tourist service provision	Develop a quality tourist service provision	Improved quality of tourist services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 tourist enterprises standardised • 10 tourist sites developed • Tourist satisfaction rate
	INDS-6.2 Promoting domestic tourism			
	INDS-6.3 Promoting external tourism			



RESULTS BY 2012

Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
INDS-1 Densification of the national business fabric	INDS-1.1 Facilitating and streamlining enterprise creation procedures	INDS-1.1.1 Business incubator initiative	Improved SME development framework	- 180 new enterprises created (of which 30% female) -Existence of an operational agency for facilitating and promoting SMEs and handicrafts - 10 approved management centres created and effectively operational	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.1.2 Establishing an agency for facilitating and promoting SMEs and handicrafts			MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.1.3 Establishing approved management centres			
		INDS-1.1.4 Preparation of a specific investments code promoting tourist activities	An increased number of investors are interested in the tourist industry.	Existence of an investments code tailored to encourage tourist activities	MINTOUR
		INDS-1.1.5 Facilitating ICT development	The access of enterprises to ICT has increased	50 enterprises having benefited from attendant measures on ICT including 15 run by women	MINPOSTEL
	INDS-1.2 Rehabilitating the existing business fabric	INDS-1.2.1 Upgrading enterprises with a high export potential	Levers of the export mechanism are strengthened	100 enterprises with a high export potential upgraded, including 30 run by women	MINIMIDT
		INDS-1.2.2 Strengthening SMEs competitiveness	SMEs are better equipped at the competitiveness level	General level of SME service delivery quality	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.2.3 Implementing the handicrafts sector reform	The handicrafts sector has a more appropriate framework for its development	Existence of specifications and concrete initiatives regarding the handicrafts sector reform	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.2.4 Support to the shift of business actors from the informal to the formal sector	Stakeholders of the informal sector are shifting to the formal sector	1000 actors including 30% women supported in the shift process	MINPMEESA



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		INDS-1.2.5 Creation of regional centres for the development of SMEs	SMEs are better supervised	5 SME development centres created and effectively operational	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.2.6 Rehabilitation of state-owned hotels	State-owned hotels are in a better state	30% of state-owned hotel establishments rehabilitated	MINTOUR
		INDS-1.2.7 Building the provision capacity of postal services	The provision of postal and telecommunications services has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of postal services units • 37% of landline and mobile telephone teledensity • New CEP and CCP functioning mechanism • Postal code and addressing system • 10% of access to the internet • Level of proper management of the spectrum of frequencies • 60 community telecentres built and operational • 40 post offices equipped with digital access points 	MINPOSTEL
		INDS-1.2.8 Building the provision capacity of telecommunications services			
		INDS-1.2.9 Building the provision capacity of ICT services			
		INDS-1.2.10 Densification of the network and improvement of the national postal coverage			
		INDS-1.2.11 Development of the universal service			
		INDS-1.2.12 Reorganising the way the CEP and CCP function			
		INDS-1.2.13 Organising electronic communications			
		INDS-1.2.14 Optimising the use of telecommunications infrastructure			
		INDS-1.2.15 Improving management of the spectrum of frequencies			
		INDS-1.2.16 Organising service provision			
		INDS-1.2.17 Increasing fixed telephone provision			
		INDS-1.2.18 Increasing mobile telephone provision			
		INDS-1.2.19 Promoting and popularising the internet			



Industry and	Services Sector					
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports					
Function	Production and trade					
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors	
		INDS-1.2.20 Improving access to ICT services			MINPOSTEL	
		INDS-1.2.21 Construction of multipurpose community telecentres			MINPOSTEL	
		INDS-1.2.22 Establishment of digital access points in post offices			MINPOSTEL	
		INDS-1.2.23 Modernisation of the communication private sector			MINCOM	
	1.3 Improvement of the business climate		INDS-1.3.1 Improving the consultation framework between public authorities and professionals in the sector	Incentives to the improvement of the performances of professional associations, SMEs and craftsmen have increased	Capacities of 10 new professional associations, SMEs and craftsmen built, including 3 run by women	MINIMIDT
			INDS-1.3.2 Building the capacities of professional associations, SMEs and craftsmen			MINPMEESA
			INDS-1.3.3 Improving the statutory instruments on distribution channels	The business legislative and statutory framework has been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New instruments in force on distribution channels New instruments in force governing e-commerce and SMEs promotion New instruments in force governing promotion of SMEs New instruments in force governing postal, telecommunications and ICT services 	MINCOMMERCE
			INDS-1.3.4 Preparing legislative instruments on e-commerce			MINCOMMERCE/ MINPOSTEL
			INDS-1.3.5 Preparing the law governing the promotion of SMEs in Cameroon			MINPMEESA
			INDS-1.3.6. Re-tailoring rules and regulations in the postal domain			MINPOSTEL
			INDS-1.3.7 Re-tailoring rules and regulations in the telecommunications domain			MINPOSTEL
			INDS-1.3.8 Re-tailoring rules and regulations in the ICT domain			MINPOSTEL
			INDS-1.3.9 Making the Agency for the			Increased investments funding



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		Promotion of Investments effectively operational	and promotion mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion board Managing structures are designated Resources are mobilised Promotion of women into managerial positions 	
		INDS-1.3.10 Establishing a fund for financing SMEs	Improved SME funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an SME financing fund 	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.3.11 Preparing a tourism satellite account	The contribution of tourism to growth is measured following international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of tourism in the GDP (at least 7%) Average expenditure by a tourist 	MINTOUR
		INDS-1.3.12 Establishing a tourism funding sustainable mechanism	Tourist projects benefit from funding	2 tourist projects financed per year, including one female promoter	MINTOUR
		INDS-1.3.13 Establishing an environment that boost the demand for postal services	The services environment has incentives	Existence of a giro bank	MINPOSTEL
		INDS-1.3.14 Establishing Cameroon's postal code and addressing system			MINPOSTEL
		INDS-1.3.15 Creating a branch of giro services			MINPOSTEL
		INDS-1.3.16 Establishing a growth information network	Access to information on growth has increased	Existence of an information network on growth	MINCOM
	INDS-1.4 Monitoring/evaluation of the industry and services sector strategy	INDS-1.4.1 Preparation and monitoring/evaluation of the SME master plan	The industry and services sector strategy is monitored and evaluated systematically and methodically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation mechanism as part of the SME master plan 10 priority tourism development areas A key Cameroonian tourism development product Monitoring and evaluation mechanism as part of ministerial strategies Monitoring and evaluation mechanism as part of the 	MINPMEESA
		INDS-1.4.2 Monitoring/evaluation of the industry and services sector strategy			MINEPAT SECTOR MINISTRIES
		INDS-1.4.3 Preparation of a tourism			MINTOUR



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		development master plan		technological development and industrial property master plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the industry and services sector strategy 	
		INDS-1.4.4 Preparation and monitoring/evaluation of ministerial strategies			SECTOR MINISTRIES
		INDS-1.4.5 Preparation of a technological development and industrial property master plan			MINIMIDT
INDS-2 Development and assistance to secondary production	INDS-2 .1 Redeploying sectors with a high growth potential	INDS-2.1.1 Restructuring sectors of growth (Cotton/textile/dressmaking, tourism, timber, mines, rubber, agribusiness sector)	Sectors with a high growth potential are restructured and made competitive	12 priority projects in sectors with a growth potential are funded, including 4 run by women	SECTOR MINISTRIES
		INDS-2.1.2 Prospecting new mining indices	Improved knowledge on the mining potential	Number of new deposits	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.1.3 Assistance to iron, aluminium, petroleum, gas processing	Iron, aluminium, oil, and gas mining companies have a better access to resources relevant to their development	12 enterprises assisted, with at least two assisted by women	MINIMIDT
	INDS-2.2 Valorising local raw materials	INDS-2.2.1 Assistance to the creation and development of SMEs involved in the processing and preservation of mass consumption local products	Local products are valorised by Cameroonian SMEs	150 manufacturing and preservation SMEs created, including 40 run by women	MINPMEESA
		INDS-2.2.2 Assistance to the valorisation of inventions and technological innovations	- Research results are known, -industrial applications are known	10 inventions and technological innovations developed, female candidatures are welcome	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.2.3 Cobalt /nickel, manganese mining project.		-2 industrial applications known and developed	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.2.4 Mbalam iron mining project		2 industrial applications known and developed	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.2.5 Mini Martap iron mining project		2 industrial applications known and developed	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.2.6 Integrated rubber and by-products processing project		2 industrial applications known and developed	MINIMIDT
		INDS-2.2.7 Economic conversion of the banana/plantain sector (PREBAP)		2 industrial applications known and developed	MINIMIDT



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		INDS-2.2.8 Valorisation of research results	Contribution of research to development is known	10 research results put to use	MINPMEESA/MINRESI
INDS-3 Development and promotion of access to market	INDS-3.1 Development and promotion of access to domestic market	INDS- 3.1.1 Rationalisation of product distribution channels	Distribution channels are better organised	- Statutory instruments are signed and implemented	MINCOMMERCE
		INDS-3.1.2 Creation of SME products exhibition centres	SME access to local market is improving	-5 centres created	MINPMEESA
	INDS-3.2 Development and promotion of access to external markets	INDS-3.2.1 Penetration of the Nigerian market	Increase of Cameroonian exports to Nigeria	Volume of exports to Nigeria (increasing by 10% per annum)	MINCOMERCE
		INDS-3.2.2 Strengthening of Cameroon's position on the sub-regional market	Increase of Cameroonian exports to the sub-region	Volume of exports to the sub-region (increasing by 10% per annum)	MINCOMERCE
		INDS-3.2.3 Penetration of the American market (AGOA)	Cameroonian products with a high export potential are packaged for the American market	Volume of local product exports to the American market (increasing by 10% per annum)	MINCOMERCE
		INDS-3.2.4 Creation of the Exports Promotion Agency	The Exports Promotion Agency is effectively operational	-Establishment instruments; -Management bodies are designated -Resources are mobilized	MINCOMERCE
INDS-4 Densification of development research and innovation	INDS-4.1 Developing human resources in science and technology	INDS-4.1.1 Public assistance programme for selected researchers and doctorate students for the promotion of employment in the area of science and technology	The levers to increase human capital in science and technology have risen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 selected researchers and doctorate students (with at least 6 women) benefit from financial and material assistance • Number of jobs created and secured in the field of science and technology • Level of collaboration with Cameroonian researchers and scientists living abroad • Number per sex (men-women) of researchers trained and retrained 	MINIMIDT
		INDS-4.1.2 Development of scientific and technological collaboration with scientists and engineers in the Diaspora			MINRESI
		INDS-4.1.3 Partnership with development organizations to enhance poverty alleviation in rural areas			MINRESI
		INDS-4.1.4 Training of researchers			MINRESI
	INDS-4.2 Enhancing agricultural research	INDS-4.2.1 Destruction of plants not good for pasturing: case of Bokassa and mimosa in the Adamawa and East	The normative framework of agricultural research has improved	Destruction campaign of bokassa and mimosa in the Adamawa and East provinces	MINRESI



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		provinces	The spread of plants not good for pasturing is better controlled		
		INDS-4.2.2 Improvement of cereal production and use (rice, maize, sorghum)	Cereal production has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rate of rice production (at least ... %) • Increase rate of sorghum production (at least ... %) • Increase rate of maize production (at least ... %) 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.3 Improvement of the productivity of leguminous plants in the various agro-ecological areas of the country (beans, cowpeas and soybeans).	The productivity of leguminous plants has increased in the various ecological zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity rate in bean cultivation • Productivity rate in cowpea cultivation • Productivity rate in soybean cultivation 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.4 Capacity building of fruit and leguminous plant farmers to improve yields, processing and marketing	The capacities of fruit and leguminous plant farmers have increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of fruit processing • Market share of locally processed fruit products • Production volume of fruit-related and leguminous plants 	
		INDS-4.2.5 Development of integrated combat methods of destructive insects and of diseases of economically important annual and perennial crops in Cameroon	Knowledge of destructive insects and of diseases of important annual and perennial crops has increased	Number of trialled integrated combat methods developed	MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.6 Improvement of the productivity and valorisation of annual industrial crops (sugarcane, tobacco)	The productivity of annual industrial crops has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity rate in the cultivation of sugarcane • Productivity rate in the cultivation of tobacco 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.7. Assistance to the development of fruit and leguminous plant species production			MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.8 Improvement of aquaculture production through trial breeding in Cameroon's marine areas	The necessary tools for developing aquaculture production in marine areas have been identified	Number of conclusive trials relating to aquaculture production in marine areas	MINRESI
		INDS-4.2.9 Creation of an agribusiness	The agribusiness sector has been	Existence of an agribusiness technology	MINRESI



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		technology centre	strengthened	centre	
	INDS-4.3 Enhancing geological and mining research	INDS-4.3.1 Identification, mapping, quantification and agricultural evaluation of the Bouba Djida calcium phosphate	Geological and mining research has progressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey, mapping and evaluation report on Bouba Djida phosphates Existence of a scale 1/200000 Cameroon geological map Fact-finding report on sedimentary basins Survey and evaluation report on clays, limestone, pozzolan and volcanic rocks 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.3.2 Cameroon's 1/200 000 geological mapping			MINRESSI MINIMIDT
		INDS-4.3.3 Study of sedimentary basins			MINRESI
		INDS-4.3.4 Identification and recovery of clays, limestone, pozzolans and volcanic rocks			MINRESI
		INDS-4.3.5 Scientifically monitoring Lakes Nyos and Monoun degassing operations	Geological monitoring is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of updated statements on the continuous monitoring of Mount Cameroon Existence of updated statements on the scientific monitoring of degassing operations in Lakes Nyos and Monoun 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.3.6 Monitoring of Mount Cameroon			MINRESI MINATD
		INDS-4.3.7 Securing water for major cities	The capacity to secure water for major cities has improved	Potential volume and actual volume of water	MINRESI
	INDS-4.4 Enhancing research in the humanities and social sciences	INDS-4.4.1 Integrated development of pigmies and socio-demographic minorities	Pigmies and socio-demographic minorities are developing harmoniously and evenly	Feedback from target groups Number of men and women having improved their living conditions	MINRESI
	INDS-4.5 Enhancing local materials promotion	INDS-4.5.1 Recovery of household waste and promotion of renewable energies (biogas)	Local materials are better known and developed in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of successful initiatives with a significant biogas production potential Existence of successful initiatives with a significant compressed earth brick production potential Existence of a technology centre for Central African timber 	MINRESI MINIMIDT MINPMEESA
		INDS-4.5.2 Development of technological packages on compressed earth brick production and implementation			MINRESI
		INDS-4.5.3 Creation of a technology centre for Central African timber			MINRESI
	INDS-4.6 Enhancing	INDS-4.6.1 Enrichment of solar and	The technological development	Quantity of energy produced by	MINRESI



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	technological development	renewable energies	mechanism has become more efficient	solar technology and other renewable energy sources	
		INDS-4.6.2. Rehabilitation and monitoring of the national hydrologic network			MINRESI
		INDS-4.6.3 Creation of research and excellence centres			MINRESI
	INDS-4.7 Enhancing animal research	INDS-4.7.1 Improvement of animal protein consumption in the Littoral province by the breeding and production of great cane rats	Animal research has progressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great cane rats production level Livestock production rate Livestock increase rate Young fish production increase rate 	MINRESI
		INDS-4.7.2 Development of sustainable management strategies for improving cattle production and productivity in Cameroon			MINRESI
		INDS-4.7.3 Sustainable improvement of young fish production and recovery of by-products			MINRESI
INDS-5 Standards and quality development	INDS-5.1 Upgrading the statutory and institutional framework	INDS-5.1.1 Development of a implementing instruments on standardization	Standards development mechanism is functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing instruments signed Existence of a national standardization council Existence of a standards and quality agency Existence of a national norms reference laboratory Existence of a standards implementing supervision and monitoring mechanism 	MINIMIDT
		INDS-5.1.2 Establishment of a national standardization council			
		INDS-5.1.3 Establishment of a standards and quality agency			
		INDS-5.1.4 Establishment of a national reference laboratory			
		INDS-5.1.5. Assistance to the formulation and introduction of a standards implementation monitoring and supervision mechanism			MINIMIDT



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	INDS-5.2 Revitalizing standards-setting and compliance certification	INDS-5.2.1 Consideration of standardization in public contracts and new industrial projects	The standardization and certification domain is more dynamic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of public contracts and new industrial projects based on compliance with the standards (20%) Existence of a fund aimed at promoting standardization 	MINIMIDT
		INDS-5.2.2 Establishment of permanent funding through a fund aimed at promoting activities relating to standardization and to upgrading enterprises			MINIMIDT
		INDS-5.2.3 Enhancing cooperation with international organizations dealing with standardization	The country has an international cooperation network essential for capacity building on standardization	Number of international cooperation conventions (regarding norms and quality) signed and effectively operational	MINIMIDT
	INDS-5.3 Building local capacities in standardization	INDS-5.3.1 Private sector appropriation of activities of the standardization technical committee	The private sector is actively involved in standardization activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of private sector participation in technical committees on standardization 	MINIMIDT
	INDS-5.4 Strengthening the information and communication system on standards	INDS-5.4.1 Creation of documentation and information centres on standardization, in areas with a high industrial potential	Information relating to standardization is more accessible in areas with a high industrial potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 documentation centres created and operational 10 promotional events organized 	MINIMIDT
		INDS-5.4.2 Promotional events			MINIMIDT
INDS-6 Tourism promotion and development	INDS-6.1 Improving the quality of tourist service provision	INDS-6.1.1 Assistance to ecotourism development initiatives	An increased number of developed and secured sites	10 land reserves earmarked for the development of tourism - Number of standardized tourism establishments - 10 investment terms of reference on tourist sites designed - 10 funded projects - 10 plots of land set aside for the development of tourism - Existence of quality assessment criteria	MINTOUR
		INDS-6.1.2 Approval, classification and reclassification of tourist enterprises	Increased tourist accommodation and service		MINTOUR
		INDS-6.1.3 Drawing up an inventory of and developing infrastructure and tourist sites	Businesses are sensitized to tourist interest		MINTOUR
		INDS-6.1.4 Concession of some tourist sites			MINTOUR



Industry and	Services Sector				
Sector objective	Ensuring industrialisation through the processing and valorisation of local raw materials and promotion of exports				
Function	Production and trade				
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		INDS-6.1.5 Setting aside land for tourism development in Cameroon		(satisfaction measuring instruments)	MINTOUR
		INDS-6.1.6 Establishment of accommodation facilities near ecotourism sites and tourist zones			MINTOUR
	INDS-6.2 Promoting domestic tourism	INDS-6.2.1 Establishment of Cameroon National Tourism Office (CNTO)	Enhanced tourism information capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Cameroon National Tourism Office • 3 Tourist Information Offices created and operational • MINTOUR's website address available 	MINTOUR
		INDS-6.2.2 Promotion of a tourism culture			
	INDS-6.3 Promoting external tourism	INDS-6.3.1 Opening of tourist information offices in target markets			MINTOUR
		INDS-6.3.2 Creation of an internet portal			MINTOUR MINPOSTEL



GOVERNANCE SECTOR



A4. GOVERNANCE SECTOR

Enhancing governance constitutes one of the core challenges that Government hopes to meet in the next few years to place Cameroon among emerging countries where citizens' rights are known and respected; a country that provides economic operators not only with an enabling but also attractive environment for building their businesses.

As part of GESp, this vision is translated by a series of measures/actions that Government intends to execute within the period ranging from 2012 to 2020. These measures/actions which aim ultimately to: « **Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by improving the distribution of economic growth dividends**» by advocating the Rule of Law and State strategy management will be executed under six programmes broken down into eighteen (18) sub-programmes involving, in addition to the Presidency of the Republic and the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry in charge of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, the Ministry of Public Service and, the Ministry of Justice.

These programmes include:

1. Building planning capacities: five (5) sub-programmes;
2. Building financial management and control capacities: three (3) sub-programmes;
3. Enhancing the participation of citizens and civil society in public management and local development: six (6) sub-programmes;
4. Modernising State institutions (Public Service, National Assembly, Justice): three (3) sub-programmes;
5. Improving the business climate and boosting private-public partnership;
6. Fighting against corruption.



RESULTS BY 2020

GOVERNANCE Sector				
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub – Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-1.1 Administrative reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalisation of regulations and procedures; • Amelioration of structures. • Capacity building 	Ensure sustainability in the performance of the institutions	The citizens (men and women) are satisfied with the services of the institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% of service users satisfied with the performances of government services; Feedback of external observers on the image of Cameroonian institutions.
GOUV-1.2 Public justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation of justice • Repression of violation of the rule of law • Reparation of the prejudice • Amelioration of detention conditions • Social reinsertion of inmates and the fight against repeat offences 	Rationalise the structures and procedures of the State	The effectiveness of the judiciary system has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sanctions meted for violation of the rule of law • Detention conditions of inmates, per sex, age and type of offence; • Rate of social reinsertion of inmates, per sex; • Rate of repeat offence of criminals, per sex
GOUV-1.3 Economic management and public finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, programming, budgeting, follow-up/evaluation -Long term development planning -Medium term planning and budgetary framing - budgeting -Follow/up and evaluation 	Harmonise and update law instruments	The culture of planning is integrated in the habits and practices of managing public affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a national vision implemented • Systematic taking into account of results from cycle to cycle in 100% of ministerial strategies



GOVERNANCE Sector				
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub – Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Measurement Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreseeability, budget follow-up and control of the execution -Foreseeability and control of budget execution -Accountability, registration of information and financial reports -Surveillance and external verification -Practice of funding bodies -cross-cutting specifications : coverage and transparency 	Integrate systematically development policies and strategies, public accountability and control, in the management of public resources	The culture of results and accountability is anchored in the practice of managing public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the structures benefiting from public funds submit their accounts to the Audit Bench on an annual basis • The Audit Bench publishes on an annual basis the results of the verification of public accounts (100%)
GOUV-1.4 Parliamentary Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures and condition of work at the National Assembly • Capacities of commissions of the Assembly • Capacities of the Senate 	Ameliorate the capacities of parliamentary institutions	The parliamentary institutions are more efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of supply of the National Assembly with procedures manual • Level of endowment of the National Assembly with qualified support staff, notably as concerns the commissions
GOUV-1.5 Fighting against corruption	Policy of fight against corruption sensitisation of stakeholders of public life	Make actors of public life to adopt behaviour compatible to ethics as well as to morale, and opposed to corruption	Corruption is reduced to a marginal phenomenon in public life in Cameroon	<p>The proportion of users of the various services which are victims of corruption in one year is less than 3% ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon's perception index and classification is improving significantly each year
GOUV-2.1 Improving the business climate and boosting private-public partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and jurisdictional business climate • Corporate environment • Promotion of private initiatives and facilitation of investments 	Systematically facilitate private investments	Cameroon is a more attractive country for private investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of private investment in total investments • FDI
	Infrastructure development	Ameliorate public-private partnership in the production sector	Recourse to the public/private sector partnership is a financing mode frequently used in the production sector	The share of financing from the public/private sector partnership in investments



GOVERNANCE Sector				
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub – Programmes	Goals	Results by 2020	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-2.2 Corporate governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitiveness • Capacity building 	Ameliorate the business climate and the competitiveness of local enterprises	The business climate is full of opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of increase of public-private partnership • Level of competitiveness of enterprises
GOUV-3.1 Participation of citizens and civil society in the management of public affairs and local development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of civil society • Human rights • Publication and dissemination of the law 	Reinforce the capacities of civil society in advocacy, representation of interests, interaction with the State	Civil society plays a key role in national governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks of association per branch of activity and an umbrella structure for coordination of these networks are operational • 100% of civil society organisations are affiliated to a network ; • Collaboration between the network of Human rights associations and the National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF) is effective; • Several aids are produced for the publication and dissemination of the Law (Computer Sites, spots in the media, Official Gazette,) and are accessible to the general public
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of citizens in elections and in local development actions • Amelioration of access to legal information 	Increase the effective participation of citizens in the various electoral consultations and in local development actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sense of civic responsibility has been rooted in the morals of the populations • ELECAM is operational and efficient in the organisation and supervision of elections • The population fully participate in local development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of registration of citizens (men and women) on electoral registers more than 90% • Rate of citizen (men and women) participation in the various electoral consultations more than 70% • Reduced number of electoral conflicts ; • Number of projects of local interest initiated, financed, executed and controlled by the populations themselves or with the support of NGOs or councils.



RESULTS BY 2015

GOVERNANCE		Sector		
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-1.1 Administrative reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalisation of administrative structures and procedures Regulation and management of the Public Service Capacities of State agents † 	Reinforce the management capacities of the public Administration	The State has better capacities with regards to outlook and Results Oriented Management (ROM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon is endowed with a document of long term Vision elaborated following an exploratory approach and is implementing it At least 50% of ministries apply the principles of ROM The Public Service is endowed with satisfactory regulation and management The ministries are endowed with administrative structures and procedures deemed rationalised
GOUV-1.2 Public justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation of justice Repression of violation of the rule of law Reparation of prejudice Amelioration of prison conditions Social reinsertion of inmates and fight against repeat offences 	Reinforce the credibility of Justice	<p>The capacities of the judicial system have been reinforced</p> <p>Even access to all classes of people to the judiciary system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Code and civil procedures Code Harmonised Updated Penal Code Legal provisions discriminating women repealed National instruments harmonised with international instruments Number of cases of application of CEDAW in courts Deadline for the treatment of files reduced by 50% Rate of execution of decisions increased by 50% Number of judiciary personnel doubled with 30% women Existence of special measures to increase access by women and children to justice Two law courts constructed and five others rehabilitated per year Number of personnel increased by 50% including 15% women Food intake raised from FCFA 225 to 500 Medical care provided in prisons Instruments relating to alternative penalties to imprisonment elaborated and promulgated Training in petit trades provided to 20% of inmates on average per year Specific measures for female inmates and their children



GOVERNANCE		Sector		
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-1.3 Economic management and public Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, programming, budgeting, follow-up/evaluation • - Long term development planning • -Medium term planning and budgetary framing • - budgeting • - Follow-up and evaluation 	Ameliorate public finance management	The State ensures a healthy management of the economy and public finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of ministries have a relevant gender-sensitive MTEF backed onto validated strategies, adapted to procedures and based on well contained foreseeable resources • The level of inclusion of ministerial medium term expenditure frames in the budget is at least 80% gender-sensitive (men-women) • 100% of ministries produce follow-up/evaluation reports of gender (men-women) mainstreaming policies and programmes according to harmonised methodologies and procedures. • 100% of national strategic frameworks are subject to follow-up/evaluation according to harmonised methodologies and procedures • The State's budget is at least 50% gender-sensitive.
	Foreseeability, budget follow-up and execution control	Reinforce the control function in the management of public finance	The State controls better the utilisation of public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% at least of the portion of the State budget is controlled internally • 100% of control followed by widely published reports; The number of annual controls is fixed and respected
GOUV-1.4 Parliamentary Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working procedures and conditions of the National Assembly • Capacities of Assembly commissions • Capacities of the Senate 	Reinforce the capacities of the National Assembly	The work of the National Assembly is done in a more efficient manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly endowed with procedures manuals and implements them • 100% of Members of Parliament and support staff trained in various domains including gender



GOVERNANCE		Sector		
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-1.5 Fighting against corruption	Stepping up the fight against corruption	Extend the activities the National Anti-corruption Commission (CONAC) over the entire national territory	CONAC multiplies and diversifies its activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The required human, financial and material resources allocated to CONAC have been increased ; • Increasing number of corruption cases identified and reprimanded ; • Implantation of representations of CONAC right down to Divisional level • The reinforcement of civic education courses at all levels of the education system
GOUV-2.1 Improving the business climate and boosting private-public partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and judicial security of investment 	Improve the business climate	The legal and judicial security of investments is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of courts are capable of enforcing the OHADA laws; • 30% of court magistrates and registrars are trained every year in OHADA business laws; • The investment risk index has improved • Increased number of private investors satisfied with the investment conditions
	Participation of the private sector in the realisation of basic infrastructures	Increase the participation of the private sector in the realisation of basic infrastructures	The public-private partnership in the realisation of basic infrastructures is effective	At least one project is realised according to the BOT principle
GOUV-2.2 Corporate governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitiveness • Capacity building 	Build corporate management capacities	Cameroonian enterprises are more competitive	25% of heads of enterprises trained annually on new management methods



GOVERNANCE		Sector		
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends		
Function		Governance		
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Measurement Indicators
GOUV-3.1 Participation of citizens and civil society in the management of public affairs and local development	Involvement of the citizen and CSOs at all levels of decision making	Ensure the participation of civil society in the management of the common wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens of both sexes adhere more to decisions taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 70% of associations are affiliated to a network ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of petitions contesting the decisions taken
	Encouraging the citizen and CSOs to initiate and realise local development actions	Promote participation of civil society in the local development efforts	Civil society participation in local development has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 70% of local projects financed under the public budget are subject to participatory management ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the powers provided for are effectively implemented by the LRA
	Effective participation of citizens in the different electoral consultations	Ensure the participation of civil society in the electoral processes	The interest of men and women in electoral consultations is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate, per sex, of citizens' registration on electoral rolls more than 70% ; Rate, per sex, of citizens' participation in the various electoral consultations is more than 60%
	Decentralisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the regions to go operational Pursuit of the effective transfer of powers and resources to Local and Regional Authorities; Strengthening local administration pursuant to the 2004 decentralisation laws 	Further the decentralization process	Regional Councils are put in place and operational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the Ministries except those in charge of security issues, external relations, money have transferred their powers and their resources to the councils ; The Administration of the councils has structures and human, financial and material resources 	100% of regional Councils are put in place and are operational ; 90% of powers and resources to be transferred to the councils have effectively been done ; 30% of powers and resources are transferred to the regions ; 90% of councils and 50% of regions have adopted typical organisational charts, 90% of the personnel required by the councils and 50% of the personnel of both sexes (men and women) required by the regions are recruited and trained ; 70% of infrastructure and equipment required by councils and 30% of infrastructure and equipment required by the regions are put at their disposal;



GOVERNANCE	Sector			
Sector objective	Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function	Governance			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Objectives	Results by 2015	Measurement Indicators
				At least 70% of the investment budget of councils and regions is gender-sensitive.



RESULTS BY 2012

GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
GOUV-1.1 Administrative reform	GOUV-1.1.1 Public service	GOUV-1.1.1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the Public Service regulations and management Streamlining State procedures Putting in place professional code of ethics per corps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Service operates within a streamlined statutory order Codes of ethics elaborated and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of ministries have a procedure manual and a staff organisation plan under execution 100% of professional corps have a code of ethics 	SPM MINFOPRA SECTOR MINISTRIES
GOUV-1.2 Public justice	GOUV-1.2.1 Justice	GOUV-1.2.1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonising and updating law instruments; Building the credibility of the Judicial system; Strengthening the judiciary staff; Constructing and rehabilitating Law Courts Building the capacities of the judiciary and prison staff Improving imprisonment conditions Reducing prison overcrowding Assisting the social reintegration of prisoners 	The capacities of the judiciary system are strengthened Even access to the judiciary for all classes of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Code and Civil Procedure Code harmonised; Criminal Code updated; Discriminatory legal instruments against women repealed Alignment of national instruments to ratified international instruments CEDAW applied in courts Deadline for the treatment of files reduced by 50% Rate of execution of decisions increased by 50% Number of judiciary personnel doubled with 30% women Two law courts constructed and five others rehabilitated per year Existence of special measures to facilitate access to justice for women, youths and children Number of staff increased by 50% including 15% women 50% of staff trained including 15% women; Food intake raised from FCFA 225 to 500 Medical care provided in prisons instruments relating to alternative 	MINJUSTICE



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
				penalties to imprisonment elaborated and promulgated • Training in petit trades provided to 20% of inmates on average per year Special measures taken for female inmates and their children	
GOUV-1.3 Economic management and public Finance	GOUV-1.3.1 Planning, programming and, budgeting	GOUV-1.3.1.1 Inclusion of foreseeable reflections in planning	Long term development planning is known and included in long term development as part of all planning processes	• Cameroon is endowed with a document of long term Vision elaborated following an exploratory approach	MINEPAT
		GOUV-1.3.1.2 Enhancing planning	Medium term planning is included in public administration practices	• 70% of ministries are endowed with strategies approved and adopted following procedures, and based on the long term vision; • Consideration of the gender approach in sector strategies	MINEPAT SECTOR MINISTRIES
		GOUV-1.3.1.3 Improving resources programming	Medium and long term foreseeable State resources are better controlled	• 90% of funds earmarked over a three-yearly period are known; • MINEPAT runs a medium and long term macro model	MINEPAT MINFI
	GOUV-1.3.2 Planning and medium term budget framing	GOUV-1.3.2.1 Enhancing medium term budget framing	MTEF preparation is now common in public administrations	• 70% of ministries are endowed with practical and gender-sensitive MTEF along with strategies; • Central MTEF is elaborated following procedures and adopted by all ministries	MINEPAT MINFI SECTOR MINISTRIES



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
		GOUV-1.3.2.2 Improving MTEF budgeting	Gender-sensitive MTEF budgeting enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium term ministerial expenditure budgeting is done at least 80% and is gender-sensitive; • The proportion of ministries budgeting their MTEF is $\geq 80\%$ 	MINEPAT MINFI SECTOR MINISTRIES
	GOUV-1.3.3 Monitoring & evaluation	GOUV-1.3.3.1 Improving the monitoring -evaluation of policies and programmes	The performance of development policies and programmes is better understood and aligned to the gender approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of ministries prepare monitoring-evaluation reports following the harmonized procedures; • All national strategies are subject to monitoring and evaluation 	MINEPAT SECTOR MINISTRIES
	GOUV-1.3.4 foreseeability, budget tracking and execution control	GOUV-1.3.4.1 Enhancing coverage and consistency of Disposition Letter with other annual State syntheses	Accounting, entry of information and preparation of finance reports are effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency rate between Regulations and other syntheses statements is at 100%; • Extra-budgetary expenditure level not recorded other than projects funded by donors has moved from 5 to 2% • Number of information criteria considered in budgetary documentation has moved from 5 to 9 	MINFI CFB/ NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
		GOUV-1.3.4.2 Intensifying State budget execution control and monitoring of audit reports	State budget execution control function intensified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the public budget undergoes internal control • 80% of public budget is subject to the control of the Audit Bench • 100% of controls are followed by widely disseminated reports 	MINFI/DCOB AUDIT BENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECTOR MINISTRIES



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
GOUV-1.4 Parliamentary Institutions and the Public Service	GOUV-1.4.1 National Assembly	GOUV-1.4.1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the working procedures of the National Assembly Capacity building of Members of Parliament and support staff 	The National Assembly is better equipped to accomplish its missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Assembly endowed with procedures manuals and implementing them 100% of lawmakers and support staff trained 	NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
GOUV-1.5 Fight against corruption	GOUV-1.5.1 Pursue the fight against corruption	GOUV-1.5.1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforming the legal framework; Intensifying actions on information and sensitisation of the population in general, and actors of public life in particular; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework harmonised and integrating international instruments; <p>The citizen, man or woman, is well informed on the shortfalls of corruption, and habits to adopt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-corruption laws harmonised and strengthened, and implementing instruments elaborated and signed Laws on the institutional mechanism for the fight against corruption harmonised and strengthened, and implementing instruments elaborated and signed Specific law elaborated and adopted Implementing instrument for Article 66 of the Constitution on the declaration of assets elaborated, signed and applied Civic and moral education lessons imparted to pupils and students at various educational levels, integrating the fight against corruption, as from 2012; By 2012, 50% of traditional rulers, opinion leaders and media professionals should have participated in a seminar on the fight against corruption; At least 75% of staff of both sexes in the various government and private services sensitized on the fight against corruption by 2012; Information drives through the media; Sanctions meted out and counted as part of implementation of provisions relating to self-dealing 	PR/CONAC AUDIT BENCH MINJUSTICE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECTOR MINISTRIES ARMP ANIF EITI PROGRAMME CHOC



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
GOUV-2.1 Enhancing the business climate and boosting public-private partnership	GOUV-2.1.1 Public-private partnership	GOUV-2.1.1.1 Streamlining of private investment procedures	The business climate facilitates the deployment of private investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in one-stop-shops • Procedures manuals on investment elaborated and implemented; • Reduction of the number of days for obtaining various authorisations regarding investment • Promotion of special measures for female entrepreneurs 	MINCOMMERCE MINIMIDT MINPMEESA MINFI
		GOUV-2.1.1.2 Boosting the public-private consultation framework	Public-private sector dialogue is effective and leads to attractive conditions for investors	Raising the satisfaction level of private investors as concerns investment conditions	MINCOMMERCE MINIMIDT MINPMEESA MINFI
GOUV-3.1 Participation of citizens and civil society in public affairs management and local development	Involvement of the citizen and CSOs at all levels of decision making	<p>GOUV-3.1.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, raising awareness, educating citizens on the challenges involved in their participation in decision-making; • Informing citizens on their rights and freedoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The citizen, man or woman, is well-trained and informed on his/her participation in decision-making; • Knowledge of citizens, men or women, on their rights and freedoms enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of registration of men and women on electoral rolls • Official Gazette published regularly and accessible to citizens; • Increased whistle blowing on violations, including the rights of women, within judiciary structures; • Increased number of sanctions taken against authors of violations denounced 	MINATD PR MINJUSTICE MINJUSTICE PM



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
		<p>GOUV-3.1.1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the capacities of civil society on lobbying, representing opinions, interaction with the State; • Reviewing the legal framework of associations notably NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO actions are more visible and satisfactory to the population (men -women), as wells as government authorities; <p>Legal framework reviewed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement level of civil society and female organisations in decision-making bodies; • At least 30% of associations, including 50% female, registered with a network; • Number of capacity building seminars organised; • Number of female organisations involved 	MINATD
		<p>GOUV-3.1.1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the legal framework of elections • Allocating resources adapted to ELECAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections are better organised; • ELECAM is operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New electoral laws reviewed, adopted and applied; • Availability of resources for a rational functioning (upgraded electoral records, adequate staff, infrastructure and material...) • Mainstreaming of the gender approach in the legal framework and electoral process 	PR MINATD



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
		<p>GOUV-3.1.1.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of the legal framework on decentralisation • Transfer of powers and resources to councils • Strengthening local administration in conformity with the 2004 decentralisation laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved legal framework on decentralisation; • powers and resources transferred to councils; <p>Council administration has structures and human, financial and material resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -implementing instruments of the 2004 law on decentralisation -implementing instruments of the finance regime of LRA -Draft law on local taxation -Instruments laying down the terms of remuneration of Government Delegates in City Councils, Councils and their deputies -Status of the elected and LRA staff • The following ministries have transferred powers and resources to councils (MINTP, MINSANTE, MINDUH, MINEDUB, MINEE, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFI ...); • 70% of councils have adopted standard organization charts; • 70% of staff of both sexes (men-women) required in councils are recruited and trained; • 50% of councils possess adapted infrastructure and equipment 	<p>SPM MINATD SECTOR MINISTRIES</p>
		<p>GOUV-3.1.1.5</p> <p>Improving access to legal information (by making available various legal devices to administrations, the private sector, civil society and the population)</p>	<p>Legal information is available on various devices and accessible to the public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two issues of OG are published per month and procured by 100% of ministries • A collection of case laws of the Supreme Court and Appeal Courts are published monthly and available in the Documentation Centre of MINJUSTICE and on Internet 	<p>PR SPM SUPREME COURT MINJUSTICE SECTOR MINISTRIES</p>



GOVERNANCE		Sector			
Sector objective		Bridge the gaps between the rich and poor by enhancing the distribution of economic growth dividends			
Function		Governance			
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Measurement Indicators	Actors
		GOUV-3.1.1.6 Building the capacities of NHRC to establish at least in each province of the country and to function independently, and those of HR Associations to advocating these rights	The NHRC is well established across the national territory and effectively ensures the training of citizens (men -women) and advocacy of their human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 regions possess branches of the NHRC; • Availability every year of an adequate budget voted by the National Assembly; • 80% of opinion leaders and civil society associations trained yearly in human rights 	NHRC NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



EDUCATION SECTOR



A5. EDUCATION SECTOR

Government is committed to implementing strong measures aimed, ***not only to improve the living conditions of the population, but also, put in place a solid human capital, capable of sustaining economic growth.*** These measures which are expected to be implemented by the ministries of: Basic Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Employment and Vocational Training, centred on eighteen (18) programmes of equal importance, broken down as follows:

- Basic Education, Secondary Education, and Employment and Vocational Training: twelve (12) programmes broken down into four (4) components: “Access and Equity”, Effectiveness and Quality”; “Partnership”, and “Management and Governance”;
- Higher Education: six (6) programmes: - “Professionalism and Entrepreneurship”, “University Map and Higher Education Training”, “Research and Innovation”, “Development of ICTs”, “Assistance to students”; “Managerial Governance”.



BASIC EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2020

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Basic Education)	
Components	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
EDUB-1 ACCES AND EQUITY	Improve access and Equity (notably for boys and girls) in Basic education	Access and equity in basic education has clearly improved among regions and between sexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission rate of boys and girls (at least 50% increase) • Gross enrolment ratio (GER), per sex • Schooling duration rate per sex, age and region • Girls /boys ratio (at least 5% increase) • Coverage rate of schools, see NIS
EDUB-2 EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY	Improve efficiency and quality	Pedagogic supervision as a whole is adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal system efficiency rate (CEI) • Boys and girls pass rate at exams and competitive examinations • At least 80% of teachers and pedagogic supervisors received a satisfactory pedagogic evaluation • Completion rate • Supervision rate • Discrepancies in the distribution of teachers at primary level
EDUB-3 PARTNERSHIP	Develop and effective partnership with basic education stakeholders	Partners in the education system work in synergy	Number of operational conventions/contracts with socio-professional milieus
EDUB-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	Eradicate all eventual malfunctioning in the national education system	The education community is satisfied with the functioning of the national education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an updated school Chart • Existence of an updated and gender-sensitive MTEF • Existence of a functional SYGIPES system • Regularity in the holding of statutory consultations (number of statutory sessions held)



BASIC EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2015

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Basic Education)	
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
EDUB-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDUB-1.1 Encourage early childhood supervision without discrimination	Early childhood supervision structures developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of subsidies granted to girls • Gross preschool enrolment rate per sex • Admission rate of students per sex, class, level and type of education
	EDUB-1.2 Gain access and achieve universal primary education	Disparities between sexes and regions in primary education reduced	Primary school completion rate for boys and girls
EDUB-2 EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY	EDUB-2.1 Significantly reduce school dropout rates through pedagogic reforms	Pedagogic reforms adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of regulatory provisions • Rate of school drop-outs per sex, region and level of education
	EDUB-2.2 Develop an evaluation culture in primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedagogic supervisors and administrative officials are evaluated regularly according to standards in force • The evaluation and certification system for pupils is revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of regularity of pedagogic and administrative inspections (at least 70%) • Level of increase in the frequency of evaluations
	EDUB-2.3 Revise school programmes, manuals and teachers' guides	School manuals and teachers' guides are better adapted to the needs and requirements of the moment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of new programmes and other pedagogic tools adopted • Number of textbooks with discriminations against girls • Number of textbooks promoting equality between boys and girls
	EDUB-2.4 - Improve the quality of pupils' pedagogic supervision	Pupils of both sexes are better supervised	Level of increase in promotion rates per sex (boys-girls)
	EDUB-2.5 Improve the quality of teachers' pedagogic supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials exams results are better for both boys and girls • Professionalisation in primary education has increased • Sex equity is applied in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average number of pedagogic inspections per teacher and per year • Number of training workshops organised for teachers on gender and gender approach in schools
	EDUB-2.6 Improve the social status of teachers	The teacher profession is socially more valorised	Level of satisfaction of teachers, per sex
	EDUB-2.7 Facilitate the availability and accessibility of programmes, school manuals and quality educational material to pupils and teachers	Possession degree of school manuals and pedagogic guides in schools has risen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase possession rate of manuals and didactic material by pupils, boys and girls, and teachers (at least 10%) • Coverage rate in school libraries per region



EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Basic Education)	
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	EDUB-2.8 Improve health in school environments	Prevalence of the commonest diseases has clearly reduced and preventive measures are ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence rate per type of disease and per sex • Number of school sick bays functional
	EDUB-2.9 Promote NICTs in the training system in general	Information and communication technologies are commonly-used pedagogic tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of establishments with a Multimedia Resource Centre • Number of boys and girls with access to NICTs in school
EDUB-3 PARTNERSHIP	EDUB-3.1 Stimulate the private sector and local and regional authorities (LRA) on schooling efforts	Contractualisation with the private sector and LRA has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total subvention granted to private schools • Increase rate of financial input of the private sector to school enrolment
EDUB-4. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	EDUB-4.1 Ameliorate educational resources management	Use of modern management techniques in basic education structures has risen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular production of periodic management documents (reports on structures, resumption, end-of-year, statistic questionnaires per sex, ...) at 100% • Existence of staff training plans implemented • Reduction of school resource wastage level
	EDUB-4.2 Enhance governance in the educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance in secondary schools • Principals and vice-principals are involved in the chain of responsibility (accountability) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance index • Existence of results evaluation mechanisms • Management devolvement level of programmes and projects • Confidence level of users of the national education system



BASIC EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2012

EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDUB-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDUB-1.1 Encourage early childhood supervision	EDUB-1.1.1 Raising the awareness of rural communities on early childhood development without discrimination (divisional headquarters)	Rural communities are better aware of the challenges in early childhood development without discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 58 sensitisation drives carried out ○ Number of gender-related themes discussed ○ Number of male and female participants 	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-1.1.2 Construction and opening of community preschools	Infrastructure for early childhood has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1800 community preschools constructed, 640 per year in 360 sub-divisional inspectorates (rural areas) ● 183 nursery schools constructed, 61 per year 	
		EDUB-1.1.3 Construction of nursery schools			
		EDUB-1.1.4 Assistance to the development of private preschool provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● early childhood supervision capacity has been strengthened ● Private preschool provision has increased in rural areas 	Number of community preschool male and female mentors trained	
	EDUB-1.2 Provide access to, and ensure completion of universal primary education	EDUB-1.2.1 Elaboration of a national plan and regional plans to bridge regional and gender disparities in terms of access and completion of primary education	<i>The basic education sub-sector is better equipped for reducing the regional and gender disparities inherent to the school system</i>	<i>Existence of a National Plan and Regional Plans</i>	
		EDUB-1.2.2 Equipment of all government primary schools with instructional material (continuation of the abolition of compulsory fees)	Government primary schools are better equipped and capable of accomplishing their pedagogic mission	100% government primary schools equipped with instructional material	
		EDUB-1.2.3 Construction of classrooms in government primary schools	Government primary school infrastructure has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 13 582 classrooms constructed in government primary schools 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDUB-1.2.4 Rehabilitation of classrooms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2781 classrooms rehabilitated • 120 playgrounds constructed • 2 000 latrines constructed including 1200 for girls • 2500 water sources constructed • 60 000 benches distributed 	institution)
		EDUB-1.2.5 Construction of playgrounds within primary schools			
		EDUB-1.2.4 Construction of latrines for boys and girls			
		EDUB-1.2.5 Construction of watersheds			
		EDUB-1.2.6 Equipment of classrooms with benches, including those constructed with HIPC funds			
		EDUB-1.2.7 Identification and execution of proximity actions capable of stimulating female education demand	Female education demand has increased	100% of girls of school age from EPZ	
		EDUB-1.2.8 Sensitisation of 9 000 school establishments/educational communities within the framework of school projects	School retention for boys and girls has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 000 school establishments/educational communities sensitised • Number of male and female participants • Number of boys and girls that completed the primary cycle 	
		EDUB-1.2.9 Experimental study for the Construction of Primary schools with CREB (Compressed and Reinforced Earth Blocks) with MINI MARTAP IND (6 classrooms constructed in PS with CREB)	Knowledge on alternative modes of constructing schools has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 classrooms constructed with CREB in 3 PS (6 classrooms per school) • 1 experimental PS constructed 	
EDUB-1.2.10 Experimental analysis of the use of local materials in building classrooms with MIPROMALO					
EDUB-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	EDUB-2.1 Significantly reduce school dropouts through educational reforms	EDUB-2.1.1 Generalising programmes for early childhood development (teaching programmes, material and methods) experimented by UNICEF	Early childhood supervision capacities improved	Percentage of preschools structures applying the programmes including gender-related concerns	MINEDUB (Leading party)
		EDUB-2.1.2 Revising teaching methods: application of an adaptive dimension for exceptional apprenticeship students and the skills approach (30 000 persons to be	Supervision of students having problems in learning improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of teachers applying the adaptive dimension • Number per sex (men and women) of 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		trained)		teachers trained • Type of gender themes discussed	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-2.1.3 Raising the awareness of the educational community on school repeaters and introduction of lower cycles (class 1+2; class 3+4; class 5+6)	The education community is better informed on the issue of repeaters	• Number of TV/radio programmes produced, seminars held • Type of gender themes addressed • Rate of school repeater (boys and girls) per class	
		EDUB-2.1.4 Training educational supervisors (18 IPN, 30 IC, 90 IPP, 318 IAEB) in the new teacher assessment system and their supervisors.	• Educational supervisors are more skilled in assessing teachers • Trained teachers apply the new assessment grid	• Number per sex (men-women) of supervisors trained • Percentage of teachers per sex (men-women) trained	
		EDUB-2.1.5 Gradual training of teachers in the new teacher assessment system relating to the skills approach			
	EDUB-2.2 Forge a culture of assessment in primary education	EDUB-2.2.1 Training contract teachers, government and private head teachers in the skills approach	Teachers and head teachers have greater mastery of the skills approach	Percentage of teachers per sex (men-women) trained	
		EDUB-2.2.2 Elaboration of a new assessment system (self and inter-assessment) of teachers and educational mentors as part of the skills approach.	• Conscience awareness on monitoring the performance of teachers is more concrete	Availability of a new assessment grid	
		EDUB-2.2.3 Revision of the assessment system and student certification			
		EDUB-2.2.4 Elaboration and administration of standardised knowledge tests to a national sampling of primary schools	Knowledge acquisition in the primary education is better grasped	Number of students per sex subjected to standardised tests	
	EDUB-2.3 Revise school programmes, textbooks and teacher's guides	EDUB-2.3.1 Elaboration and implementation of a national policy on textbooks	Publication of textbooks is better supervised	• Policy manual available • Degree of gender mainstreaming in the manual	
		EDUB-2.3.2 Training I P N, I P R, I C, C P D, I A E B, DIRENIEG, Heads of S E S, DIRECOLES, government teachers and contract private teachers in the assessment of textbooks	Appropriation of textbooks assessment techniques by actors of educational supervision, head teachers and teachers	Number per sex of officials and teachers trained	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDUB-2.3.3 Revision of teaching programmes following the skills approach	New teaching programmes based on the skills approach are available and implemented	Percentage of schools applying the new programmes	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-2.3.4 Training in the use of new programmes and teacher's guides (adaptive dimension, skills approach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers capable of using new programmes Teachers in possession of new programmes, textbooks and guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers per sex trained Number of schools using the new programmes 	
		EDUB-2.3.5 Distribution of new programmes, textbooks and guides to teachers responsible for their implementation			
		EDUB-2.3.6. Rendering operational bilingual ENIEG	Effective functioning of bilingual ENIEG	Number of functional bilingual ENIEG	
	EDUB-2.4 Improve the quality of student educational supervision	EDUB-2.4.1 Reducing the student/teacher ratio to 40 by constructing more classrooms and recruiting more qualified teachers	Educational supervision has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of classrooms constructed Pupil-teacher ratios Number of multi-grade classes Reduction level of the number of multi-grade classes 	
		EDUB-2.4.2 Reducing the assembling of students in classrooms to most one level per teacher			
		EDUB-2.4.3 Allocation of 4 500 000 elementary textbooks to students of disadvantaged areas, notably girls	Accessibility to textbooks has perked up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of textbooks distributed Number of beneficiary girls 	
		EDUB-2.4.4 Creation and functioning of level 1 and II satellite schools in settlements with a low student population but a distance from full-cycle schools	Satellite schools created and operational	Number of satellite schools operational	
		EDUB-2.4.5 Trial equipment of PS with Micro-science Kits (Kits PM)	Teaching of science has improved in schools	Number of schools equipped with micro-science kits	
		EDUB-2.4.6 Training head teachers, government school teachers and contract private primary school teachers in educational management of non-standard classes, multi-grade classes, and shift-system classes	Head teachers and teachers control the management of non-standard classes, multi-grade classes and shift-system classes	Number per sex of head teachers and teachers trained	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDUB-2.5 Raise the quality of educational supervision to teachers	EDUB-2.5.1 Restructuring the educational supervision chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better mentoring of teachers • Better monitoring/evaluation of teachers. • A new assessment grid adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of inspection vehicles acquired • Frequency of controls and inspections • New assessment grid 	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-2.5.2 Instituting as a rule educational controls and inspections: acquisition of 360 vehicles and inspection of 65 000 teachers per year			
		EDUB-2.5.3 Elaborating a new teacher assessment system			
		EDUB-2.5.4 Transform ENIEG of provincial headquarters into Retraining Centres for teachers and local educational mentors	In-service training of teachers is effective	Instrument raising some ENIEG into teacher retraining centres	
		EDUB-2.5.5 Training educational supervisors (IPM, IC, IPP and IAEB)	The performance of supervisors (man and woman) has improved	Number of educational supervisors trained	
		EDUB-2.5.6 Putting in practice an adaptive dimension and the skills approach	Closer monitoring of exceptional students of both sexes	Admission rate of exceptional students (boys and girls)	
		EDUB-2.5.7 Systematising the preliminary and regular training of teachers and head teachers (30 000 primary school teachers and head teachers) in teaching and assessment based on skills	The performance of primary school teachers and head teachers has improved	Number per sex of head teachers and primary school teachers trained	
		EDUB-2.5.8 National Educational Action Support Committee (CONAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacities of CONAP built - The performance of IGE has perked up 	Effectiveness of IGE activities	
	EDUB-2.6 Improve the social status of teachers	EDUB-2.6.1 Establishing a graduate training and promotion system for change of status and setting	The significance of the social status of teachers has risen	Effectiveness of a graduate training and promotion operational system for change of status and senior officials	
		EDUB-2.6.2 Progressive promotion of 5 000 government contract teachers to civil servant status	Absorption of contract teachers into the civil service	Number per sex of contract primary school teachers absorbed as civil servants	
EDUB-2.6.3 Construction of 6000 houses for head teachers and deputy head teachers in remote rural areas		Lodging conditions of head teachers improved Lodging conditions for female teachers have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff residences constructed • Number of women beneficiary 		



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDUB-2.7 Ease access and availability of programmes, textbooks and quality instructional material to students and teachers	EDUB-2.7.1 Definition of a national policy on textbooks and other instructional material (conception, publication, distribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The books and school manuals chain is under control; Management of textbooks and other instructional material has improved 	Restructuring instrument adopted	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-2.7.2 Gradual supply of manuals to students of border areas	Use of textbooks is common among students of border areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students per sex provided with textbooks; Number of girls beneficiary 	
		EDUB-2.7.3 Provision (as many textbooks as teacher's guides) to 13 500 government and private schools under contract and 65 000 teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools are endowed with manuals Teachers are better endowed with instructional material use of manuals is now common among students, boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools provided with textbooks Number of teachers properly endowed with instructional materials Proportion of students possessing textbooks 	
		EDUB-2.7.4 Production of manuals on manufacturing of didactic materials using local and recovery materials	Techniques for producing manuals are mastered and increasingly endogenous	Number of manuals produced from local and recycled materials	
		EDUB-2.7.5 Training 12 national experts in the assessment of textbooks and instructional materials	Choice and registration of manuals in school curricula are entrusted to professionals	Number of experts per sex trained	
		EDUB-2.7.6 Creation of a book bank in 1500 primary schools per year	Access to school books in schools has improved	Number of schools equipped with book banks	
		EDUB-2.7.7 Distribution of updated geographical maps of Cameroon in 3 years to 13 500 government and private schools under contract	Government schools have better access to updated geographical maps	Number of government schools equipped with geographical maps	
	EDUB-2.8 Improving health in school environments	EDUB-2.8.1 Sensitisation and involvement of the national community in hygiene for health issues	School committees are better informed of hygiene challenges in school areas	Number of committees sensitised	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-2.8.2 Executing a reform of the school health policy	School health policy is defined and adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy instrument available Gender mainstreaming in the instrument 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDUB-2.8.3 Setting up medical inspection structures	Medical and school infrastructure is constructed and equipped	Number of medical – school inspection structures constructed and equipped	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		2.8.4 Distribution of health kits to government and private primary schools under contract	Health kits are distributed to government primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health kits distributed • Number of girls care of 	
		EDUB-2.8.5 Construction of sick rooms in primary schools	Infrastructure in terms of medical care has increased in school milieus	Number of sick rooms constructed	
		EDUB-2.8.6 Introduction of modules on HIV/AIDS and STDs in ENIEG programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical –school inspection actions focus on health education particularly in terms of HIV/AIDS, hygiene and reproductive health • The capacities of health structures in school environments are built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of medical –school inspections reformed • Number per sex of personnel trained • 1000 health kits distributed per year in government primary schools • 10 (1/province) sick rooms constructed • Number of girls care of 	
		EDUB-2.8.7 Training/retraining support staff in methods of prevention and control of STDs, HIV/AIDS in school environments			
		EDUB-2.8.8 Training/retraining/sensitising educational communities on HIV/AIDS and STDs in school environments			
		EDUB-2.8.8 Putting in place a supervision system for administrative personnel living with HIV and AIDS	The policy on supervision of administrative staff is laid down and implemented	Number per sex of staff beneficiary of supervision	
	EDUB-2.9 Promote NICT in the training system in general	EDUB-2.9. 1 Introducing computer training modules in ENIEG for the training of teachers (nursery and primary)	Skills of ENIEG students in NICT have improved	Effectiveness of the training modules implemented	
		EDUB-2.9.2 Training 2900 ENIEG instructors, 13 500 head teachers of private and government schools under contract and 65 000 government and private school teachers in the use of ICTs as teaching tools	Student teachers, head teachers and teachers trained are skilled in the use of ICTs as pedagogic tools	Number per sex of personnel trained in ICTs	
		EDUB-2.9.3 Training officials of central services, RDBE, DDBE, and IAEB in the use of computer tools	The officials targeted and trained are skilled in the use of computer tools	Number per sex of officials trained	
		EDUB-2.9.4 Equipping 58 ENIEG and 58 annex schools with computer equipment	Equipment of ENIEG and annex schools in computer tools improved	Quantity of computer equipment bought and supplied	
		EDUB-2.9.5 Training 480 pedagogic	Pedagogic supervisors skilled in the	480 supervisors trained representing	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		supervisors in ICTs	use of ICTs	30% women	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
EDUB-3 PARTNERSHIP	EDUB-3.1 1 Stimulate the private sector and local and regional authorities (LRA) towards schooling	EDUB-3.1.1 Creating and implementing a National Private Primary Education Commission in compliance with the law on private education	The National Private Primary Education Commission is restructured to comply with the law	New legislation on the National Private Primary Education Commission is available	
		EDUB-3.1.2 Identifying schools eligible to the category “under contract” and drawing up contracts	The classification of private primary schools is effective	Number of private primary schools per category	
		EDUB-3.1.3 Training founders of schools under contract, SEDUC, SENAT and pedagogic counsellors in administrative and financial management	The officials of private primary schools targeted have a better knowledge of administrative and financial management techniques	Number per sex of staff trained	
		EDUB-3.1.4 Financial and material assistance and provision of teachers to private primary schools under contract	Schools under contract are better supervised	Number of private primary schools under contract receiving State assistance	
EDUB-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	EDUB-4.1 Improve management of education resources	EDUB-4.1.1 1 Equipment and connection of MINEDUB, RDBE, DDBE, with V-SAT	More effectiveness in data exchange	Effectiveness of the connection between the central and devolved services of MINEDUB	MINEDUB (Lead institution)
		EDUB-4.1.2 Updating school mapping	Information on the sector is more reliable and updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of an updated school mapping Gender mainstreaming in school mapping 	
		EDUB-4.1.3 Follow-up – evaluation of the use of contract teachers	Contract teachers are on duty and their output is reasonable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up/evaluation forms for teachers are filled regularly and transmitted to the HRD for analysis Number per sex of primary school teachers on duty with reasonable output 	
		EDUB-4.1.4 Training officials of central and devolved services in: - financial simulation technique,	MINEDUB capacities in terms of budget planning and programming have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officials per sex trained 	



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)				
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MTEF elaboration, - Project elaboration 				
		EDUB-4.1.5 Annual production of school mapping updated for each RDBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target structures can better manage the educational resources at their disposal • management control is more effective in the current system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff per sex trained • Level of redefinition of management missions • Percentage per sex of staff trained in education resources participatory management techniques • Effectiveness of a reliable database, per sex for all projects in the basic education sector 		
		EDUB-4.1.6 Putting in place a database of all projects in the basic education sector				
		EDUB-4.1.7 Annual production of the compiled version of school maps and regional statistical directories				
		EDUB-4.1.8 Reinforcement of control, follow-up and evaluation structures for the education sector				
		EDUB-4.1.9 Systematisation of dissemination of information on resource management controls				
	EDUB-4.2 Promote governance in the educational system	EDUB-4.2.1 Raising awareness and training education staff and members of school councils on the importance and practice of participatory management in the educational system	The education staff trained in the importance and practice of participatory management in the educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex of staff trained • Satisfaction level of beneficiaries of educational services (education staff, parents, pupils), per sex 	MINEDUB (Lead institution)	
						EDUB-4.2.2 Sampling the opinion of users on the quality of MINEDUB services (teachers, parents)
			EDUB-4.2.3 Reactivating the Anti-Corruption Unit and boosting MINEDUB's Governance Observatory	Anti-corruption efforts have multiplied		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of concrete corrupt practices uncovered • Proportion of concrete corrupt practices uncovered and sanctioned
			EDUB-4.2.4 Elaborating and implementing a computerisation programme for MINEDUB structures (central and external services)	The computerisation capacities of MINEDUB have been built		Proportion of MINEDUB structures equipped with an appropriate and functional information system
			EDUB-4.2.5 Equipping service control structures (IGS) and Inspectorate general of pedagogy (IGE) with logistics resources	The control and evaluation capacities of general inspectorates and the Legal Department have		Number of controls conducted by the Inspectorate General of Services



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research- (Basic Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDUB-4.2.6 Building the capacities of interventions carried out by the Legal Affairs Division (human and logistics resources)	improved		MINEDUB (Lead party)
		EDUB-4.2.7 Training officials of IGS in organisation and methods	The National Council on Education is more active	Number per sex of officials of IGS trained	
		EDUB-4.2.8 Setting up a follow-up and evaluation committee for implementation of the MINEDUB Strategy	Proper follow-up of the MINEDUB strategy is ensured	Effectiveness of the follow-up and evaluation committee of implementation of the MINEDUB Strategy	
		EDUB-4.2.9 Dissemination, follow-up/evaluation of the implementation of the education sector strategy			
		EDUB-4.2.10 Setting up a standard geographical information system in the basic education sector	- The planning capacities of the basic education sector have been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of a standard geographical information system in the basic education sector • Effectiveness of an automated computing software for supervision indicators in the basic education sector taking into account teacher concentration 	
		EDUB-4.2.11 Developing an automated computing software for supervision indicators in the basic education sector taking into account teacher concentration	- The capacity for effective processing of management information in the sector has been built		



SECONDARY EDUCATION- RESULTS BY 2020

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)	
Components	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
EDSEC-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	Improve access and equity in secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and equity are clearly improved in secondary education among regions and between boys and girls • Socio cultural barriers are identified and controlled • Management of flux is controlled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission rate of boys and girls (at least 50% increase) • Gross enrolment rate (GER) per sex • Boy/girl ratio (at least 5% increase) • Coverage rate • % of "regulated" at the end of the 1st secondary cycle admitted for absorption training (at the end of the primary for MINEFOP) • Number per sex of young A level holders admitted for absorption training
EDSEC-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	Enhance effectiveness and quality in secondary education	Pedagogic supervision in secondary education is competitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal effectiveness rate of the system (CEI) • Pass rate of boys and girls in exams and competitive entrance exams • At least 80% of teachers (including % of women) and pedagogic supervisors gained a satisfactory pedagogic assessment • Completion rate per sex of the cycle • Supervision rate • Hazards in the distribution per sex of teachers in the secondary education • At least 80% of Vocational High Schools are involved in alternative technical and vocational supervision • One (1) technical secondary school has a mini incubator at provincial level
EDSEC-3 PARTNERSHIP	Build an effective partnership with all secondary education stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State/private sector partnership has improved in the secondary education • Partners of the education system work together with MINESEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a Technical Education and Vocational Training Support Fund • Number of conventions/ contracts operational with socio-professional milieus
EDSEC-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	Enhance management and governance in secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness and efficiency in secondary education have perked up • Governance structures (National Education Council, UNESCO National Secretariat...) of education and vocational training are functional • The educational community is satisfied with the functioning of the national education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an updated school mapping • Gender mainstreaming in mapping • Existence of an updated MTEF • Gender mainstreaming in MTEF • Existence of a functional SYGIPES • Frequency of statutory consultation meetings (number of statutory sessions held)





SECONDARY EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2015

EDUCATION	Sector		
Sector objective	Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system		
Function	Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)		
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
EDSEC-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDSEC-1.1 Broaden access to education in general secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased intake capacity Increased number of boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of seating positions (consistent with the needs of vulnerable groups, norms and standards in force) School drop out rate per sex enrolment rate per sex, year and level of study Increase rate of duty posts functional in workshops, specialised halls and laboratories
	EDSEC-1.2 Broaden access to technical secondary education		
EDSEC-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	EDSEC-2.1 Develop an assessment culture in secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedagogic supervisors and administrative staff are assessed on a regular basis and following standards in force Students evaluation and certification system revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of pedagogic and administrative inspections (at least 70%); Revision of students evaluation and certification system completed at 100%
	EDSEC-2.2 Enhance the quality of pedagogic supervision of students in secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better results in official exams for boys as well as girls professionalism in technical and general education has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate per sex (boys-girls) of exam results (at least 5%) % periods devoted to Practicals (80/20??) Retraining rate per sex of teachers in equipment maintenance (at least 20% of teachers)
	EDSEC-2.3 Improve the social status of teachers and quality of pedagogic supervision of teachers	The new special status of the teaching corps is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruments on career profiles updated New grid for increments and transfer of teachers per sex applicable
	EDSEC-2.4 Revise teaching programmes and guides in the secondary	Teaching and training programmes are designed following the Skills Approach and include the opportunities offered in the milieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed restructuring of cycles at 100% Mapping of fields of study updated Number of fields of study revised and introduced
	EDSEC-2.5 Facilitate accessibility and availability of quality textbooks and instructional materials to students in the secondary education	Possession level of school manuals and pedagogic guides in high schools and colleges has increased	Increase rate per sex of possession by students and teachers in science, technical, technological and vocational subjects of the 1st group (at least 10%)
	EDSEC-2.6 Specifically strengthen the second cycle of technical secondary education	Increased micro-science, language and computer infrastructure and equipment	Increased rate of equipment functional in workshops, specialised halls and laboratories



EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)	
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	EDSEC-2.7 Improve health in school environments (control of HIV/AIDS and STDs, malaria,...)	Clearly reduced prevalence and preventive measures are ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction rate per sex of prevalence in schools (HIV/AIDS) Number of sick rooms functional (at least one per Province)
	EDSEC-2.8 Promote access to new technologies of information and communication	Technologies of information and communication are commonly-used pedagogic tools	% of schools with a Multimedia Resource Centre up by at least 30%
EDSEC-3 PARTNERSHIP	Involve socio-professional circles in the elaboration of technical, technological and vocational education training programmes	Professionalisation has improved in technical education	Number of fields of study sustained by professionals
	Define and encourage a State/private sector model of partnership	Contractualisation with the private sector has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total subvention allocated to private schools Statutory sessions of the National private Education Commission (CNEP) held
EDSEC-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	Improve educational resource management	Increased use of modern management techniques in high schools and colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular publication of periodic management documents (structure, resumption, end-of-year reports, statistics questionnaires, ...) at 100% Existence of staff training programmes implemented Gender mainstreaming level
	Enhance effective governance in the secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced governance in secondary schools Principals and Vice Principals are involved in the chain of responsibility (accountability) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance index Existence of results assessment mechanisms Management devolvement level of programmes and projects
	Put in place a flux management policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake into the first cycle of the secondary education is managed effectively Academic and vocational guidance/counselling services are equipped and their activities are coordinated at the local level High schools prepare school projects coordinated at the provincial level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flux management policy paper Number of "OPEN SCHOOL", distance learning programmes, functional Increase rate of guidance/counselling services functional (at least 1/3 of high schools) Increase rate of high schools implementing their school project (at least 1/3 of high schools) Rate per sex of primary/secondary transition increased (at least 5%) Completion rate of boys and girls



SECONDARY EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2012

EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDSEC-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDSEC-1.1 Broaden access to general secondary education	EDSEC-1.1.1 Putting in place an incentive mechanism to raise demand	Educational communities are better informed on the stakes of secondary education development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 sensitisation drives conducted • 135 persons effectively benefit from scholarships including (%) women and (%) men • Instrument on school pace differentiated • Gender mainstreaming in the instrument • Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) per sex • Girls /boys ratio 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.1.2 Study for adapting school pace of apprentices to the socio-cultural and economic environment			
		EDSEC-1.1.3 Construction of classrooms particularly in areas with educational backwardness and those ceded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure meant for general secondary education has increased • Intake of general secondary education has increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 684 classrooms built over three years including 100 classrooms per annum in areas with educational backwardness (1st cycle) and 384 classrooms in ceded areas • 4 700 classrooms rehabilitated over three years including 500 per annum (1st cycle) and 200 per annum (2nd cycle) • Increase rate of seating positions 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.1.4 Rehabilitation of classrooms			
		EDSEC-1.1.5 Identification of a strategy for an optimal use of teaching staff (in the 1st cycle general secondary) and consequences in terms of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools have minimal sizes • Teachers are trained to teach several subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding report on the optimal employment of teaching staff available • Existence of new provisions on subjects with less or more teachers 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.1.6 Recruitment of teachers (only civil servants) by respecting the recommendations of the previous study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision capacity of general secondary education has been strengthened • Reduction of teachers training in the approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of instruments governing college teachers • 8 877 of teachers representing (%) men and (%) women recruited over three years 2852 new per annum into the 1st cycle and 1 347 per annum into the 2nd cycle 	
		EDSEC-1.1.7 Capacity building of teachers in pedagogic techniques taking into account the gender approach	The apprehensions of men and women, boys and girls are given more consideration in pedagogy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of gender training in 58 divisions • 116 Pedagogic Advisors trained over three years including (%) men and (%) women 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSEC-1.1.8 Recruitment of support staff (Secretaries, maintenance workers, liaison officers, day school discipline masters, watchmen etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision capacity of technical secondary education enhanced infrastructure and equipment are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 430 support staff recruited (% men and % women) 1 325 maintenance workers recruited (% men and % women) 	
		EDSEC-1.1.9 Recruitment of maintenance workers			
		EDSEC-1.1.10 Assistance to private general education	Enhanced private general secondary education capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total subventions granted CFA 2 100 million FRS (subvention per student equal to 2.1% GDP /head in private education) Total subventions granted to schools that encourage female education 	
	1 EDSEC-.2. Broaden access to education in technical secondary education	EDSEC-1.2.1. Conscience awareness of the population on the importance of technical education	The technical education sub-sector is better equipped to regulate flux in the school system	100% headquarters of provinces, divisions, 50% of sub-divisions sensitised	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.2.2. Study on the existing provision in quantity and in quality and demands of the economic sector	Restructuring of the cycles is sustained by a complementary strategy between the public and private sectors (respective shares of the two cycles, training fields)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a national and regional school orientation plan(s) Gender mainstreaming in plans Existence of flux contractual regulation mechanisms 	
		EDSEC-1.2.3 Recruitment of new teachers (contract and civil servants) 1st cycle & 2nd cycles (ENSET) and 1st cycle (ENIET)	Supervision capacity of the technical secondary education enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 733 new teachers to the 1st cycle and 368 new to 2nd cycle ENSET representing (% women and % men) 1700 new teachers 1st cycle ENIET representing (% women and % men) 	
		EDSEC-1.2.4 Recruitment of support staff (Secretaries, maintenance workers, liaison officers, day school discipline masters, watchmen etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision capacity of technical secondary education enhanced infrastructure and equipment are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7278 support staff (categories C and D) recruited representing (% women and men) Number of maintenance workers recruited (% women and men) Number of teachers converted to the 	MINESEC (Lead institution)



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSEC-1.2.5 Recruitment of maintenance workers		maintenance of infrastructure and equipment (% women and men)	
		EDSEC-1.2.6. Creation of specific pilot technical secondary schools per ecological areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational communities take advantage of the opportunities offered by the milieu The technical secondary school infrastructure has increased Technical secondary high schools and colleges are better equipped and capable of accomplishing their pedagogic mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 pilot CETIC constructed and opened 6 vocational high schools constructed and opened 348 classrooms constructed in CETIC and Technical high schools over three years including 116 per annum in the areas ceded to Cameroon) 84 workshops constructed per annum including 9 workshops constructed in the ceded areas 	
		EDSEC-1.2.7 Construction of specialised secondary schools (Vocational)			
		EDSEC-1.2.8 Construction of classrooms in CETIC and technical high schools and as a priority in the areas ceded to Cameroon			
		EDSEC-1.2.9 Construction of workshops in the ceded areas			
		EDSEC-1.2.10 Rehabilitation of classrooms and workshops			
		EDSEC-1.2.11 Construction of administrative blocks in ceded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical secondary high schools and colleges are better equipped and capable of accomplishing their pedagogic mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 classrooms and workshops rehabilitated including 200 per year 9 administrative blocks constructed Number of laboratories constructed Number of laboratories constructed Number constructed and equipped Number of latrines constructed for boys and girls Number of watersheds constructed Existence of equipment and maintenance policies Proportion of infrastructure and equipment maintained 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.2.12 Construction of science laboratories			
		EDSEC-1.2.13 Construction of language laboratories			
		EDSEC-1.2.14. Construction and equipment of computer pools			
		EDSEC-1.2.16 Construction of latrines			
		EDSEC-1.2.17 Construction of watersheds			
		EDSEC-1.2.18 Definition of an equipment policy for technical secondary schools			
		EDSEC-1.2.19 Maintenance of infrastructure and equipment			



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSEC-1.2.20 Encouraging girls to develop interest in technical industrial fields of study other than dress-making	Girl intake has increased in science, technical and technological fields of study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rate (at least 5%) of girls in scholarship awards in science, technical and technological fields of study (current: 30%) 	
		EDSEC-1.2.21 Raising the awareness of schools/education communities within the framework of school projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flux into the first cycle of the secondary are managed effectively • School retention has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of gender-specific flux management policy • Primary/secondary transition rate has increased per sex (at least 5%) • Increase rate of guidance/counselling services functional (at least 1/3 education communities/ high schools sensitised) 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-1.2.22 Identifying a strategy for an optimal use of teaching staff (in the technical secondary education) and impact in terms of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources are used rationally • Schools have minimal sizes • Teachers are trained to teach several subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact-finding report on the optimal use of the teaching staff available • Existence of new provisions on subjects with less or more teachers 	
		EDSEC-1.2.23 Putting in place private technical education support mechanisms	Subvention per student equal to 2.1% of GDP/head in technical education	Existence of a support contractual policy to the private sector through subventions, quality control, employment of graduates and promotion of technical education for girls	
		EDSEC-1.2.24 Elaborating training standards in technical and vocational education	Skills approach is commonly used in technical high schools and CETIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments signed • "Employment and activities standards" elaborated and implemented 	
EDSEC-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	EDSEC-2.1 Step up internal effectiveness and quality in the educational system	EDSEC-2.1.1 Significantly reducing school drop out rates in general secondary schools	Schools are better empowered in terms of pedagogic projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-sensitive pedagogic project framework elaborated and applied at central and provincial levels • % of establishments with pedagogic projects elaborated on the basis of gender equity 	MINESEC (Lead institution)



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDSEC-2.2 Develop an assessment culture in secondary education	EDSEC-2.2.1 Restructuring sectors and identifying competitive sectors	The first two years of the observation cycle in secondary schools are effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments signed • " Reference employment and activities standards" elaborated and applied 	MINESEC (Lead Institution)
		EDSEC-2.2.2 Raising awareness of the educational community on educational guidance	Educational guidance structures in colleges and high schools are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/3 of schools with an operational educational guidance service (x currently) • Construction of 30 guidance classrooms 	
		EDSEC-2.2.3 Training pedagogic supervisors in new assessment system for teachers and their monitors	The new management methods are controlled by the segments on the administrative and pedagogic chain	% establishments beneficiary of an initial and regular training of teachers in new secondary education management techniques	
		EDSEC-2.2.4 Putting in place an assessment system based on the development policy of the sub-sector	The student assessment and certification system is reviewed	Instrument to define the assessment system signed and popularised	
		EDSEC-2.2.5 Designing standardised assessment tools (self and inter-assessment) of teachers and pedagogic supervisors	Pedagogic supervisors and teachers master the new assessment system based on the skills approach	New assessment teacher and supervisor protocols drawn and put in practice in devolved services	
		EDSEC-2.2.6 Training pedagogic supervisors and teachers in the new assessment system (teachers and supervisors)	Cycles and fields of study restructured, curricula elaborated and applied	Training report of 650 supervisors, male and female, in the new teacher and supervisor assessment system including 170 National Pedagogic Inspectors (NPI), 80 Co-ordinators (IC) and 400 Provincial Pedagogic Inspectors (PPI)	
	EDSEC-2.3 Revise programmes, textbooks and guides for secondary education teachers	EDSEC-2.3.1 Revision of teaching programmes following the skills approach	Teaching reform programmes are being progressively introduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement instrument signed • Curricula for the first two years or sub-orientation cycle approved and applied • Assessment instruments for the sub-orientation cycle approved and applied 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDSEC-2.4 Enhance the quality of pedagogic supervision of students	EDSEC-2.3.2 Elaboration of textbooks / pedagogic forms based on the new programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of assessment instruments for apprenticeship compliant with the new curricula Programmes of the sub-orientation cycle approved 	MINESEC (Lead Institution)
		EDSEC-2.4.1 Training IC, PPI in the use of the new teacher's programmes and guides	The new programmes are systematically disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 IC and 400 PPI trained including (% women and % men) 160 000 programmes of the sub-orientation cycle disseminated 	
		EDSEC-2.4.2 Distribution of new programmes, textbooks and pedagogic forms / guides for teachers responsible for their implementation			
		EDSEC-2.4.3 Reduction of the student /teacher ratio to 60 by constructing more classrooms and recruiting more qualified teachers	New contract teachers have been recruited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student / teacher ratio at 60 Creation of a competitive promotion and training programme for change of status and setting 	
		EDSEC-2.4.4 Construction of staff residences	The teacher's social status and working conditions have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 houses constructed over 3 years representing 3 per year (Principal, Vice Principal, Discipline Master) in specialised technical high schools and 3 per year in general education high schools Number of women beneficiary 	
EDSEC-2.5 Improve the quality of pedagogic supervision of teachers	EDSEC-2.5.1 Study on actual demand for teachers in MINESEC	Recommendations of the study conducted applied	Fact-finding report	MINESEC (lead institution)	
	EDSEC-2.5.2 Training pedagogic supervisors (PI, IC, PPI, CP and AP)	Scientific, technical and technological surveillance of teachers is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of an English-speaking Technical Teachers Training School Implementation report of the training plan Average number of inspections of a teacher per annum 		
	EDSEC-2.5.3 Systematisation of regular training for teachers				
	EDSEC-2.5.4 Restructuring the pedagogic supervision chain				
	EDSEC-2.5.5 Systematisation of				



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		controls and pedagogic inspections			
		EDSEC-2.5.6 Redefinition of missions devolved on schools for the training of secondary teachers (ENIET, ENS, ENSET)	The new missions for teaching schools integrate the retraining of local teachers and pedagogic supervisors	Missions defined and enforcement instruments signed and implemented in teaching schools	
		EDSEC-2.6.1. Restructuring (composition and missions) of the National Commission for the approval of textbooks and didactic material	Students and teachers have greater access to textbooks and didactic material	Instrument on the National Commission for the approval of textbooks and didactic material revised, signed and applied	
	EDSEC-2.6. Facilitate access and availability of textbooks and other didactic material to students and teachers in secondary education	EDSEC-2.6.2 Definition of a strategy for acquiring and distributing textbooks and other didactic material	Textbooks and didactic material are available in divisional headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy paper signed and implemented in high schools and colleges in divisional headquarters • Gender mainstreaming in the paper 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-2.6.3 Training national experts in the assessment of textbooks and didactic material	The choice of textbooks and didactic material retained every year is objective and cannot be contested by publishers, teachers and parents	12 staff members trained including % women and % men in the assessment of textbooks and didactic material	
		EDSEC-2.6.4 Equipment of documentary resource centres in schools	The documentary resource centre pool has multiplied	Documentary resource centres equipped in 100 schools	
		EDSEC-2.6.5 Equipment of schools with micro-science kits	The number of high schools and colleges equipped has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of high schools and colleges of divisional headquarters are equipped with micro-science kits - Number of girls having access to such kits 	
		EDSEC-2.7 Improve the quality of pedagogic supervision at all education levels	EDSEC-2.7.1 Study on the training of trainers at all levels	Scientific, technique and technological surveillance of teachers has been intensified	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSEC-2.7.2 Retraining bilingual teachers, arts, language and national culture teachers	Teachers' skills have improved	Number, per sex, of teachers retrained: 150 (ENIET), 500 (bill. Teachers), 300 national language and culture teachers, 300 arts teachers	
		EDSEC-2.7.3 Equipping pedagogic supervisors with vehicles	Pedagogic inspection visits by divisional delegates are regular Teachers working in remote areas have special career profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 (4 wheel-drive) vehicles bought and distributed to divisional delegates • Status of teachers revised and applied 	MINESEC, MINFOPRA, MINFI, SPM
		EDSEC-2.7.4 Revision of the status of teachers (career profiles and remote areas)			
		EDSEC-2.7.5 Introducing incentives for teachers in the private and public schools	Teachers of the public and private schools benefit from special social protection (50%reduction medical, transport expenses, academic advantages, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of instruments signed and applied on social security and other benefits for teachers of the public and private schools • Gender mainstreaming in the instruments 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-2.7.6 Restructuring ENIET	Curricula and standards are experimented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curricula and standards for trainers or professionals designed and implemented • Integration of gender components in trainers curricula 	
	EDSEC-2.8 Improve health in school and university environments (fight against HIV/AIDS and STDs, malaria in school and university environments)	EDSEC-2.8.1. Carrying out a reform of the health policy in schools and universities in conformity with the health sector strategy	The school and university health policy is coherent and considers norms, teaching levels and the health sector strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy introduced and implemented • Gender mainstreaming in the policy paper 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-2.8.2 Carrying out reforms on school health inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School health inspection actions centred on health education notably HIV/AIDS, hygiene and reproductive health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of school health inspections reformed • Number of roundtables, educational seminars, sketches, etc. 	
		EDSEC-2.8.3 Raising the awareness and involving the educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health potentials in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of themes on gender discussed 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		community in hygiene for health issues	environment are reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants women and men • Assessment report produced • Number, per sex, of staff trained • 1000 health kits distributed per annum to government secondary schools • Number of girls beneficiary • 10 (1/province) sick rooms constructed 	MINESEC (lead institution)
		EDSEC-2.8.4 Training/ retraining support staff in STDs, HIV/AIDS prevention and control methods in school environments			
EDSEC-2.8.5 Equipping government secondary schools with health kits					
EDSEC-2.8.6 Construction of sick rooms in government schools					
EDSEC-2.9 Promote ICTs in the training system in general	EDSEC-2.9.1 Progressive construction of Multimedia Centres in high schools	Information Communication Technologies are vulgarised in standard high schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high schools with a Multimedia Resources Centre • Number of central and devolved services equipped • Training modules for teachers elaborated • Training modules for students elaborated • Gender mainstreaming in curricula 		
	EDSEC-2.9.2 Extension of the computer equipment of central and devolved services				
	EDSEC-2.9.3 Introduction of training modules on ICTs (initial and regular) for teachers.				
	EDSEC-2.9.4 Elaboration of training modules for students				
EDSEC-3 PARTNERSHIP	EDSEC-3.1 Involve socio-professional circles in the elaboration of technical, technological and vocational education training programmes	EDSEC-3.1.1 Study in collaboration with the productive sector on the actual needs of the Cameroon job market	A State/socio-professional circles consultation platform is active and the latter are more involved in pedagogic supervision	Fact-finding report available	
		EDSEC-3.1.2 Creation of consultation forums and mechanisms between schools and socio-economic and vocational circles	Consultation between the school and socio-economic and vocational circles form part of practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory instrument signed, published and implemented • Gender mainstreaming in the instrument 	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDSEC-3.2 Define and encourage a State/private sector model of partnership	EDSEC-3.2.1 Consultation State/private sector on implementing the law on technical education	Mechanisms for controlling student enrolment are jointly implemented by the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of establishments under contract • Subventions to private schools • Number, per sex, of teaching staff and pedagogic supervisors trained 	MINESEC (lead institution)
4. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	EDSEC-4.1 Promote governance in the education system	EDSEC-4.1.1 Capacity building of the ministerial follow-up committee for the implementation of MINESEC National Programme on Governance	All structures charged with management control and evaluation of MINESEC are strengthened and account for the execution of projects which they control or beneficiary to them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 roundtables • Number of participants men and women • Type of themes on gender • Progress reports on control, follow-up and evaluation available • Number of communities sensitised • Committee operational 	
		EDSEC-4.1.2 Sensitisation of the community on the importance of spreading information and controls in participatory management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 staff members trained in modern management techniques including % women and % men • Existence of a consultation forum between training structures (Teaching Schools) and users (Ministries, schools). 	
		EDSEC-4.1.3 Elaboration and implementation of a computerisation programme for structures (central and decentralised) of the Ministry of Secondary Education	Central and decentralised structures are interconnected to the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computerization programmes designed and implemented • Installation and evaluation report 	
		EDSEC-4.1.4 Revision of the school map of general, technical and normal secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions in secondary education are based on a reliable information system • Student enrolment (including vulnerable groups) are efficiently managed in "OPEN SCHOOLS" and MINEFOP structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School mapping updated and integrating gender issues • Statistical directory updated and broken down according to sex • Existence of a geographical standard information system in the Education sector • Existence and piloting an information system (data base) containing statistics broken down according to sex 	
	EDSEC-4.2 Improve educational resources management	EDSEC-4.2.1 Ensuring an effective management of flux at admission and graduation from the first and second	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNE plays its role of steering committee for the educational system • The capacities of supervision staff in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex-specific strategy for the effective management flow on admission into the 1st & 2nd cycles of the secondary education is 	MINESEC (Lead institution)



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Secondary Education)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		cycle of the secondary education	administration and school life are built <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting schools has improved • Activities linked to the Planning, Programming, Budget and follow-up chain (PPBS) are carried out and the results made available • The management and monitoring process has improved 	elaborated and implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment report on effective management of flux available • Existence of training modules via distance learning "OPEN SCHOOL" • School and vocational orientation instrument and mechanism put in place and functional • Monitoring reports on the satisfaction of beneficiaries of educational services (educational staff, parents, students) 	MINESEC (Lead institution)
		EDSEC-4.2.2 Defining an educational strategy in favour of the marginal population and the impaired	Standards of taking into account the marginal population and the impaired in the educational approach are better understood	Strategy elaborated in favour of vulnerable groups	
		EDSEC- 4.2.3 Reactivating the National Council on Education (CNE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities relating to Planning, Programming, Budget and Tracking (PPBS) chain are carried out and results are available. • The planning capacities of staff members have improved • The management and follow-up process has improved • Officials efficiently accomplish their new duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 sessions of CNE held • Instrument elaborated and signed • Number of persons trained in administration and school life • Existence of an administration and school life inspection created and rendered operational • Existence of a trend chart • Existence of a database of all updated projects broken down per sex • Existence of a gender-sensitive MTEF revised yearly • Interim reports on implementation of programmes • Priority Action Programmes (PAP) • Existence of an updated budget for gender-sensitive programme (BDP) • Unit created and operational • Implementation of conclusions /assessment report • Follow-up/evaluation tools designed • 4 sessions of the Follow-up/Evaluation Committee held 	
		EDSEC-4.2.4 Creating and rendering operational an administration and school life inspection			
		EDSEC-4.2.5 Functioning of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Review Committee			
		EDSEC-4.2.6 Functioning of the education sector strategy implementation follow-up-evaluation operational unit and committee			



HIGHER EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2020

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)	
Components	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
EDSUP-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	Render higher education accessible to all on the basis of the principle of diversified meritocracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to higher education is ensured to all social groups on the basis of individual multiform merits; • Equity in higher education was improved through varied programmes, open entry criteria, adequate infrastructure and expansion of ICTs; • Talented students benefit from financial and material assistance • Young meritorious girls enjoy special encouragement favours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment rate in higher education; • % of the active population having a higher education qualification; • Rate of transition between the secondary education and higher education; • Girl/boy ratio; • % of students from the less privileged strata.
EDSUP-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	Enable all students to benefit from enriched apprenticeship experiences reconciling individual, communities and the nation demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country is endowed with a creative and innovative human capital capable of competing at home and abroad • The curricula are dynamic and permanently adapted to the development phases and challenges of the country and the region; • Holders of higher education certificates (men and women), trained through holistic apprenticeship experiences, possess flexible and adapted skills and competences • The national higher education system is progressively moving towards the highest international standards to make it a regional higher education excellent hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate, per sex, of socio-professional insertion of degree holders from higher education; • % of students, per sex (men-women)and age, enrolled in professional and likely professional branches; • % of students, per sex (men-women)and age, enrolled in scientific and technological branches; • Number of jobs created by holders of higher education certificates; • Number of enterprises created by holders of higher certificates, broken down per sex (men-women); • Number, per sex (men-women) and age, of PhD/Doctors trained per year; • %, per sex (men-women), of certificate holders having current mastery of ICTs; • Minimal duration for the revision of programmes; • Number, per sex (men-women) of foreign students; • Number of university excellence centres with the highest African standards; • Number of institutional evaluations carried out according to international standards; • Position of national higher institutions in international classifications



EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)	
Components	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
EDSUP-3 PARTNERSHIP	Reinforce the anchorage of higher learning institutions in their local socio-economic, regional and international environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission of assistance to the development of universities is better valorised • Private provision of higher education has extended and improved in quality; Socio-professional circles are effectively involved in the orientation and evaluation of higher learning institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of operational conventions linking State-owned universities with the socio professional circles; • Number of operational conventions linking State-owned universities with local and regional authorities; • % per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in private Universities; • Share of private financing of higher education; • Number of trainings offered in partnership with socio-professional circles
EDSUP-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	Permit the effective implementation of policies in higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national system that ensures the quality of higher education in conformity with international standards is functional; • A pertinent and reliable information system of management and steering higher education is functional; • The culture of evaluation and results-oriented management is appropriated in higher education; • The autonomy and responsibility of institutions of higher learning is reinforced; • The Ministry in charge of higher education has at its disposal, on a permanent basis, strategy papers evaluated and updated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a higher education development strategy paper integrating gender (gender equity); • Existence of a law of programming higher education, integrating gender; • Number of university development plans and establishment projects; • Number of performance contracts between the State and training institutions; • Number of evaluation reports of performance contracts published; • Number of institutional evaluations in conformity with international standards carried out; • Number of accreditations withdrawn; • Regular production of management control data of higher education and institutions of higher learning; • Number of sector specific and thematic evaluation reports published; • % of administrative staff trained in the management of higher education.



HIGHER EDUCATION - RESULTS BY 2012

EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDSUP-1 PROFESSIONALISATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP	EDSUP-1.1 Quality of teaching and learning	EDSUP-1.1.1 Putting in place dynamic curricula and permanently adapted to the needs of the job market	A) Putting in place an observatory for curricula design in higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A structure responsible for the dissemination of guidelines and best practices in terms of pedagogy, content and technologies is functional; • Institutions of higher learning which attain high quality of teaching and learning are valorised; The competence-oriented approach is appropriated in higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency in monitoring and evaluation of performance and quality of the curriculum; • % of socio-professional milieus participating in the evaluation of the curriculum; • Regulatory instruments on the curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • MINEFOP • Employers' organisations • Civil Society Organisations
			B) Renovating provision and teaching programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the training programmes comprise language teaching modules, current use of ICTs and initiation to entrepreneurship; Normative instruments for facilitation of the movement of students in the national provision of higher education trainings are available	Number of training programmes renovated Number of functional multi-disciplinary training programmes	
		EDSUP-1.1.2 Amelioration of teaching and	A) Reinforcement of pedagogic supervision of students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pedagogic supervision of students has improved; • The attractiveness of the career of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher/student ratios • Special measures taken for the recruitment and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		learning practices		university teacher has improved in the new orphan disciplines, without initial critical mass, but that have priority for the country's development	maintenance of teachers in new orphan disciplines (engineering and technology), including specific measures to empower women in such subjects	
			B) Building the pedagogic capacities of higher education teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national pedagogic resource centre in higher education is created at the Higher Teacher Training School (ENS) Yaoundé • Innovative teaching and learning practices enable the students to acquire flexible and adapted abilities and competences • The use of ICTs is generalized in all courses, for instance distant learning, e-learning and online evaluations • The evaluation system of learning is reinforced to favour the autonomy and creativity of the students; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, per sex (men-women), of teachers trained in new pedagogic practices • Number of branches implementing innovative teaching and learning practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities
		EDSUP-1.1.3 Reinforcement of pedagogic infrastructure	A) Putting in place and mutualisation of heavy scientific and technical equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mechanism for the mutualisation of heavy scientific equipment is in place within the national higher education system • A collection of heavy scientific equipment necessary for training and research in relevant domains for the economy whose acquisition and maintenance cannot be done by a single institution of higher learning have been acquired and are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory instruments on the mutualisation of heavy scientific equipment; • Number and quality of personnel, per sex (men-women), trained and transferred to the maintenance of heavy scientific equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			B) Amelioration of the provision of university libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of equipped and functional scientific university laboratories has improved University libraries have a personnel trained in modern library science techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of university libraries; Amount of library documentation fund; Number of librarian trained in new modern library science techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP Universities
			C) Amelioration of the provision of scientific teaching laboratories	The provision of equipped and functional scientific university laboratories has improved	Number of students per place of practical work	
			D) Rehabilitation and construction of classrooms (amphitheatres tutorial rooms)	The provision of classrooms has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students per place of the amphitheatre; Number of students per place of tutorials 	
	EDSUP-1.2 Professionalisation of training	EDSUP-1.2.1 Development of a National System of Qualifications and Certifications		The country has a functional national qualification and certification system	A national reference of qualifications and higher education trades that could be used as reference for the professionalisation of training is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP MINESEC Universities MINEFOP NEF Employers' organisations Civil Society Organisations
		EDSUP-1.2.2 Reinforcement of the interface with socio-professional circles	A) Observatory of the employment of higher education certificate holders	Information on the employment of higher education certificate holders is mastered	Regular publication of indicators per sex on the employment of holders of higher education certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP NIS MINEFOP MINJEUN



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			B) Development of the incubation enterprises within university circles	Each institution of higher learning has nursery of enterprises or a technical pole managed in partnership with socio-professional circles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of nurseries of enterprises or technical poles; • Number of jobs created by enterprises from the nurseries and the technical poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • MINJEUN
			C) Amelioration of mobility between institutions of higher learning and enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of internship was generalised in all the training programmes; • The teachers are put on immersion courses within socio-professional circles; The professionals intervening in institutions of higher learning are valorised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % per sex (men-women) of students having undergone professional internship • % per sex of teachers undergoing training in socio-professional circles • Status of the professionals intervening in institutions of higher learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • Employers organisations
EDSUP-2 MAP OF UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS	EDSUP-2.1 Reconfiguration of the provision of higher education	EDSUP-2.1.1 Analytical studies for the reconfiguration of the national university map		A map of higher learning institutions (potentially enabling equitable access to quality higher education, in a perspective of decentralisation and balanced regional development) is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public institutions of higher learning other than the State universities created; • Existence of a prospective map of higher learning institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • MINEPAT
	EDSUP-2.2. Diversification of the provision of higher education	EDSUP-2.2.1 Development of open and distance learning	A) Reinforcement of distance learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relevant provision of distant learning permitting the absorption of a significant portion of national demand of higher education is available, and accessible to boys and girls; • Two virtual universities, one of which has national vocation and one with a sub-regional vocation, are created and open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in distant learning • Number of establishments offering distance learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • University
			B) Development of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory framework of life- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			life long training	long training has been elaborated; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies for the creation and opening of a specialised institution (University of Arts and Crafts) in life-long training are available • 	on permanent training, integrating gender; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of higher learning institutions offering the validation of the acquisition of experience (VAE); Number per sex (men-women) of workers enrolled in higher education studies having benefited from VAE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • MINEFOP • Employers' organisations • Civil society organisations
	EDSUP-2.2.2 Reinforcement of the teaching of Science and Technology	A) - Amelioration of the quality of general scientific education - Expansion of higher industrial education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poles of scientific training permitting to mutualise the training resources and programmes of the Faculties of sciences, scientific training schools are created and functional; • The provision of training in the technological fields of study indispensable to the country's development (industry, agriculture, health) has substantially improved; • Training programmes in applied sciences are proposed in Faculties of sciences; • Scientific teaching laboratories for the first cycle are equipped and functional; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in scientific and technological fields of study; • % per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in technological and applied sciences fields of study; • Teacher/student ratios in the scientific and technological fields of study; • Special measures for the recruitment and retention of teachers in orphan disciplines, including special measures to encourage girls in such subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • Ministries of technological and industrial domains
			B) Extension of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of training in medical 		



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			teaching of health sciences	and paramedical sciences has been extended; • The provision of training in the technological disciplines has been improved; • The quality and relevance of higher agricultural education have improved		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • MINSANTE
			C) Amelioration of higher agricultural education			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • UNIVERSITIES • MINADER
		EDSUP-2.2.3 Development of professional education in the Arts, Letters and Human and Social Sciences disciplines		A pertinent provision of quality vocational and professional training exist in the traditionally general disciplines	% per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in professional and professional to be fields of study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities
	EDSUP-2.3 Reinforcement of private higher education	EDSUP-2.3.1 Support to private higher education		The institutional mechanisms of technical and financial support to private higher education by the State are reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of public subventions to private higher education • Number of performance contracts between the State and private institutions of higher learning 	MINESUP



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSUP-2.4.1 Development of university poles with the highest international standards	Putting in place of a University Free Zone	Cameroon has an excellence pole of training and research in engineering sciences with the ambition of being classified in less than 10 years amongst the 5 best scientific poles of the African continent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex (men-women) of doctors trained in engineering sciences • Number per sex (men-women) of engineers trained • Classification of the University Free Zone amongst the African university excellence poles; • Number per sex (men-women) of students of the university Free Zone; • % of foreign students of the university free zone 	MINESUP
	EDSUP-2.4 Regionalisation and internationalisation of national higher education	EDSUP-2.4.2 Construction the CEMAC square of higher education, of training and research (BMD-CEMAC system)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher learning and research institutions of the CEMAC Zone have a normative, regulatory and institutional framework that favours the mobility of students, teachers and researchers within the CEMAC zone • The national higher education system is gradually being aligned to BMD-CEMAC system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory instruments on the mobility of students and teachers within the CEMAC zone with mainstreaming of gender dimensions; • % of training programmes aligned to the BMD-CEMAC • Number of mobility programmes in the CEMAC zone; • % of training programmes permitting mobility of students within higher education of the CEMAC zone; • Number of students having benefited from the facilities of the CEMAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • MINREX • CEMAC



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				zone higher education; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex (men-women) of students who benefited from facilities of the CEMAC square of higher education; • Number of girls who received scholarships 	
EDSUP-3 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	EDSUP-3.1 Amelioration of piloting and management of university research	EDSUP-3.1.1 Elaboration of the master plan of university research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national higher education system has a development strategy aligned to the national research and innovation system • The country possesses a collection of university research follow-up/evaluation scientometric indicators based on international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of axes and national priority university research projects adapted to the development needs of the nation; • Existence of a table of indicators of university research updated on a regular basis and gender-sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • MINRESI • Universities



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSUP-3.1.2 Structuring of public financing of university research	A) Reinforcement of the Special Support Fund for university research	The Special Support Fund to university research has a functional competitive mechanism, based on best international practices for the evaluation of research projects, for public financing of university research projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of public financing of university research • Amount of private financing of university research • Positions of national institutions of higher learning in the international classifications of research bodies • Table of indicators of university research • Number per sex (men-women) of research projects funded • Average number per sex (men-women) of annual publications per researcher; • Number of research structures and networks known 	
			B) Development of teams and poles of university research in partnership with national research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The productivity of researchers improved • An improved culture of collective research and networking 		
	EDSUP-3.2 Amelioration of the access and mobility of scientific and technical information	EDSUP-3.2.1 Amelioration of the quality of national scientific journals		A reliable support mechanism to quality national scientific journals is functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of articles published by researchers of institutions better classified than national institutions in national newspapers • Number of national scientific journals on line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • MINRESI • Universities



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDSUP-3.2.2 Mutualisation and dissemination in network of scientific and technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interuniversity centre for network mutualisation and publication of documentary resources (CIRD) is functional The interuniversity telecommunications network (ICN) is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of documentary data bases available and accessible Number of institutions of higher learning connected to the ICN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP Universities
	EDSUP-3.3 Development of a critical mass of high level researchers and scientists	EDSUP-3.3.1 Reinforcement of doctoral training	Doctoral schools are created and functional and accessible to male and female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of doctoral schools Budget of doctoral schools Number per sex (men-women) of students enrolled in doctoral schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP Universities
EDSUP-4 DEVELOPMENT OF ICTs	EDSUP-4.1 Putting in place of basic material and immaterial infrastructure	EDSUP-4.1.1 Development of the Interconnection Network of Cameroonian Universities (ICN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICN is functional; MINESUP has an interuniversity information and communication technologies centre (CITI) charged to accompany the development of networks and collaborative work in higher education Virtual thematic networks (teaching, research, management) have been created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet throughput per student Number of virtual thematic networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP MINPOSTEL Universities
		EDSUP-4.1.2 Putting in place and mutualisation of common management software systems of the national higher education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common norms and standards of compatibility and interoperability of computer systems in higher education are defined; Computer applications common to institutions of higher learning are defined; 	Regulatory instruments on the compatibility and interoperability of the computer systems in higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINESUP Universities



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDSUP-4.2 Development of a critical mass of ICT specialists for education	EDSUP-4.2.3 Reinforcement of the branch for training in Educative Technologies of ENS Yaoundé		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENS Yaounde is hosting a national excellence pole for training and research in numerical educative technologies classified amongst the first 3 of the African continent • The national education system in general and higher education in particular has specialists in ICTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex (men-women) of holders of Masters degrees in educative technologies • % per sex (men-women) of degree holders in educative technologies recruited in higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • ENS Yaoundé
	EDSUP-4.3 Development of innovative uses of ICTs	EDSUP-4.3.1 Assisting change	Training of personnel in innovative uses of ICTs in higher education	A large majority of teachers of higher education currently use ICTs in their teaching and research practices	% per sex (men-women) of personnel making professional use of ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • ENS Yaoundé



EDUCATION		Sector				
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system				
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)				
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects		Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDSUP-5 ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS	EDSUP-5.1 Financial assistance to students	EDSUP-5.1.1 Diversification of programmes of financial assistance to meritorious students and to specific vulnerable groups		The financial situation is not a condition for the exclusion of talented students from higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocated to assistance to students • % per sex (men-women) of students receiving financial assistance • Number of scholarships granted to girls • Number of scholarships granted to girls in scientific and technical fields of study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • University • Private sector
EDSUP-6 MANAGERIAL GOVERNANCE	EDSUP-6.1 Reinforcement of the culture of excellence	EDSUP-6.1.1 Development of Quality Insurance in higher education	Putting in place of an institutional mechanism for institutional evaluation according to international standards	Internal and external quality insurance to international norms is taking root in the national higher education system	Number of external evaluation reports of the quality of trainings and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • International bodies in charge of quality control
		EDSUP-6.1.2 Reinforcement of the autonomy and social responsibility of institutions of higher learning	Systematisation of performance contracts between the State and institutions of higher learning	The performance of institutions of higher learning is a determining element for public financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of performance contracts • Number of evaluations of performance contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • MINFI • MINEPAT • Universities • Private sector



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Higher Education)			
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Actions/Projects	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDSUP-6.2 Reinforcement of the information system on management and piloting of higher education	EDSUP-6.2.1 Elaboration of the management control data of higher education indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A management control data of higher education indicators is available and regularly updated • Statistical information on the management and piloting of higher education is mastered • Policies are based on quantitative and qualitative indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of development plans of the universities and establishment projects • Existence of management control data • Existence of a financial simulation model of policies of the sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINESUP • Universities • NIS • MINEPAT



EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING - RESULTS BY 2020

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of vocational training in the national education system	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)	
Components	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
EDEFP-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	Improve access and equity in vocational training	Access and equity in employment and vocational training are clearly improved between regions and between sexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake per sex among youths from primary, secondary, higher education and other working people in vocational training (50% at least) • Number per sex of apprentices or probationers on a given period compared to the benchmark year increased by at least 50% • Gender parity index (10/8) • Coverage rate, per sex, for vocational training across the national territory (80%) • Percentage per sex of regulated from the primary, secondary education (80%)
EDEFP-2 EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY	Improve efficiency and quality in vocational training	Pedagogic supervision in training is competitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absorption rate of all trainees improved (at least 90%) • Number of graduates operational (100%) • Proportion of professionals involved in supervision (at least 60% of trainers or monitors)
EDEFP-3 PARTNERSHIP	Forge an effective partnership with all stakeholders in vocational training	Vocational training is adapted to job market and economic demands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate cut down to about 50%, representing 15% among women • The number of conventions signed with partners (professional groups, chambers of handicrafts and others...) increased by at least 50% • The number of technical projects with enterprises rose by 50% • Number of contracts signed with professional groups
EDEFP-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	Improve management and governance in the vocational training system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency in financial and human resources management is ensured; - The needs of all stakeholders are taken into account across the national territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage rate of vocational training needs per region has increased (75%) • Conversion rate has fallen by 75% • The number of actors trained is at least 50%, representing % women and % men



EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING - RESULTS BY 2015

EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of vocational training	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)	
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
EDEF-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDEF-1.1 Ameliorate the regulation of the influx at the level of the end of the primary school and first cycle of secondary education	The role of regulator is ensured progressively Rehabilitation and restructuring of SAR/SM is ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flux regulation rate per period (year) • Number of SAR/SM training structures rehabilitated and restructured • Number of training structures created and functional
	EDEF-1.2 Rehabilitate all training structures of SAR/SM and set up new ones		
	EDEF-1.3 Organise learning to adapt it to the needs of the population	organisation of apprenticeship is sustained and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training centres brought out of clandestine existence • harmonisation degree of apprenticeship
EDEF-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	EDEF-2.1 Develop modes of trainings that permit the working population to be trained	Intake has increased and training methods are diversified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rate of host structures • At least 4/6 training methods benefit from the training provision
	EDEF-2.2 Elaborate new training references equipped with the guides which accompany them and facilitate their availability and accessibility	Standard training increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new training standards • Number of programmes reviewed
	EDEF-2.3 Develop a culture of evaluation in vocational training	The quality of vocational training is clearly improving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of provisions taken or actions undertaken to improve pedagogic supervision • Number of evaluations during training • Nature of institutional and regulatory provisions in force
	EDEF-2.4 Ameliorate the quality of pedagogic supervision of trainees and trainers		
	EDEF-2.5 Ameliorate the social status of trainers		
	EDEF-2.6 Ameliorate health within vocational training structures	The health of trainers and learners has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work accident rate • Increase rate in the number of sick rooms constructed and equipped and functional
	EDEF-2.7 Promote ICTs in the training system in general	Use of ICTs in the training system is generalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitisation drives • Number of persons involved per sex • Number of significant actions undertaken
EDEF-3 PARTNERSHIP	EDEF-3.1 Stimulate the private sector and local and regional authorities (LRA) to the vocational training effort	All actors are integrated in the vocational training development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex of actors involved in vocational training • Number of conventions signed • Effectiveness of the legal and regulatory framework



EDUCATION		Sector	
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of vocational training	
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)	
Components	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
EDEFP-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	EDEFP-4.1 Ameliorate the management of human, material and financial resources of vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness and efficiency are ensured in vocational training • Governance structures of the education and vocational training sector are functional (National Education Council...). • Distribution of human resources based on the needs of the vocational training structures is ensured • Resources available are used in a transparent and optimal manner • Material resources are used rationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular vocational training mapping update (every two years at least) • Existence of a functional SYGIPES • A functional ONEFOP (National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory) • Regular availability of current information on the employment and vocational training market • Regular consultation of statutory bodies (at least 12 statutory sessions held) • Existence of an operating report • Frequency of controls
	EDEFP-4.2 Enhance governance in the education system		



EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING - RESULTS BY 2012

EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDEF-1 ACCESS AND EQUITY	EDEF-1.1 Ameliorate the regulation of the influx at the level of the end of the primary education and first cycle of secondary education	EDEF-1.1.1 Elaboration of a policy on development of the vocational training system	The ins and outs of the vocational training system are understood	The vocational training system policy paper is available	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
	EDEF-1.2 Rehabilitate all training structures of RACs/HMCs	EDEF-1.2.1 Rehabilitation/restructuring vocational training structures within the context of the sector strategy	The infrastructural pool meant for vocational training increased and better responses to the demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of RACs/HMCs rehabilitated, restructured and operational; • number of intensive vocational training centres constructed and operational; • number of advanced centres constructed and operational ; • number of agro pastoral training centres constructed 	
		EDEF-1.2.2 Construction and equipment of vocational training structures created			
		EDEF-1.2.3 Construction and equipment of vocational training structures in the agro-pastoral domain			
		EDEF-1.2.4 Creation, construction and equipment of advanced vocational training centres			
		EDEF-1.2.5 Creation, construction and equipment of 10 professional orientation and information centres			The infrastructural pool meant for professional information and orientation increased and is better equipped
EDEF-1.3 Organise learning to adapt it to the needs of the population	EDEF-1.3.1 Identification and creation of new specialties on the basis of identified demand from the job market	The diversification of the branches was ameliorated in view to meet the needs of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of specialties created ; • Number of training references available 		



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
EDEF2-2 EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY	EDEF2-2.1 Develop modes of training that permit everybody to be trained	EDEF2-2.1.1 Inclusion of equity (even among gender) in vocational training aspects through adapted methods	The modes of training are diversified in view to satisfy all strata of the populations.	Number of vocational training modes created and functional	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
	EDEF2-2.2 Elaborate new training references equipped with the guides which accompany them and facilitate their availability and accessibility	EDEF2-2.2.1 Elaboration of training references according to the competence oriented approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dissemination of the new programmes Amelioration of the quality of training offered Harmonisation of the training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of targets reached after dissemination Number of training structures using new programmes 	
		EDEF2-2.2.2 Dissemination and systematic implementation of new training references to all users			
		EDEF2-2.2.3 Elaboration of an employments-competences directory	the directory permits a common understanding and a common language on the job market	Directories of jobs and competences available	
	EDEF2-2.3 Develop a culture of evaluation in vocational training	EDEF2-2.3.1 Putting in place of a system of evaluation and certification of achievements and competences	The competences and achievements are evaluated and recognised on an objective basis.	The system of evaluation and certification harmonised and functional	
		EDEF2-2.3.2 Sensitisation of operators on the necessity of permanent evaluation of the functioning of the vocational training structures and their results in terms of training and employment (in relation with biannual evaluation which conditions the prolongation of the authorisation)	The quality of the training provision is controlled and kept up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitisation and control campaigns per year. Number of persons involved per sex 	
	EDEF2-2.4 Ameliorate the quality of pedagogic supervision of trainees and trainers	EDEF2-2.4.1 Installation of a pedagogic supervision chain in vocational training	The capacities of pedagogic supervisors, trainers and supervisors have been reinforced and adapted to the evolution of technology and trades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of pedagogic supervisors trained Number per sex of trainers trained A chain of pedagogic supervisors installed 	
		EDEF2-2.4.2 Continuing training of pedagogic supervisors			



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDEFP- 2.4.3 Creation of centres for the development of competences for vocational training		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Competences Development Centres constructed and equipped and functional Number of professional placements 	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
		EDEFP-2.4.4 Work placements within professional milieu			
		EDEFP-2.4.5 Continuing training of the trainers and enterprise supervisors homologated (in Competences Development Centres)			
		EDEFP-2.4.6 Creation of a Documentary Resources Centre (DRC)	The learners are better equipped to improve the internal efficacy of the vocational training in order to adapt it to the needs of enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Documentary Resources Centre created (DRC) ; • Number of text books and other didactic materials acquired and distributed ; • Number of mini incubators constructed and equipped in the vocational training structures 	
		EDEFP-2.4.7 Acquisition and dissemination of text books and other didactic materials			
		EDEFP-2.4.8 Putting in place mini incubators of enterprises in vocational training structures			
		EDEFP-2.4.9 Putting afoot a follow up mechanism for the professional insertion of graduates from vocational training structures	Information on the insertion of graduates is better assured	Follow-up mechanism put in place and functional.	
		EDEFP-2.4.10 Building the capacities of vocational training structures and supervisory bodies in terms of competences and information on the job market and vocational training	The capacities of vocational training structures and supervised bodies in terms of information on the job market and vocational training are improved	Number of vocational training structures and supervised bodies reinforced	
		EDEFP-2.4.11 Reinforcement of the information mechanism			
	EDEFP-2.5 Ameliorate the social status of trainers	EDEFP-2.5.1 Signing contracts with part-time trainers in government vocational training structures	The status of the trainers has improved	Number per sex of trainers that received contracts.	
		EDEFP-2.5.2 Sensitisation campaigns of	Vocational training is valorised	• Number of sensitisation	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	EDEFP-2.6 Ameliorate health within vocational training structures	the communities, NGOs and others on the importance of vocational training		campaigns • Increased rate per sex of the number of persons enrolled in the training of trainers	
		EDEFP-2.6.1 Sensitisation and involvement of the educational community on the directives of school and university health policy	The health of the trainees and the training staff improved and prevention assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number per sex of educators trained in the prevention and treatment of public health diseases (STIs, HIV/AIDS, malaria...); • Number of infirmaries constructed and equipped and functional; • Number of health KITS distributed to the educators • Number of men and women beneficiary 	
		EDEFP-2.6.2 Training/re-training of support staff (peer educators) in methods of prevention and fighting against STIs, HIV/AIDS within the school and university milieu			
	EDEFP-2.6.3 Providing public vocational training structures with health kits				
EDEFP-2.7 Promote ICTs in the training system in general	EDEFP-2.7.1 Permanent refresher training of staff of vocational training structures in the use of computer tools	The trainers are adapted to modern telecommunications tools	Number per sex of trainers permanently refreshed in ICTs		
EDEFP-3 PARTNERSHIP	EDEFP-3.1 Stimulate the private sector and local and regional authorities (LRA) to the vocational training effort	EDEFP-3.1.1. Creation of spaces and mechanisms for State/socio-economic and professional circles consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership created and maintained with the greatest number of enterprises • The frameworks of collaboration and consultation created with all the stakeholders • Multifaceted supports are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships created and functional with enterprises • Number of consultation and collaboration frameworks created and functional • Number of agreements signed with enterprises providing training • Number of effective multifaceted supports (technical, financial,...) • Number of beneficiary per sex 	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
		EDEFP-3.1.2 Creation and putting in place of local and national vocational training and apprenticeship Councils (framework of sensitization of the community to the importance of participatory management)			
		EDEFP-3.1.3 Establishment of contracts with enterprises providing training (apprenticeship, block-release training, continuing education, ...)			
		EDEFP-3.1.4 State/ Private sector consultation on the elaboration of the law on vocational training			



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDEFP-3.1.5 Technical support to private promoters in formulating, planning and management of vocational training projects			
EDEFP-4 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE	EDEFP-4.1 Ameliorate the management of vocational training resources	EDEFP-4.1.1 Elaboration of the law on vocational training	The issue of vocational training is better captured in view of organising the entire vocational training system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law published and available • Consideration of gender aspects in the law 	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
		EDEFP-4.1.2 Building the capacities of vote holders and administrators of vocational training centres in the new management and steering arrangements (modern management techniques, information system, management control data etc...)	The quality approach is assured in the management of vocational training structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vote holders per sex trained • Number of management tools elaborated 	
		EDEFP-4.1.3 Creation of a support fund to vocational training (with the creation of a tax on vocational training)	The development of vocational training is properly sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of a support fund to vocational training • Apprenticeship tax effectively reinstated 	
		EDEFP-4.1.4 Improvement of the information system	The information management capacities within the sector were reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of trained trainers per sex - Collection tool harmonised and available, integrating the gender variable • Number of surveys conducted 	
		EDEFP-4.1.5 Building of the planning capacities of the vocational training sector			
	EDEFP-4.2 Promote governance in the educational system	EDEFP-4.2.1 Functioning of the committee for follow-up/evaluation of the implementation of the education sector strategy	The education sector strategy was made coherent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up Committee functional • Number of sessions held 	MINEFOP (Lead institution)
		Periodic surveys on the satisfaction of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of vocational training	The quality of vocational training is constantly evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection tool normalised • Surveys conducted • Surveys results available 	
		EDEFP-4.2.3 Reviving MINEFOP governance observatory	The Governance Observatory is revived	The Governance Observatory functional	



EDUCATION		Sector			
Sector objective		Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system			
Function		Teaching, Training and Research - (Employment and Vocational Training)			
Components	Objectives	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		EDEFP- 4.2.4 Elaboration and update of the vocational training map	Vocational training map elaborated and updated	Vocational training map available and updated	
		EDEFP- 4.2.5 Creation of a general and harmonised framework for the management of the career of trainers	Status of the trainer elaborated and in force	Effectiveness of the Status of the trainer	



SOCIAL SECTOR



A6. SOCIAL SECTOR

The social sector comprises government services in charge of supervising specific social groups like women, youths, the disabled, elderly persons, the marginal population, exceptional children. This includes the following services: the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, the Ministry of Youth Affairs, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Other ministries like the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the Ministry of Sports and Physical Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Social Economy feature alongside these Ministries.

As part of preparation of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, these Ministries identified five programmes aimed to **“enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, to enjoy their fundamental rights and to assume their duties”**

These five programmes are:

- Prevention and Social Safety;
- National Solidarity and Social Justice;
- Social and Family Education;
- Employment and Vocational Training;
- Building the Legal Institutional Framework and Capacities.

There are broken down into sixteen sub-programmes including five (5) for the first programme, three (3) for the second, two (2) for the third, three (3) for the fourth and three (3) for the fifth.

The ultimate execution of the projects/actions planned in the matrices should enable Cameroon to resolutely embark on the path of emerging countries with a human face.



SOCIAL - RESULTS BY 2020

SOCIAL		Sector		
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties		
Function		Social Affairs – Women Empowerment		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
SOC-1 SOCIAL PREVENTION AND SAFETY	SOC-1.1 Social prevention SOC-1.2 Prevention against pandemics SOC-1.3 Social safety of the population SOC-1.4 Civil protection SOC-1.5 Promotion of social security	Protect men and women against illnesses, scourges and social risks and promote social security ; Facilitate access of disabled persons to public buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social ills, scourges and risks are considerably reduced and contained; -All the social strata are durably and qualitatively taken care of by a social security system that is more balanced, long-lasting and strongly adapted to local realities; -All the levels of society are actively sensitised on the methods and modes of prevention of endemic diseases (STIs, HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc.); - public buildings are provided with disabled-friendly facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2/3 of Divisions have structures for the supervision of children/youths/women ; - At least 70% of the children/youths/women benefit from the supervision of the structures existing and created to this effect At least 80% of the persons have definitely left the disaster prone areas; - 80 to 90% of disaster prone areas and forbidden to construction are cleared; - 80 to 90% of disaster victims are autonomous and reintegrated socio-economically - Reduction of about 2/3 of the proportion of social disabled ; - At least 60% of vulnerable populations benefit from the cover of the supervision structures; -At least 70% of the marginal populations (women/youths/disabled/marginalised...) benefit from social security coverage ; -50% of public buildings have disabled-friendly facilities; • - At least 60% of OEV benefit from care
	SOC-1.6. Supervision of vulnerable groups, youths in difficulty and street children	Ameliorate the quality of life of men and women in the urban milieu	The social gap is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of regional headquarters are endowed with a supervision centre ; - 50% of vulnerable groups (women/youths/disabled/marginalised...) are economically integrated. ; - 600 000 young boys and girls in difficulty trained in the techniques of the labour-intensive approach ; - At least 50% of street children are re-socialised
SOC-2 NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	SOC-2.1 National solidarity SOC-2.2 Social justice SOC-2.3 Satisfaction of essential needs	Promote national solidarity and reduce the most flagrant gaps	Discriminations towards some vulnerable, marginal /marginalised groups are reduced ;	At least 80% of the various specific groups (women/youths/disabled/marginalised...) benefit from reinsertion action;



SOCIAL		Sector		
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties		
Function		Social Affairs – Women Empowerment		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
		between social groups in order to preserve social peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social peace is guaranteed ; • - The incomes of marginalised populations are improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - At least 80% of the various specific social groups (women/youths/disabled/marginalised...) benefit from access to basic social services (better access to potable water, security in accommodation occupation, better drainage system, education, health, etc.) ;
SOC-3 SOCIAL AND FAMILY EDUCATION	SOC-3.1 Family education SOC-3.2 Social and community education	Promote the blooming of the family and community participation	Families are particularly well educated and in their turn assure the education of the children without any gender discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 75% of family no longer witness conjugal and family disputes, and cases of delinquencies; • At least 60% of illiterate persons (including % of women) have become autonomous and development agents • Boys and girls are educated without any discrimination
SOC-4 EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	SOC-4.1 Entrepreneurship and self employment SOC-4.2 Development of vocational training SOC-4.3 Reinforcement of the information and statistics mechanism on employment and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote decent and durable jobs and increase the employability of the active population through adapted vocational training; • - Ameliorate the transparency of the job market. 	The unemployment of men and women has considerably reduced	<p>At least 80% of persons (men and women) trained have gained access to decent and durable jobs ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The unemployment rate (for men and women) has reduced by at least 50% ; - At least 65% of youths (men and women) have created jobs for themselves ; • - The male/female parity index has witnessed an improvement of at least 50%
SOC-5 REINFORCEMENT OF THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND CAPACITY BUILDING	SOC-5.1 Reinforcement of the legal framework SOC-5.2 Reinforcement of the institutional framework SOC-5.3 Development of the human capital	Ameliorate the legal and institutional framework, and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights of all social categories recognised, respected, protected and followed-up; - Strong and efficient administration (efficiency) • - Noticeable reduction of cases of flagrant violation of the rights of vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of flagrant violations of the rights of special social groups (women/youths/disabled/marginalised...) of vulnerable persons has reduced by at least 70%



SOCIAL - RESULTS BY 2015

SOCIAL		Sector		
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties		
Function		Social Affair – Women Emancipation		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
SOC-1 SOCIAL PREVENTION AND SAFETY	SOC-1.1 Social prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the occurrence of ills and social scourges; Prevent the risks of occurrence of accidents and disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social ills (violence, prostitution, drug addiction, crime) are curbed; prevention of risks of occurrence of accidents and disasters has improved 	Cases of social maladjustment are reduced by 50% ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20-25% of disaster prone areas are cleared and forbidden from construction.
		Facilitate access to public buildings for the impaired	The handicap approach is adopted and is vulgarised in the construction of public buildings	-Number of public buildings constructed according to the handicaps approach ;
	SOC-1.2 Social safety	Strengthen the social safety of the population (especially the vulnerable)	The social protection of the populations is better assured	- Number of vulnerable persons (children in distressful situations, orphans and vulnerable children, women in difficult situation) having access to better social protection
	SOC-1.3 Civil protection	Ameliorate response to accidents and disasters	The victims of accidents and/or disasters are reinstated and rendered autonomous	- Number of victims of accidents/disasters reinstated and made autonomous
	SOC-1.4 Promotion of social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the existing social security; Extend social security to many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share of the income of the populations allocated to the coverage of social security risks has considerably reduced ; - The morbidity of workers has considerably reduced in all sectors of activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons having benefited from the reparation of occupational risks (Industrial Accidents and Occupational Illnesses) in all sectors of activity ; - Number of cases of morbidity of workers
	SOC-1.5 Supervision of vulnerable groups and difficult youths	Improve the living conditions of the marginalised population and street children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youths in difficulty are better catered for and integrated in socio-professional circles ; - Social problems are better contained ; • Street children benefit from better socio-professional integration 	Number of towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants with centres for the supervision of youths ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of street children benefiting from supports ; • - Number of street children per sex (boys-girls) having reintegrated their families
SOC-2 NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	SOC-2.1 National solidarity	Promote and guarantee national solidarity	Solidarity is restored within the grassroots communities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Solidarity Fund is functional ; • - The populations of Bakassi are benefiting from support to economic 	Number of vulnerable persons taken care of by their communities (orphans, elderly persons) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number per sex of vulnerable persons identified and benefiting from assistance from the Solidarity Fund each year ;



SOCIAL		Sector		
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties		
Function		Social Affair – Women Emancipation		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
			and social development	- Number of associations and NGOs benefiting from subventions for the care of vulnerable persons. ; • - Number of socioeconomic integration projects realised in favour of the populations of Bakassi, including those run by women
	SOC-2.2 Social justice	- Make justice accessible to all ; - Reduce social inequalities (gender) ; • - Promote the exercise of citizenship.	Citizen (men-women) are able to enjoy their rights without discrimination and to assume their duties; - Social and gender inequalities and disparities are reduced ; • Collective conventions are generalised, applied and periodically revised in all branches of activity.	- 50 to 60% of citizens (men-women) enjoy their rights and assume their duties ; - Number of decisions and instruments taken within the framework of the reduction of inequalities and gender disparities; • - Number of collective conventions signed and/or revised.
	SOC-2.3 Satisfaction of basic needs	Enable the entire population to satisfy its basic needs	Men and women have greater access to basic social services (water, housing, basic health care, infrastructures, employment, education, etc.)	- 50 to 60% of population of both sex have access to basic social services (water, housing, basic health care, infrastructure, employment)
SOC-3 SOCIAL AND FAMILY EDUCATION	SOC-3.1 Family education	Promote the blossoming of the family unit and community participation	The social role of the family is rehabilitated	- The number of school dropouts has reduced by 30%; - the number of girl-mothers has reduced by 30% ; • the number of persons subject to social scourges (prostitution, drug, tobacco addiction, delinquency) is reduced by 30%
SOC-4 EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	SOC-4.1 Entrepreneurship and self employment	Promote decent and durable jobs	Decent and durable jobs are created and accessible without discrimination	- Number of wage-earning jobs created ; - Number of persons per sex (men-women) exercising a decent and durable job
	SOC-4.2 Development of vocational training	Increase the employability of the active population	Vocational training is accessible and diversified at the level of qualitative and quantitative provision	- Number of vocational training structures created and functional in the 10 regions ; - Number of information and professional orientation centres available over the entire national territory
	SOC-4.3 Reinforcement of the mechanism of information and statistics on employment and	Make information and statistics on employment and vocational training available for purposes	Men and women are better informed on jobs and vocational training available	Number of bulletins on employment published and vulgarised ; - Number of employment/training balance



SOCIAL		Sector		
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties		
Function		Social Affair – Women Emancipation		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
	vocational training	of transparency		sheets prepared ; • - Number of directories on crafts published
SOC-5 REINFORCEMENT OF THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND CAPACITIES	SOC-5.1 Reinforcement of the legal framework	Ameliorate the existing legal framework	The legal framework for the promotion, defence, the realisation of the rights of vulnerable persons, families and groups has improved	• Number of legal instruments for promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, and the disabled...ratified, adopted, applied; • Number of measures, decisions and internal instruments taken
	SOC-5.2 Reinforcement of the institutional framework	Ameliorate the existing institutional framework	The institutional framework meets the expectations of stakeholders	- Number and type of documents elaborated, approved, validated and implemented ; • - Statistical database per sex available and exploited
	SOC-5.3 Development of the human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the training provision • Quantitatively and qualitatively improve human resources 	The human resources are better qualified and competent	- Number of branches and training institutions operational ; • - Number of actors per sex (men-women) of the social development sector having benefited from training



SOCIAL - RESULTS BY 2012

SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
SOC-1 SOCIAL PREVENTION AND SAFETY	SOC-1.1 Social prevention	SOC-1.1.1 Information and sensitisation of families on the importance of catering for children/youths	The quality and quantity of the information/sensitisation have increased	-Number and types of information and sensitisation campaigns carried out • -Number and type of targets per socio-demographical category touched by the media campaign	MINPROFF MINAS MINJEUN
		SOC-1.1.2 Advocacy for the application of the instruments of the convention relating to the rights of the child in the communities	The instruments protecting boys and girls are applied	- Number of sensitisation campaigns carried out (community leaders). - Number of persons per sex (men-women) who learnt from such campaigns • - Number of CSOs and ministries having a road map on the integration of the convention relating to the rights of children and CEDAW in the communities	MINAS MINPROFF MINJEUN MINJUSTICE Civil Society
		SOC-1.1.3 Advocacy for the taking into account of the handicap approach in infrastructure and edifices of public usage	The needs in terms of accessibility to edifices by disabled persons are better taken into account	-Number of measures taken in the framework of the facilitation of access of disabled persons in public buildings ; • - Number of government services having taken measures in view to facilitate the access of disabled persons to public buildings	
		SOC-1.1.4 Psychosocial supervision of children necessitating special protection measures	Assistance to children necessitating special protection measures is effective	- Number of children (boys and girls) supervised.	MINAS MINJEUN MINSEP MINEFOP Civil Society
		SOC-1.1.5 Creation, rehabilitation, equipment of structures for the supervision of children/youths/women	Most of the 10 regions of the country have supervision structures for children /youths/ women.	- Number of structures created/rehabilitated operational	MINJEUN MINSEP MINAS MINEFOP MINPROFF



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		SOC-1.1.6 Promotion of the supervision of the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families are less prone to conflicts and to malfunctioning; The children are less exposed to juvenile delinquency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and types of divorce cases ; Number and types of cases of conjugal and family conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of children (boys and girls) exposed to juvenile delinquency 	MINPROFF
		SOC-1.1.7 Sensitisation and education of the populations on risks and the management of accidents and disasters	Identified risk zones are systematically cleared and forbidden from construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of families having left the risk zones ; 	MINATD MINAS
		SOC-1.1.8 Amelioration of the mechanisms of information and sensitisation of the populations on emerging social scourges	The risks linked with emerging social scourges have been imprinted into the men and women	Number per sex of cases of victims of emerging social scourges (drug, prostitution, incest, paedophilia,...)	MINAS MINJEUN MINPROFF
	SOC-1.2 Social safety of the population	SOC-1.2.1 Reinforcement of the picking up of Children in Need of Special Protection Measures (CNSPM)	The CNSPMs of both sexes receive quality supervision within the family milieu or in institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of CNSPMs beneficiaries of effective care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects and actions engaged in the neighbourhoods and villages. 	MINAS MINJEUN MINPROFF MINTSS MINJUSTICE
		SOC-1.2.2 Reinforcement of the care of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC)	The care of OVCs of both sexes is reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number per sex of OVCs taken care of ; Number per sex of stakeholders in the care of the OVCs 	MINAS
		SOC-1.2.3 Social support to women having problems	Women in difficult situations benefit from an appropriate assistance	Number of women in difficulty benefiting from support	MINPROFF
	SOC-1.3 Civil protection	SOC-1.3.1 Psychosocial assistance to victims of accidents and disasters	Traumas and damages caused to victims by accidents or disasters are taken care of in an adequate manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons per sex (men-women) having benefited from listening to and counselling sessions; Number of persons having benefited from family regroupings 	MINAS
	SOC-1.4 Promotion of social security	SOC-1.4.1 reinforcement of workers social security	Social services are improved	Number of workers per sex (men-women) having benefited from social services of 09 branches of social security	MINTSS , MINFI MINFOPRA, MINATD MINDEF, DGSN NSIF, NIS



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
					Social partners
		SOC-1.4.2 Extension of social security to categories on the fringes of the system	The socio-professional groups on the fringes of the system benefit from social protection	Number of workers per sex (men-women) of the categories on the fringe having integrated the social security system	MINTSS, MINFI MINFOPRA, MINATD MINDEF, MINEFOP MINPMESA, INS MINJUSTICE, DGSN NSIF, Social partners
		SOC-1.4.3 Promotion of health and security at work	The legislative framework of the protection of the worker and the promotion of welfare at work is reinforced	- Number of international/regional legal instruments for worker protection having been ratified - Number of national instruments elaborated	MINTSS, MINFI MINEPAT, MINDEF, DGSN NSIF, NIS Social partners
	SOC-1.5 Supervision of vulnerable groups and youths in difficulty within the urban milieu	SOC-1.5.1 Construction and equipment of centres for the supervision of youths in difficulty	The capacities in terms of supervision of youths in difficulty have increased	- Number of centres for the supervision of youths in difficulty constructed and equipped	MINAS
		SOC-1.5.2 Study in view of the generalisation of centres for the supervision of vulnerable groups and youths in difficulty	The inventory of fixtures as regards the supervision of vulnerable groups and youths in difficulty is known	Fact-finding report available Degree of gender consideration in the report	
		SOC-1.5.3 Study in view of the putting in place of a communication system that favours the rapprochement between vulnerable groups and promoters of projects	The inventory of fixtures as regards urban communication favouring the rapprochement between vulnerable groups and promoters of projects are known	Fact-finding report available Degree of gender consideration in the report	
		SOC-1.5.4 Training of youths in difficulty in the fabrication and fitting of paving stones and in the production of local building materials	The youths, boys and girls in difficulty have skills in the domain of fabrication and laying of paving stones and the production of local building materials	Number per sex of young boys and girls trained in manufacturing and laying of pavers and in the production of local building materials	
		SOC-1.5.5 Support to the socio-economic insertion of youth in difficulty in the fabrication and	The youths in difficulty who have been trained are better integrated in the domain of fabrication and laying	Number of street children boys and girls taken care of	



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women’s empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		the fitting of paving stones and in the production of local building materials	of paving stones and the production of local building materials		
		SOC-1.5.6 Fight against the phenomenon of street children	The care of street children is improved	Number of street boys and girls taken care of	
SOC-2 National solidarity and social justice	SOC-2.1 National solidarity	SOC-2.1.1 Fight against the social exclusion of marginal/marginalised groups	The interests of marginal/marginalised groups are increasingly taken into account	Number of cases subject to the application of the principle of equal opportunities; - Number of advocacy actions engaged - Number per sex of persons touched	MINAS, MINJEUN, MINDUH, MINPROFF, MINSEP
		SOC-2.1.2 Support to the education, training and socio-professional insertion of the populations of Bakassi	Education, training and socio-professional insertion of the Bakassi population are increasingly taken into account	- Number of socio-economic integration projects developed in favour of the populations of Bakassi	
		SOC-2.1.3 Promotion of local initiatives for solidarity, assistance and supervision of families and individuals	The grassroots communities mobilise themselves and organise community solidarity and development activities at the local level	- Number of grassroots communities mobilised and organised • - Number per sex and type of local solidarity and development initiatives organised and realised by the communities ;	MINATD, MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEUN
		SOC-2.1.4 Community taking care of vulnerable persons	Management of vulnerable persons (men and women) by the grassroots communities is effective	Number and categories of vulnerable persons (men and women) supervised by the communities ;	MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEUN
		SOC-2.1.5 Putting in place of a destitution and national solidarity fund	The vulnerable population men and women benefit from an improved system of financing national solidarity	- Number of vulnerable populations men and women benefiting from the resources of the National Solidarity Fund	MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEUN, MINEFI
		SOC-2.1.6 Advocacy for the integration of the vulnerable/handicap approach in development policies and programmes	The development policies and programmes increasingly integrate the vulnerable/handicap (men and women) approach	Number of policies and programmes papers taking into account vulnerable/handicap approach ; • - Number of public instruments taking into account vulnerable/handicap approach	MINEPAT, MINAS
	SOC-2.2 Social	SOC-2.2.1 Organisation of information campaigns on citizens’ rights and duties	Social justice is accessible to all	- Number of campaigns organised ; • - Number of persons/groups sensitised	MINJUSTICE



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women’s empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	Justice	SOC-2.2.2 Sensitisation of vulnerable populations on citizens’ rights and duties	The vulnerable population (men and women) have sounder knowledge on their rights and duties	- Number of campaigns and activities organised ; • - Number and types of messages elaborated and disseminated. • Number of men and women affected	MINAS MINPROF MINJUSTICE MINADT SCO
		SOC-2.2.3 Promotion of access to citizenship by the marginal populations (women, pygmies, Bororos, mountain populations, populations of the Creeks and frontier areas)	The marginal populations have a better knowledge with regards to education on access to citizenship	- Number of campaigns and activities organised ; - Number of persons per sex affected • - Number of persons having benefited from the establishment of official papers (birth certificate, national identity card issued, voter’s card) .	DGSN, NGO
		SOC-2.2.4 Reinforcement of social dialogue	The tripartite dialogue is ameliorated in all the actions initiated by enterprises	- Number of collective conventions signed • - Number of tripartite consultations organised	MINTSS, MINAS, MINEFOP, MINEPAT, Social partners,
		SOC-2.2.5 Promotion of the gender approach in policies	Development policies and programmes increasingly integrate the gender approach	- Number of policies and programmes mainstreaming the gender approach ; • - Number of public instruments taking into account the gender approach	MINPROFF, MINAS, MINJEUN, MINEFOP
		SOC-2.2.6 Advocacy for the implementation of legal instruments for the promotion of the rights of the populations having need for special protection measures (women, youths, children, disabled persons, the elderly and marginal populations)	The implementation of legal instruments for the promotion of the rights of the populations having need for special protection measures is more effective	• - Number of advocacy actions carried out • Number of persons affected	MINAS, MINJEUN MINPROFF
		SOC-2.2.7 Amelioration of mechanisms of information and sensitisation of families, women and vulnerable populations victims of violence (children, youths, elderly persons, disabled persons, ...)	The mechanism for the information and sensitisation of families, women and vulnerable populations victims of violence was improved	• Number of mechanisms (educative talks, spots broadcast on radio and televised,...) conceived and used	MINPROFF, MINAS, MINJEUN, MINJUSTICE



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women’s empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	SOC-2.3 Satisfaction of basic needs	SOC-2.3.1 Amelioration of the social and health care of sex workers and persons living with HIV/AIDS	Sex workers and persons living with HIV/AIDS have a better access to social and health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS per sex; • - Number of sex workers and persons of both sex living with HIV/AIDS using condoms • Women and youths benefiting from special measures for management of HIV/AIDS 	MINSANTE MINPROF MINAS
		SOC-2.3.2 Reinforcement of mechanisms for management of emergency cases and health risks	The capacities of management of emergency cases and health risks have increased	Number of hospitals specialised in management of emergency cases ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Number per sex of health personnel trained and specialised in management of emergency cases 	
		SOC-2.3.3 Amelioration of the integrated management of children of pre-school age	The capacities of management of children of pre-school age have increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of structures for the supervision of early childhood operational - Number of pre-school age children effectively taken care of 	
		SOC-2.3.4 Servicing neighbourhoods with precarious and spontaneous habitat	The environmental conditions of the neighbourhoods with precarious and spontaneous habitat have been improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of neighbourhoods serviced 	
SOC-3 SOCIAL AND FAMILY EDUCATION	SOC-3.1 Family education	SOC-3.1.1 Reduction of vulnerability in adolescents reproductive health	The young, boys and girls have better knowledge in reproductive health	Number of young girls carrying unwanted and early pregnancies ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Number of youths having contacted sexually transmissible diseases screened • Number of youths, boys and girls, sensitised on reproductive health 	MINJEUN, MINAS, MINSANTE, MINPROFF
		SOC-3.1.2 Sensitisation on the benefits of intergenerational dialogue and solidarity in families	Men and women (the young notably) have better knowledge of the issue of ageing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and types of sensitisation campaigns carried out ; - Number of persons of both sex affected 	MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEUN
		SOC-3.1.3 Information and sensitisation on the issue of ageing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of young boys and girls having a better knowledge of the issue of ageing 	MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEUN, MINTSS, MINFI, MINFOPRA



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	SOC-3.2 Social and community education	SOC-3.2.1 Promotion of citizenship education	The quality of citizenship education given to the population (men and women) has improved	Rate of the population (men and women) having acquired notions of citizenship education	MINJEUN, MINEDUB, MINESEC
		SOC-3.2.2 Implementation of the National Civic Service for Participation in Development (NCSPD)	The perception of youths, boys and girls on the importance of their participation in development has improved	Number of youths, boys and girls, having participated in a training within the framework of the implementation of NCSPD	MINJEUN, MINADER
		SOC-3.2.3 Promotion of associative movement and citizen values	The participation of youths, boys and girls in associations and groups of promotion of citizen values is improved	Number of associations and groups of promotion of citizen values created ; Number of youths, boys and girls, belonging to associations and groups of promotion of citizen values	MINJEUN, MINAS, MINPROFF
SOC-4. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	SOC-4.1 Entrepreneurship and self-employment	SOC-4.1.1 Professional integration and promotion of self-employment within youth circles (FIJ, FONIJ, PAJER-U, PIFMAS, PANEJ, PRAJE, CYCI, Plaidoyer,...)	Youths, boys and girls, have greater access to employment and are better integrated professionally	Number of decent jobs created ; - Number of independent jobs created ; • - Number of youths, boys and girls integrated into the job market	MINFOP MINJEUN
		SOC-4.1.2 Promotion of female entrepreneurship	Women increasingly participate in entrepreneurship	Number of formal enterprises created and headed by women • - Number of jobs created through female entrepreneurship	MINPROFF, MINEPAT, MINJEUN, MINEFOP
		SOC-4.1.3 Socioeconomic insertion and reinsertion of vulnerable persons (women, elderly persons, disabled persons, marginal population)	Vulnerable persons , men and women benefit from better supervision and better assistance as regards socio-economic insertion and reintegration	Number of vulnerable persons, men and women, having benefited from supervision and assistance with regards to socio-economic integration and reintegration	MINAS
		SOC-4.1.4 Creation of a support fund for the socioeconomic integration of women	Women have better access to support for their socioeconomic integration	Number of women having benefited from the support fund for socio-economic integration	MINPROFF
		SOC-4.1.5 Development of business incubators	A spirit of entrepreneurship has developed among youths, boys and	Number of young boys and girls trained in enterprise incubators having created	MINJEUN, MINEFOP,



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			girls	enterprises	MINPMESA
	SOC-4.2 Development of vocational training	SOC-4.2.1 Reform of the vocational training system	The provision of professional orientation improved	Master plan for reform elaborated and implemented	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.2.2 Reinforcement of the provision of qualitative and quantitative vocational training	qualitative and quantitative vocational training enhanced	Number of structures created and functional ; - Number of new references developed; - Number of modes of training operational	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.2.3 Establishment of the support fund for vocational training	Vocational training structures have more resources for vocational training	- Number of vocational training structures having benefited from a support from the fund to ameliorate vocational training ; - Amount of resources allocated to the various vocational training structures	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.2.4 Development of the provision of professional orientation	The provision of professional orientation improved	- Number professional orientation structures created and functional ; • - Number of young boys and girls received informed and oriented	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.2.5 Development of high level sport for disabled persons and marginal populations	Disabled persons and marginal populations increasingly participate in high level sporting competitions	Number of professional orientation structures created and functional ; • - Number of youths received informed and oriented	MINSEP
		SOC-4.2.6 Socio-professional education of the girl child and vulnerable populations	The capacities of socio-professional education of the girl child and vulnerable populations increased	Number of socio-professional education centres created. - Number of young girls and vulnerable persons having benefited from socio-professional education	MINPROFF, MINAS
	SOC-4.3 Transparency of the job market and	SOC-4.3.1 Forums of crafts and trainings	The working participants are better informed on crafts and professions	Number of forums organised ; - Number of working participants received ; • - Number of vulnerable persons received	MINEFOP



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women’s empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	vocational training	SOC-4.3.2 Elaboration and updating of the vocational training map	the imperatives and needs with regards to vocational training are better understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical directory on vocational training updated on the provision and demand of training; • Integration of gender components in the directory • - Updated map of vocational training published and available 	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.3.3 Development of the information system on employment and vocational training	Access to information on employment and vocational training has improved	Bulletin on employment published <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Balance sheet of employment training/training published and available 	MINEFOP
		SOC-4.3.4 Elaboration of a document on the nomenclature of jobs and professions	The nomenclature of jobs and professions is elaborated	Directory of jobs and professions elaborated, published and available	MINEFOP
SOC-5 REINFORCEMENT OF THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND CAPACITIES	SOC-5.1 Reinforcement of the legal framework	SOC-5.1.1 Adoption of international and regional legal instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country abides by international and regional conventions on the protection of persons, families and vulnerable groups • The national legislation is consistent with international conventions ratified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of international and regional legal instruments ratified • Number of laws and regulatory instruments revised; • Number of laws and implementing instruments drafted and enacted; • Number of enforceable instruments collection prepared along with comparative analyses 	MINPROFF MINJUSTICE MINAS



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women's empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		SOC-5.1.2 Development of national social information systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of sector and sub-sector databases at national and regional level (statistical directory, social map, integrated communication plan and integrated follow-up/evaluation plan ; • - Development of thematic observatories 	The availability of information necessary for decision making in the social domain increased	Number, type of database per sex created and functional at national and regional level; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of databases per sex put on network and accessible on Internet ; - Number and types of surveys conducted per sector and per geographical zones ; - Number of thematic observatories created and operational according to targeted vulnerable groups; - Number of publications of thematic observatories ; - Number of surveys conducted per theme and per geographical zone ; - Number and quality of indicators followed-up by the thematic observatories; • - Number and quality of the sites of the thematic observatories on Internet. 	MINAS
	SOC-5.2 Reinforcement of the institutional framework	SOC-5.2.1 Elaboration of social development policy papers	The institutional framework for the elaboration of social development policies is improved	Number and type of documents revised;	All ministries of the social development sector
	SOC-5.3 Capacity building	SOC-5.3.1 Training of social development actors	Social development actors are trained in new approaches of « profitable social » and “productive social”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of retraining and further training courses organised ; - Number of actors per sex trained in the new approaches of « profitable social » and « productive social» 	All ministries of the social development sector
		SOC-5.3.2 Supervision of sporting activities in prisons	Prison inmates benefit from appropriate supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of sports disciplines practised ; - Number of supervision personnel 	MINSEP



SOCIAL		Sector			
Sector objective		Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, enjoy their fundamental rights and assume their duties			
Function		Social Affairs – Women’s empowerment			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				transferred to the prisons ; • - Number of prison inmates taking part in sporting activities	



HEALTH SECTOR



A7. HEALTH SECTOR

Improving the health status of the population remains an economic and social development goal and as well as enhancing living conditions. To enable the entire population of all the regions of the country enjoy good health and contribute constructively to efforts at raising growth, authorities are decided to implement the health sector strategy. This strategy aims mostly to guarantee, in a long lasting manner, access to quality health services, by boosting demand funding.

It includes four (4) programmes notably: (i) Maternal health, infant health and adult health, (ii) disease control, (iii) promoting health and (iv) development.

Implementing these programmes will: (i) contribute to improving mother and child health, (ii) controlling/containing major pandemics like HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases, (iii) cultivate healthy behaviours in the entire population and (iv) strengthen the provision of health services and care.

To achieve the objectives, the programmes were subdivided into 21 sub-programmes based mainly on:

- Mother, child and adult health;
- Fighting against transmissible and non-transmissible, and neglected tropical diseases;
- Primary prevention of malnutrition and non-transmissible diseases;
- Access to medications, reagents and health devices and service provision and health care.



HEALTH - RESULTS BY 2020

HEALTH Sector				
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and increasing demand funding		
Function		Health		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
SAN-1 Maternal, infant and adolescent health	SAN-1.1 Maternal health SAN-1.2 Infant health SAN-1.3 Adolescent health	Contribute to the improvement of maternal and infant health	Considerable improvement in maternal and infant health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality rate (Less than 100 maternal deaths for every 100 000 live births) - Neo-natal mortality rate (less than 10 neo natal deaths for 1000 infant alive of 0-1 month) - Infant and child mortality rate per sex (Less than 50 deaths for every 1000 children alive, aged 0-5 years) - Child mortality per sex (boys-girls) (less than 22 infant deaths for 1000 children alive of 1-5 years) - Infant mortality rate (less than 25 infant deaths for 1000 children alive of 0-1 year)
SAN-2 Disease control	SAN-2.1 – HIV/AIDS control SAN-2.2 – Malaria and tuberculosis control SAN-2.3 – Non-communicable diseases control SAN-2.4 – Neglected tropical diseases control SAN-2.5 – Disease integrated monitoring and response SAN-2.6 – Disaster management and other public health events including international ones SAN-2.7 – Old age health SAN-2.8 – Mental health and human behaviours	Control/contain major pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, major endemics such as Malaria, Tuberculosis and other diseases	Men and women are better protected from major pandemics and endemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence rate per sex (reduced by 50%) • Incidence rate (Reduction of the number of new cases of disease by 50%)
SAN-3 Health promotion	SAN-3.1 Integrated communication for health programmes SAN-3.2 – Health, nutrition, environment SAN-3.3 – Primary prevention of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases	Introduce healthy behaviours within the population	Sound behaviour reflexes are well established in the health practices of men and women	Proportion per sex of the population having adopted particularly sound health practices (at least 90%)
SAN-4 Development	SAN-4.1 Services and care provision SAN-4.2 - Medications, reagents and medical devices SAN-4.3 - Funding	Consolidate health services and care provision	The health system has been strengthened	100% of health districts are serviced on a permanent basis



HEALTH Sector				
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and increasing demand funding		
Function		Health		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Goals	Results by 2020	Indicators
	SAN-4.4 – Partnership and resources development SAN-4.5 – Managerial process SAN-4.6 - Governance SAN-4.7 – Health services and care provision process			



HEALTH - RESULTS BY 2015

Health		Sector		
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and increasing demand funding		
Function		Health		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
SAN-1 Maternal, infant and adolescent health care	SAN-1.1 maternal health care SAN-1.2 – Infant health care SAN-1.3 – Adolescent health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce maternal mortality by $\frac{3}{4}$ (Cf MDG 5, Target No 6) - Reducing mortality by $\frac{2}{3}$ among infant < 5 years (Cf MDG 4, Target No 5) 	Maternal and infant health care significantly improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality rate below 250 per hundred thousand - Neonatal mortality rate below 13 per thousand - Mortality rate of children under 5 years below 50 per thousand • Mortality rate of children under 1 year below 25 per thousand
SAN-2 Disease control	SAN-2.1 HIV/AIDS control SAN-2.2 –Malaria and Tuberculosis control SAN-2.3 –Control of non-transmissible diseases SAN-2.4 – Control of neglected tropical diseases SAN-2.5 – Integrated disease surveillance and response SAN-2.6 – Disaster management and other public health events, including those with international outreach SAN-2.7 – Health of the elderly SAN-2.8 – Mental health and human behaviour	Improve the health of the underprivileged and most vulnerable populations (Cf MDG 1 and 6; Targets No 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women are better protected against major pandemics and endemics • Major pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, and endemics such as malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases are controlled and their progression reversed; MDG 1 and 6 • The underprivileged, marginalized and vulnerable population of both sexes have better access to quality services and health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS prevalence (reduced by 5.5%) representing more than 70% among women • HIV/AIDS prevalence among children below 5 years¹ • HIV/AIDS incidence (Decrease by 50 % in the number of new cases of disease) • HIV/AIDS Prevalence (less than 0.8% in girls and boys aged 15 to 24 years in all regions) • Prevalence of non transmissible diseases (less than 20%); • Incidence of malaria (less than 320 per 1000 inhabitants and the death rate associated to malaria is less than 10%) • Incidence of malaria in the active population (25-55 years) • Incidence of Tuberculosis (less than 50 per 100 000 inhabitants) • Death rate associated with tuberculosis (less than 5%) • Cases of hospitalization for a mental health problem (per 100 000 inhabitants) • Number of patients who stayed more than a year in a hospital for a mental health problem (per 100 000 inhabitants)

¹ Reference data not available, surveys to be conducted to determine the target

Health		Sector		
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and increasing demand funding		
Function		Health		
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
SAN-3 Health promotion	SAN-3. Integrated communication for Health programmes SAN-3.2 – Health, nutrition and environment SAN-3.3 – Primary prevention of malnutrition and non transmissible diseases	Improve the health of the underprivileged and most vulnerable populations (Cf MDG 1 and 6; Targets No 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11)	Men and women have good behaviours /attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of men and women with better knowledge, attitudes and practices with regards to health (at least 90%) • Proportion of men and women below minimum level of calorie requirements • Prevalence of underweight (moderate; severe) (%) • Prevalence of growth retardation (moderate; severe) (%) • Prevalence of dropouts (moderate, severe) (%) • Exclusive breastfeeding rate (%) • Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 months, 20-23 months) (%) • Rate of supplementary feeding started on time (%) • Malnutrition rate (12-23 months) (%)
SAN-4 DEVELOPMENT	SAN-4.1 Provision of Services and health care SAN-4.2 - Medications, reagents and medical devices SAN-4.3 - Funding SAN-4.4 – Partnership and development of resources SAN-4.5 – Managing Process SAN-4.6 - Governance SAN-4.7 – Services and health care delivery Process	Reinforce health care facilities at regional and central levels and improve accessibility to funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All health care facilities at regional and central levels fully play their role of technical , strategic assistance and guidance • Most of the 178 Health Districts have completed their consolidation phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of Health Districts consolidated (at least 80%) • Proportion of men and women managed through the mutual fund for diseases by region (at least 40% of national population; at least 1 mutual fund functional per health district) • The ratio of health professional /population (at least 1.5 per 1000 inhabitants) • Proportion of men and women served by a functional health facility located at an hour's walk (a health care facility at an hour's walk for at least 70% of the population) • Public health expenditure per capita (at least 44,18 \$, that is, about FCFA 20 000) • Proportion of public expenditure allocated to health (at least 15% of State budget) • Index of health services users satisfaction (at least 80% are satisfied with the quality of services and health care) • Corruption perception index in the health sector



Health	Sector			
Sector objective	Strengthening the health system and increasing demand funding			
Function	Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Objectives	Results by 2015	Indicators
				(less than national average) • Proportion of health care facilities with adequate human resources in conformity with sector standards (at least 85% of the standards) • Percentage of health care facilities with services and health care organized and managed according to the existing regulation (at least 90%)



HEALTH - RESULTS BY 2012

HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
SAN-1 Maternal, infant and adolescent health	SAN-1.1 Maternal Health care	SAN-1.1.1 Refocused ANC and post natal Consultation	Quality of care provided to pregnant women and in improved postpartum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of pregnant women having received at least 03 ANC, the first of which was during the first quarter (65%) • Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets /long term (at least 80%) • Proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving a complete ARV prophylactic treatment (at least 58%) • Proportion of women in postpartum condition who had at least 03 post natal consultations, the first of which was during 24 hours following delivery (65%) • Proportion of pregnant women having received the Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) (at least 90%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Women's Empowerment and the Family
		SAN-1.1.2 Delivery and emergency obstetric and neonatal care	Access to increased quality obstetric and neonatal care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women whose pregnancy complications are managed following the basic emergency obstetric and neonatal health care protocol (60% of women) • Proportion of women who deliver in health institutions where SONU are provided (56%); • Proportion of deliveries conducted by a qualified, trained staff and equipped for the 4 specific actions and taking of temperature (100%) • Rate of caesareans deliveries • Proportion of deaths among women admitted for obstetrical complications (<1%) • Proportion of subsidized deliveries (100%) 	
		SAN-1.1.3 Family Planning	Access to family planning services increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contraceptives prevalence (45 per 100) - % eligible couples currently using any FP method) 	



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		SAN-1.1.4 Consultation for women and screening of reproductive cancer	Increased screening and management of reproductive cancers	Proportion of screened and efficiently managed cases (90 %)	
		SAN-1.1.5 Consultation for mothers and screening of obstetric fistulas	Increased screening and management of obstetrical fistulas	Proportion of screened and efficiently managed cases (90 %)	
	SAN-1.2 Infant health care	SAN-1.2.1 Infants' Immunisation (EIP)	Provision of immunisation service has improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of health facilities in each district (90 %) providing EIP services in fixed strategy (<5 km), advanced strategy (between 5 and 20 km), mobile strategy (more than 20 km) and - Rate of DTC3, VPO3, BCG vaccination coverage among children 0 to 11 months and TT2+ among pregnant women (92 %) - Maternal and neonatal tetanus prevalence rate (0%) - Prevalence rate of poliomyelitis (0%) - Vaccination coverage rate of hepatitis among children from 0 to 11 months (92%) - Proportion of children from 12 to 24 months completely vaccinated with regular antigens (at least 80%) - Vaccination coverage rate of VAR, yellow fever among children from 0 to 11 months (at least 92%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Defence and public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Basic Education
		SAN-1.2.2 Participatory management of HIV-infected or exposed children	Access to treatment for HIV/AIDS-infected children ensured	Proportion of HIV infected children having access to free treatment (100 %)	
		SAN-1.2.3 PCIME	Increased access to PCIME for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and fever treated with antibiotics by an IMCI qualified health agent in 4/5 health facilities of each district (65%) - Percentage of villages in each health 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
				area with access to community IMCI in at least 4/5 of the health districts of each region (85%) - Percentage of districts implementing the IMCI approach in at least 80 % of districts by 2011	
		SAN-1.2.4 Pre-school consultation	Monitoring of children's health enhanced	Proportion of school-age children monitored with the growth curve (90%)	
		SAN-1.2.5 Management of malnutrition	Malnutrition better managed among the population	Percentage of health care areas carrying out promotion activities for community management of acute malnutrition (at least 85%)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Education • Agriculture • Livestock • Trade • Industry
		SAN-1.3.1 Abilities in daily life	Increased capacity building of	Proportion of adolescents having	Ministries in charge of:



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	Adolescent's health care		Adolescents with regard to daily life	appropriate knowledge, aptitudes and practices on daily life (at least 75%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Social Security • Basic Education • Secondary Education • Higher Education • Social Affairs • Women's Empowerment and the Family • Youth • Sports and Physical Education • the Economy
		SAN-1.3.2 School and University health care	Improved health care for students and school children (boys and girls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of university students systematically followed-up medically (100%) • Proportion of school children, boys and girls, systematically followed up medically (100%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Basic Education • Secondary Education • Higher Education
		SAN-1.3.3 Assistance to orphans and vulnerable children (0-18 years)	Orphans' universal access to quality health care ensured (boys and girls)	Proportion of orphans, boys and girls receiving quality health care freely (100 %)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • CSO
SAN-2 Disease control	SAN-2.1 HIV/AIDS control	SAN-2.1.1 Overall management of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living standard of persons living with HIV/AIDS enhanced • Attitudes, knowledge and practices of the population towards their health problems improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons (men and women) having collected screening tests results and managed by the health system • Percentage of men and women aged 15 to 49 years having done an HIV/AIDS screening test and collected the results (30% in at least 4/5 health districts in 2012) • Proportion of PLHIV under ART (30% of adults (men and women) and 50% of HIV-positive children, still alive, are under ART since 12 months at least) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Prison Administration • Women's Empowerment and the Family • Youth



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	SAN-2.2 - Malaria and tuberculosis control	SAN-2.2.1 Overall management of malaria	Improved malaria management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children below 05 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets / long term (80%) • Proportion of community relays implementing the malaria community management package (80%) in at least 4/5 of the health care areas of each district Proportion of health care facilities implementing malaria management norms and standards (60%) in at least 4/5 of the health care districts of each region 	• Communication
		SAN-2.2.2 Overall management of tuberculosis	Improved quality of tuberculosis management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCG vaccination coverage rate in each health district (at least 80%) Annual TB detection rate per 100 000 inhabitants (78 cases of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis or TPM+) Proportion of diagnosed cases receiving clinical care (at least 95% of diagnosed cases are receiving clinical care) Recovery rate (85%) • Percentage of persons living with HIV/AIDS practising sports and physical activity 	
	SAN-2.3 Control of non- transmissible diseases	SAN-2.3.1 Overall management of non-transmissible diseases	Increased efficiency of the overall management mechanism for non-transmissible diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accurate epidemiological situation of non transmissible diseases throughout the country is assessed • Number of specialised functional centres for the effective management of sickle cells cases per region (at least two) • Number of specialised functional centres for the management of hypertension, diabetes, asthma and epilepsy per region (at least two) • Rate of cataract operations (number of cataract operations per million inhabitants) is increasing from 800 to 1 500 	
	SAN-2.4 Control of	SAN-2.4.1 Overall	Increased efficiency of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of neglected tropical diseases 	



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	neglected tropical diseases	management of neglected tropical diseases	overall management mechanism for neglected tropical diseases	integrated in the health care package • Number of cases of neglected tropical diseases detected in health facilities	
	SAN-2.5 Integrated surveillance of diseases and response	SAN-2.5.1 Integrated surveillance of diseases	Permanent alert mechanism for target diseases with epidemic potentials is functional	Number of cases per target disease notified	Ministries in charge of: • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Prison Administration • Communication
		SAN-2.5.2 Epidemics control	Country's ability to manage the health effects of disasters and other public health events reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a reliable system for disease surveillance and outbreak management in all areas of higher risk • Adequate level of security stocks of medications, vaccines, supplies and materials in each Regional Delegation of Health (GARP) 	
	SAN-2.6 Management of disasters and other public health events including those with international outreach	SAN-2.6.1 Management of emergencies and disaster victims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective coordination structure for the management and control of epidemics at all levels • Efficient management of emergencies at all levels • Percentage of health facilities in risky zones empowered in the management of victims of disasters (60%) 	
	SAN-2.7 Health of the elderly	SAN-2.7.1 Reproductive health	Increased access to specific health care for the elderly	Percentage of health care facilities equipped with management structures for the elderly (50%)	Ministries in charge of: • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Prison Administration • Communication
		SAN-2.7.2 Geriatrics			
	SAN-2.8 Mental health and human behaviour	SAN-2.8.1 Mental diseases	Enhanced management of mental health and behavioural disorders	Percentage of behavioural disorders prevented in the community (10%)	Ministries in charge of: • Health • Defence and Public Security • Social Security (NSIF) • Social Affairs • Prison Administration
		SAN-2.8.2 Behavioural disorders (Drug addiction and abuse, delinquency, etc)	Improved management of mental disorders		



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
SAN-3 Health Promotion	SAN-3.1 Integrated communication in favour of health programmes	SAN-3.1.1 IEC/BCC	Attitudes, knowledge and practices of men and women relating to their health problems improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of IHCs carrying out integrated IEC/BCC activities (100%) Percentage of people (men and women) with a better attitude, knowledge and practices relating to their health problems (at least 80%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication
		SAN-3.2 Health, nutrition and environment	SAN-3.2.1 Secured drinking water	Expanded and recurrent treatment of drinking water	Percentage of health facilities carrying out activities to treat drinking water (65%)
	SAN-3.2.2 Environmental and personal hygiene		Environmental and personal hygiene greatly improved	Percentage of families using improved facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Basic Education Secondary Education Urban Development the Environment
	SAN-3.2.3 Hospital hygiene		Hospital hygiene ensured according to standards	Percentage of hospitals implementing hospital hygiene norms (100 %)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health the Environment Urban development



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and regional Authorities
		SAN-3.2.4 Occupational health care	Employee's access to deserved health care ensured	Existence of a functional mechanism for health care management at the workplace	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour and Social Security Health Industry
		SAN-3.2.5 Food safety	Systematic control of the quality of locally produced and imported food in collective restaurants	Percentage of locally produced and imported food for collective consumption controlled (100%)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Trade Livestock and fisheries Health Basic Education Prison Administration Defence and Public Security Education
	SAN-3.3 Basic prevention of malnutrition and non-transmissible diseases	SAN-3.3.1 Food and nutrition for the young child	Increased optimal and exclusive breastfeeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of infant aged 00 to 06 months exclusively breastfed (60%) Prevalence of underweight among children below 5 years Proportion of children adequately receiving vitamins A (100%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Defence and Public Security Social Security (NSIF) Social Affairs
		SAN-3.3.2 Nutrition of pregnant women/nursing mother	Pregnant women correctly monitored at nutritional level	Proportion of pregnant women having applied healthy feeding rules during pregnancy (100 %)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Defence and Public Security
		SAN-3.3.3 Adults and senior citizens nutrition	Male and female adults and senior citizens correctly monitored at nutritional level	Proportion of male and female adults and senior citizens having less than the minimum level of calorie requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Security (NSIF) Social Affairs
		SAN-3.3.4 Basic prevention of non transmissible diseases through feeding and Physical and Sports Activities	Non transmissible diseases prevented through feeding and Physical and Sports Activities	Proportion per sex of the population preventing transmissible diseases through feeding and Physical and Sports Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Empowerment and the Family Agriculture
		SAN-3.3.5 Promotion of healthy behaviours	Men and women increasingly adopt healthy behaviours	Proportion per sex of the population adopting healthy behaviours	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defence and Public Security Social Security (NSIF) Social Affairs Women's Empowerment and the Family
SAN-4 DEVELOPMENT	SAN-4.1 Provision of health care services	SAN-4.1.1 Infrastructure	The health sector infrastructural pool has increased and meets standards in force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of health districts whose needs in terms of rehabilitation and construction assessed (100%) Percentage of realisation of infrastructure in 178 health districts (100%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Health Public Works Urban Development and Housing Regional Development Finance the Economy and planning Decentralised Territorial Authorities Defence and public security Prison Administration
		SAN-4.1.2 Equipment	The technical wherewithal for equipping health care facilities is in keeping with standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of public and contract-based health facilities receiving hospital maintenance services (at least 80%) Percentage of district health services equipped with computer logistics (100%) Percentage of functional equipments per health care facility (100%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Scientific Research Finance Trade the Economy and planning Defence and public security Prison Administration



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		SAN-4.1.3 Human Resources	Available and operational reference aids and instruments indispensable for a planned and systematic development of human resources in the health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of execution of the development plan for human resources - Level of execution of Government Training Programme for health sector personnel - Availability of a profile for teachers in paramedical training institutions - Percentage of health personnel in service, whose capacities meet the expectations of the health sector (80%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Service • Higher Education • health • Labour • Finance • Territorial Administration • Industry
		SAN-4.1.4 Securing heritage	Health sector heritage secured	Percentage of health sector heritage secured (75 %)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Finance • Health
		SAN-4.1.5 Reference/counter reference	Reference/counter reference approach firmly rooted in practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of health Districts per region implementing reference/counter reference norms, standards and procedures (80%) • Percentage of regional hospitals implementing reference/counter reference norms, standards and procedures (100%) • Number of patients referred and received by excellence pole and number of counter references 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Public Works • Urban development • Public Service • Scientific Research
		SAN-4.1.6 Health map	The Updated health map is available and is a guide for the delivery of services and health care	% of achievements corresponding to requirement of the health map	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Economy and Planning • Finance • Health • Land • Public Service • Labour and Social Security • Defense and public security • Prison Adm.
		SAN-4.2.1 Promotion of local	Environment conducive to	Proportion of needs in essential medications	Ministries in charge of:



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
	Medications, reagents and medical devices	production and valorisation of national therapeutic heritage	investments in the sector is created	produced locally (10 %)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Research • Industry • Trade • Health • Finance • the environment
		SAN-4.2.2 Access to medications, reagents, and medicals devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous and sustainable flux in the medications supply chain is ensured; • the distribution of pharmaceutical products is in keeping with norms and regulations in force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average number of days of stock disruption of tracer drugs in health facilities per month (less than 3 days) • Number of illegal sales points recorded with seizure and destruction of stocks • Overall digital and financial values of stocks of street medications seized and destroyed (40% in 2012) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Trade • Finance • Industry • Defence and public security • Prison Administration • Basic Education • Secondary Education • Higher Education
		SAN-4.2.3 Development of a Quality insurance system for medications, reagents, and medical devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional surveillance system for unexpected and undesirables effects; • Systematic quality control of homologated pharmaceutical products sold in the national territory according to international norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of unexpected and undesirable effects notified and documented • Percentage of pharmaceutical products controlled as compared to the number of lots in circulation • Percentage of medications homologated in relation to reference number of medications put in circulation (imported) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Scientific research • Industry
	SAN-4.3 Funding	SAN-4.3.1 Funding supply	Health facilities endowed with sufficient and timely financial resources	Percentage of health facilities per region having a budget that is in adequacy with objectives of the annual working plan (70 %)	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • the Economy and Planning • Finance • Defence and public Security • Prison Administration • Basic Education • Secondary Education • Higher Education
		SAN-4.3.2 Funding demand	Recourse to mutual funds in funding population (men and women) health care has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of health districts having at least one operational mutual health fund. 2- Percentage of the population (men and women) whose risk of illness is covered by a mutual health fund (40% at national level) 	



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Affairs • Labour and Social Security
	SAN-4.4 Partnership and development of resources	SAN-4.4.1 Public-Public	Related ministries contribute to the implementation of the updated SSS	Level of contribution of related ministries in achieving expected results	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • the Economy and planning • Finance • Defence and public security • Prison Administration • Basic Education • Secondary Education • Higher Education • Social Affairs • Labour and social security
		SAN-4.4.2 Public-Private (including traditional sub-sector)	Increased public-private partnership in developing the health system	Percentage of men and women covered by a Public-Private convention per District	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Territorial Administration • External Relations • the Economy and Planning • Finance • Labour and Social Security
		SAN-4.4.3 Community participation	Dialogue structures contribute to the elaboration of PDSD, the monitoring of their execution and the encouragement of communities to undertake initiatives in favour of health promotion	Involvement level of dialogue structures in management of the district health system	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Territorial Administration • the Economy and planning • Labour and Social Security
		SAN-4.4.4 International level	Complementary and balanced International partnership on the	Proportion of external funds used in implementing the Common Programme (at	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
			national territory	least 90%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Relations the Economy and Planning Finance
	SAN-4.5 Management process	SAN-4.5.1 NHMIS	The national system for integrated management of health information is operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regions having produced the annual report on health information Yearly statistical health Diary available 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Education Secondary Education Higher Education Health Defence and public Security Social Affairs Social Security (NSIF) Decentralised Territorial Authorities the Economy and Planning Finance Prison Administration Women's Empowerment and the Family Trade Industry
		SAN-4.5.2 Planning	The elaboration of health development plans is mastered	Percentage of health districts having elaborated the Quality PSDS (80%)	
		SAN-4.5.3 MTEF	The Updating of the MTEF 2009-2013 is mastered	Proportion of complete and accurate data available for updating the MTEF (at least 90%)	
		San 4.5.4 Integrated Coordination	Integrated coordination is effectively implemented	Percentage of integrated coordination activities programmed and achieved per level (100%)	
		SAN-4.5.5 Integrated training supervision	Integrated formative supervision is effectively implemented	Percentage of integrated formative supervision activities programmed and achieved per level (100%)	
		SAN-4.5.6 M&E	Integrated monitoring and evaluation are effectively implemented	Level of execution of integrated monitoring and evaluation plan (IMEP) at central level	
		SAN-4.5.7 Norms and Procedures Manual	The norms and procedures manual is available and being utilised	Percentage of interventions with no norms and procedures document (0%)	
	SAN-4.6 Governance	SAN-4.6.1 Social Control	Civil Society Organisations are represented in decision making spheres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of representation of Civil Society Organisations in decision making spheres in health facilities (at least 30%) Degree of user satisfaction (at least 80%) 	Ministries in charge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Health Planning
		SAN-4.6.2 Incentive mechanisms for ethics and governance	The health system has benefited from the culture of performance and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of performance contracts negotiated locally and applied in 80% of health districts of each region (at least two) Proportion of health districts benefiting from the allocation of additional resources based on performance per region (at least 60%) Percentage of personnel per district 	



HEALTH		Sector			
Sector objective		Strengthening the health system and raising demand funding			
Function		Health			
Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Actions	Results by 2012	Indicators	Actors
		SAN-4.6.3 Regulation	The State is effectively playing its regulatory role	receiving and excellence award (5%) • Percentage of normalised health interventions (at least 90%) • Percentage of health services controlled at least every two years (at least 60%)	Ministries in charge of: • Health • Terr. Adm. • SPM • PR • Public Service • Trade • Standardisation
	SAN-4.7 Health care and service delivery process	SAN-4.7.1 Standardisation	Health care and services delivery is in accordance with norms in force	Percentage of health care facilities implementing the norms and procedures of the Manual (80%)	Ministries in charge of: • Health • Scientific research • Higher Education • Industry
		SAN-4.7.2 Operational Research	Operational research is being carried out and its results implemented	• Percentage of research works which results are published per level (100%) • Percentage of research works which results were subject to exploitation directives (at least 80%)	

