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I. PEOPLE FOR WHOM PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED

A. Government Officials

Ahmadou Ahidjo: President and leader of the government

Paul Biya: Prime Minister

Samuel Eboua: Secretary General at the Presidency

Sadou Daoudou: Minister of State in Charge of Armed Forces

Enoch Kwayeb: Minister of State in Charge of Equipment and Housing

Jean Keutcha: Minister of Foreign Affairs

Youssoufa Daouda: Minister of Economy and Plan

Amadou Ndam Njoya: Minister of National Education

Gilbert Andze Tchoungui: Minister of Agriculture

Marcel Yondo: Minister of Finance

Delphine Tsanga: Minister of Social Affairs

Maigari Bouba Bello: Assistant Secretary General at the Presidency

Robert Naah: Vice Minister of Economy and Plan

Njoya: Director of the Plan

John Monie Nkengong: Minister of Transport

Dr. Atangana: Director of Public Health in the Ministry of Health

B. Other Government Officials Who Can Affect Policy

Felix Sabal Lecco: President of the Economic and Social Council

Ousmane Mey: President Banque Camerounaise de Developpement

Andze Tsoungui: President of the Fonds National de Developpement Rural

Ahmadou Bello: President and Director General of the Societe
Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun

C. Nongovernmental Officials and Interest Groups

Press

Englebert Ngog-Hob: Editor of the Cameroon Tribune

Abou del Karimou: Editor of La Gazette

Gabriel Mballa: Director L'Unite

Radio

Richard Ekoka Sam Ewande: Director of Radiodiffusion du Cameroun

Trade Unions

Jerome Abondo: President of Unional Nationale des Travailleurs du Cameroun

Employers Association

Bernard Cretin: President of Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Coordination des Interest Economiques de Cameroun

II. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	<u>1960-1965</u>		<u>1976</u>	
Total population	5582-6163	[1]	7,663,246	[2]
Births per 1000 population	41-43	[3]	42	[4]
Deaths per 1000 population	23-26	[3]	22	[4]
Annual growth rate	2.0	[1]	2.3%	[5]
Population under 15 years of age	38%-41%	[3]	40%	[6]
Dependency ratio	.69-.77	[3]	.77	[6]
Primary school age population (6-14) as percent of total	19%-21%	[3]	21%	[5]
Urban population as percent of total	13%-16%	[3]	34%	[5]
Urban population growth rate	5%/year	[3]	7.5%/year	[5]
Population density	10-11 people/km ²	[3]	14.7 people/km ²	[7]
Life expectancy	37-39	[3]	41 years	[8]
Infant deaths per 1000 live births	135-167	[8]	142 (1972)	[9]

There is a significant difference in the percentages of the 0-14 age group in the several regions: [10]

Rural: South Benoue, 34; North Benoue, 37; Southeast, 36; Bamiléké, 48; West Cameroon, 47; TOTAL, 41.

Urban: South Benoue, 29; North Benoue, 29; Southeast, 43; Bamiléké, 48; West Cameroon, 45-47; TOTAL, 44.

There also are significant differentials in demographic measures for religious groups: [10]

Moslems: Fertility-low (20-25); mortality-low (20); natural increase-low (0-5)

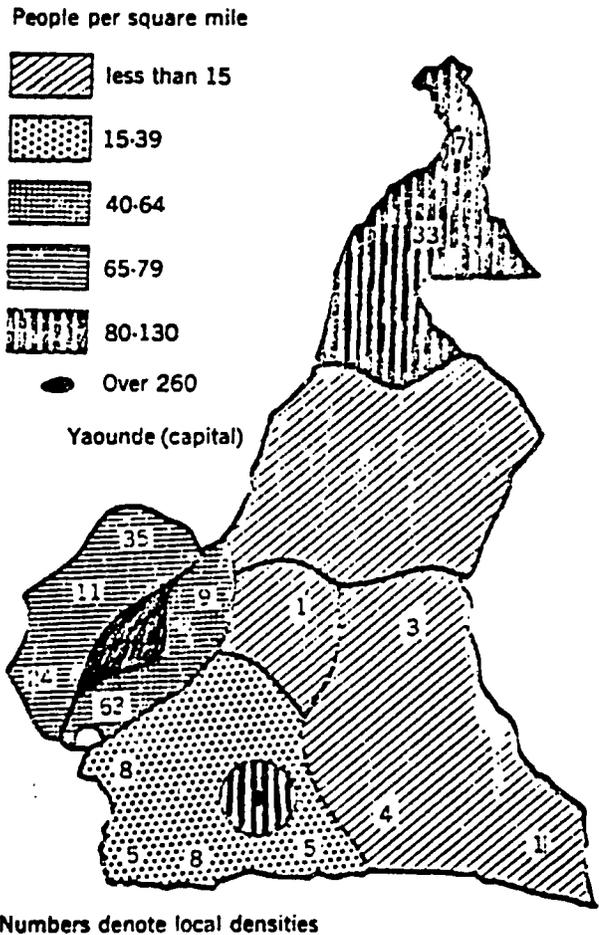
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Traditionals: Fertility-very high (55); mortality-high (35); natural increase-high (20)

Christians: Fertility-high (45); mortality-medium (25); natural increase-high (20).

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- [1] World Bank Atlas, 1977.
 - [2] State Department cable.
 - [3] U.N. Selected World Demographic Indicators.
 - [4] U.S. Bureau of the Census.
 - [5] Cameroon Fourth Development Plan.
 - [6] The Futures Group estimates.
 - [7] World Bank, World Tables.
 - [8] AID Development Assistance Program, 1975.
 - [9] AID Economic Datebook.
 - [10] Podlewski, "Cameroon".

CAMEROON



SOURCE: Podlewski, "Cameroon".

Population Density by Zone

CAMEROON: AREA, POPULATION, AND DENSITY BY REGION

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Density</u>
	Area 000 km ²	Percent of Total	Popu- lation (Million)	Percent of Total	Persons/km ²
N. Plains	100	21	1.4	23	14.0
Central Savannah	135	29	.5	8	3.7
W. Highland	30	6	1.8	30	60.0
W. & C. Lowlands	65	14	1.1	18	17.0
S. Forest	145	30	1.3	21	9.0
	475	100	6.1	100	12.8

SOURCE: United Republic of Cameroon and IBRD, in Podlewski, "Cameroon."

III. PRESENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

A. National Income and National Product

In the decade after independence Cameroon made remarkable economic progress. Real per capita income during the Second Five Year Plan (1966/67-1970/71) rose 5.7 percent annually. Much of this growth was due to rapid expansion of export crop production and industrial production for import substitution. After 1970, however, adverse weather conditions, adverse prices for major exports and reduced opportunities for export crop growth and import substitution have caused growth to slacken. The average real annual increase in GDP per capita was only .5 percent from 1970 to 1975. GNP/capita was about \$290 in 1976.^[1] Wide regional disparities exist, however; it is as low as \$40-50 in some rural areas.

The economy appears to have significant possibility for strong future growth in spite of current problems. Agricultural production for export is diversified and Cameroon has a potentially large internal market, both within the country itself and within UDEAC (an economic union with the Central African Empire, Gabon, and the Peoples Republic of Congo).

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, accounting for 36 percent of GDP and 80 percent of exports. The only heavy industry is the French-owned aluminum smelter. Light industry is mainly based on the elaboration of agricultural products. Fifty percent of GDP is still attributable to the traditional sector of the economy.

GDP BY SECTOR ^[2]		
	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
Primary	47%	36%
Secondary	14%	24%
Industry	(8%)	(15%)
Energy, water	(1%)	(3%)
Tertiary	39%	40%
Transport	(4%)	(5%)
Commerce	(29%)	(31%)
Traditional sector	57% (1969-70)	51%

[1] World Bank Atlas, 1977

[2] "Fourth Five Year Plan," Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire

GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT AS A PERCENT OF GDP ^[3]						
<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
13.2	10.6	14.7	14.9	14.7	12.4	15.2

[3] 1955-1970 World Tables, 1973-1975 IMF Financial Statistics.

B. Foreign Trade and Aid

The Cameroon economy has a very concentrated dependence on foreign trade. Virtually all capital goods (except for building materials) are imported and much of the industry is dependent on imported raw materials or components. Most trade is with France and other EEC members. Major exports are cocoa, coffee, lumber and aluminum. Severe problems arose from the world price changes beginning in 1973. Export prices and volume compensated for higher import prices until mid-1974, then the balance of trade deficit increased dramatically.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ^[1]										
(Millions of US\$ at current prices)										
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Exports of goods & services	202.8	240.1	262.1	289.6	294.3	320.0	521.2	583.8	672.3	680.6
Imports of goods & services	232.0	240.5	269.1	307.6	341.1	409.6	517.0	588.5	830.6	809.7
Trade balance	-29.2	-0.4	-7.0	-18.0	-46.8	-89.6	4.2	-4.7	-158.3	-129.1
Balance of payments	-64.8	-10.5	-22.7	-28.0	-12.9	-30.4	2.7	17.9	-59.9	-7.7

FOREIGN TRADE ^[2]							
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Export composition (%)							
Food	64.1	59.7	63.1	62.2	66.0	73.0	71.0
Other agricultural products	12.7	17.6	18.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	10.0
Minerals	.3	17.1	9.7	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing and other	22.9	5.6	8.6	31.2	23.0	20.0	19.0
Import composition (%)							
Food and raw materials	25.5	20.7	18.8	10.4	15.0	16.0	14.0
Fuels and lubricants	7.7	5.0	5.4	-	7.0	11.0	13.0
Machinery and equipment	17.3	28.2	31.8	-	50.0	44.0	42.0
Other manufactured products	49.5	46.1	44.0	-	28.0	29.0	31.0

[1] 1967-1970, World Tables; 1971-1976, IMF Financial Statistics.

[2] 1960-1972, World Tables; 1973-1975 estimates based on Africa South of the Sahara.

	EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT ^[1] (Millions of US\$)						
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Total debt outstanding	53.2	93.5	107.8	130.8	163.2	194.8	240.2
Annual debt service	2.1	4.5	7.1	9.0	12.9	15.0	25.1

[1]World Tables.

C. Government Budget and Investment

The government generally was able to run budgetary surpluses on the current account, freeing large amounts of resources for capital expenditures. Since 1971, however, increased expenditures and a depressed economy ~~and~~ weakened fiscal performance. resulted in

After the Armed Forces, which receive about 13 percent of current expenditures, the largest expenditures are for Education (12 percent), Public Health and Social Insurance (6.5 percent) and Equipment Housing and Lands (5 percent).

RECURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURES--SELECTED ITEMS ^[1]			
	(millions of CFA francs)		Percentage 1974-1975
	<u>1973-1974</u>	<u>1974-1974</u>	
Ministry of Agriculture	2,218	2,611	3.8
Ministry of Commercial and Industrial Development	410	489	0.7
Ministry of National Education	7,331	8,606	12.4
Ministry of Employment and Social Insurance	289	329	0.3
Ministry of Mines and Power	275	342	0.5
Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development	542	560	0.8
Ministry of Costs and Tele- communications	1,344	2,023	2.9
Ministry of Public Health and Social Insurance	3,952	4,504	6.5

INVESTMENT FINANCING ^[2]						
(Billions of CFA Francs)						
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Gross national saving	11.2	20.6	33.8	1.0	25.9	42.5
Public saving (gross)	-1.5	2.5	6.6	1.0	6.4	4.6
Private saving (gross)	12.6	18.1	27.2	-	19.5	37.9
Deficit in current account	-2.5	-4.4	-7.8	9.0	-29.0	-11.0
Gross domestic investment	13.7	25.0	41.6	1.0	54.9	53.5

[1] American Embassy Airgram, A-62, Yaounde, July 3, 1974.

[2] World Tables.

D. Food and Nutrition

Cameroon is largely self-sufficient in food production, with production expanding at 3.0-3.5 percent per year. However, the growth in demand for food, due to the expanding population, has reduced the land available for the production of export crops. The principal food crops are maize, millet, sorghum, peanuts, plantains and yams.

There is no severe food problem in Cameroon; overall nutritional levels are sufficient. However, regional disparities result in inadequacies in some areas. Per capita daily calories are about adequate but 80-85 percent comes from starchy nuts and cereals. Thus, protein and vitamin deficiencies are widespread. Seasonal variations also occur; perhaps half the rural population experiences a preharvest "hungry season."^[1]

Problems may be worse in the future. There is some evidence that food crop yields may be declining due to soil exhaustion, insect and plant pests, and competition from cash crops.^[2] The eradication or control of the tsetse fly could open up large new areas to cattle grazing, however.

NUTRITION DATA ^[3]			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
Food consumption/capita (calories per day)	2230	2228	2230
Calorie supply (% of daily requirements)	96	96	96
Per capita protein supply (grams/day)	59		59

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQ. KM. (100 HA) OF AGRICULTURE AREA ^[4]	
1960	28
1970	37
1976	53

[1] Africa South of the Sahara.

[2] AID Development Assistance Program, 1975.

[3] World Tables.

[4] 1960, 1970 World Tables; 1976, The Futures Group estimate.

E. Health

Life expectancy is about 41 years. This figure, however, varies greatly from region to region, from a low of 20 years for the mountain people of the North to 55 years in the major urban centers. The distribution of health services, equally distorted, is probably the prime factor in this regional variation.

AVAILABILITY OF PERSONNEL AND SERVICES ^[1]		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Population per physician	-	25960
Population per nursing person	4500	2470
Population per hospital bed	390	480
Population per non-physician primary health worker		59550
Support personnel per physician		10.70
Health budget as % of national budget		7.80
Health budget as % of GNP		1.00
Government health expenditures per capita (US\$)		2.03
Percent of total hospitals that are government hospitals		67.00

MAJOR DISEASES ^[2] (in order of descending morbidity)
Gastroenteritis and dysentery
Respiratory Infections
Measles
Malaria
Complications of pregnancy and childbirth
Intestinal parasites
Malnutrition
Skin diseases
Trauma
Tuberculosis
Leprosy
Goiter

^[1] World Tables and The Assault on World Poverty.

^[2] A.I.D. Development Assistance Program.

F. Education

Only 10-15 percent of the population in Cameroon is literate. Rapid progress has been made since independence to provide schooling, however. Seventy percent of the primary-school-age population is now in school, although the enrollment rate varies from 20 percent to 100 percent across the country. Secondary educational enrollment is about 8 percent of the eligible age group. Twenty percent of secondary students are in vocational school.

The educational system used to be split into two systems, a French system in East Cameroon and an English system in West Cameroon. Efforts are now being made to integrate the systems into one 13-year cycle for the first two schooling levels. Currently, 38 percent of expenditures are for primary schooling and 29 percent, for secondary schooling.

EDUCATION FACTS ^[1]	
Primary school enrollment	70%
Percent female	44%
Primary students per teacher	48
Secondary enrollment ratio	8%
Percent female	31%
Secondary students per teacher	25
Percent secondary school enrollment in vocational schools	23%
Percent higher enrollment in agriculture and engineering	4%
Percent female	11%
Annual output from higher education (per 100,000 population)	7
Public education expenditures per capita	\$ 6
Public education expenditures as percent of GNP	3.0
Percent of total public expenditures (capital and current) devoted to education	20.0

[1] World Tables, The Assault on World Poverty, and UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1975.

F. Education (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ILLITERATE^[2]

North and South Benoue: Rural 96%
Urban 81%

Southeast: Total 70.5%
Urban only 55%

West Cameroon: 15 years and older 85%

[2] Podlewski, "Cameroon."

G. Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment

The labor force in Cameroon is largely employed in the agricultural sector and about half is employed in the traditional sector. Urban wage earners comprise only about 6 percent of the work force. Women make up 40 percent of the total labor force but only 6 percent of urban wage earners. Unemployment is unknown; and because of the large traditional sector, it is less important than underemployment. It is estimated that about 8 percent of the urban work force is unemployed.^[1]

LABOR FORCE FACTS ^[2]			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Labor force (thousands)	1800	2200	2985
Percent of labor force in agriculture, fishing, and husbandry	88	75	
Percent of labor force in industry	5		
Percent women in total labor force	40	43	

VALUE ADDED PER WORKER (1972 US\$)	
1960	\$ 307.8
1965	\$ 319.7
1970	\$ 420.5
1973	\$ 442.3

^[1] A.I.D. Development Assistance Plan.

^[2] 1960, 1970 World Tables, 1975 Africa South of the Sahara.

H. Housing

I. Social Factors

The participation of females in education has been increasing but still remains less than that for males. Females account for about half of all preprimary students and about 45 percent of primary students, but only 30 percent of secondary students, twenty-one percent of teacher trainees, and 10 percent of university-level students.^[1] Women account for 12-20 percent of all teachers but only 6 percent of all wage earners.

Marriage occurs mainly within ethnic groups; about 80-90 percent of all marriages occur within ethnic groups. This tendency seems to be lessening in urban areas, although even there it is still around 75 percent. Polygamy concerns only about 20-30 percent of married men, varying somewhat with zone.^[2]

Age at first marriage is 14-17 for women, (16-17 in Western Cameroon and 14-15 in the North). For men, age at first marriage varies widely; it is low in the North where bride wealth asked is low and higher in urban centers where bride wealth asked is high). The number of marriages varies with region. In the North it varies from 2.4 marriages/ever married women for Moslems to 1.4 for Christians.^[2]

Among traditional people children are seen as a source of wealth or power. There is more concern with infertility than with birth control.^[2]

[1] UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1975

[2] Podlewski, "Cameroon."

J. Infrastructure

Roads. There are about 40,000 km of roads, but only about 1500 km are bituminized. These roads serve about 40,000 vehicles of which 15,000 are trucks and buses.

Railroads. The rail system reached 1172 km in 1977. Major lines will connect Yaounde and Douala and Yaounde and Ngaoundere. The system is all diesel, but parts are over 50 years old.

Ports. Douala is the one major port for foreign trade. Other minor ports are Tiko, Victoria, and Kribi.

Airports. Douala is the main international airport; there are 45 airfields in the country. Other major fields are Yaounde, Garoua and Tiko.

K. Security/Stability Factors

There was much unrest before independence due to the demand for self-rule. Since independence the country has generally been calm. The government has worked for improved relations between North and South. In the South the rivalry between English-speaking West and French-speaking East has intensified somewhat.

Ethnic tensions are still felt in the South; the role of the Bamiléké as leaders is under some attack. The only instance of ethnic violence was a large clash between Bamiléké and Bakossi in January 1967 when 236 were killed, mostly Bamiléké, and 143 Bakossi were arrested.^[1]

^[1]Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook.

IV. DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PROGRAMS

Development Problems

Cameroon has made rapid economic progress since independence, especially during the 1960s. The country is still faced, however, with many important problems. Among them are low per capita income, rural poverty, rapid urbanization, inadequate health and sanitation, and inadequate education.

GNP per capita is about \$300; but because of large variations from region to region, many areas--particularly rural areas--are desperately poor. Incomes are as low as \$40-\$50 per capita in the rural areas of the Northern Plains. Crop yields are stagnating or even declining throughout the country because of soil fertility exhaustion, plant pests and diseases, and weather conditions. Distribution and storage problems hamper the supply of rural products to urban areas.

A rapid rate of urbanization is leading to overcrowding, high unemployment, and increased crime in urban areas. Inadequate health and sanitation contribute to a life expectancy of only about 43 years. Again, large regional disparities are present mainly because of distribution of health services and nutrition; life expectancy of the mountain people of the North is below 20 years, while it reaches 55 years in the urban centers of the Southeast region. Although primary school enrollment is nearly 70 percent for the country as a whole, it varies from below 20 percent to almost 100 percent. Only 10-15 percent of the population is literate.

Cameroon's Fourth Development Plan

The stated goal of the development effort is the improvement of the standard of living of the people of Cameroon. Rural development is stated as the top priority in pursuing this goal, although industrial development and infrastructure actually receive more of the planned expenditures. Living conditions, education and job training, and public health are the other major areas of concentration.

Rural development programs are aimed at increasing the supply of food for domestic consumption, increasing agricultural exports, stabilizing prices, and improving the rural standard of living. These programs include training farmers in modern production techniques, increasing the availability of credit, constructing modern agro-industrial centers and eradicating pests and diseases. The value of production in the primary sector is projected to grow at 6.2 percent from 1976 to 1981 (compared with 3.2 percent per year from 1965 to 1973). Although rural development is stated as the top priority, only 17 percent of the planned investment is targeted toward the rural economy. There is great potential for production increases, especially

through the use of modern production methods (for example, over 90 percent of Northern Cameroon lands are still cultivated by the hoe). However, declining yields, unfavorable weather conditions, and inadequate distribution and storage systems will have to be overcome if the ambitious target growth rate is to be achieved.

Industrial development programs are aimed at creating a firm industrial base providing for internal demand and generating foreign exchange through exports. Programs focus on developing local energy resources, creating new export-oriented industries (e.g., wood pulp, textiles), improving infrastructure and communications, and promoting tourism. Thirty percent of the Plan's investment is allocated for manufacturing, mining, and energy, with an additional 20 percent allocated to infrastructure improvement and expansion. Growth is projected at 8.7 percent per year for the secondary sector and 7.1 percent for the tertiary sector (versus 7.5 percent and 8 percent respectively from 1965 to 1973).

Cameroon is also striving to improve urban and rural living conditions and to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration. Programs targeted at the rural sector are the development of rural youth centers, the promotion of new settlements, and the improvement of rural water supply and sanitation. Projects designed to improve urban living conditions focus on the supply of electricity and potable water to the poorest areas and the construction of low-cost housing. Twelve percent of the Plan's investment is devoted to this area, however only 10 percent of this is for the improvement of rural living conditions. The results may actually be to improve urban conditions faster, thus providing added stimulus to migration.

The public health goal of previous plans was to increase the average life expectancy to 55 years by 1980. In the past decade, however, actual investment in this sector has fallen considerably short of planned investment. It is unlikely that the current life expectancy of about 43 years will increase to anything near 55 years by the end of this five-year plan. Public health receives about 1.5 percent of the Plan's investment, primarily for new facilities and campaigns against communicable diseases. One fourth of this investment is for preventive medicine.

Education goals include changing the orientation of education to more practical rather than general knowledge and improving the quality of teachers. Education and training account for about 5 percent of total investment. This will provide for over 10,000 new primary school classrooms by 1981 as well as increases in capacity at the secondary and higher education levels. Since the projected increase in primary-school classrooms is greater than the expected growth in the primary-age population, the enrollment rate should increase by about 15 percent.

Population. The government is concerned that its anticipated population will be smaller than that considered necessary or desirable in relation to its physical resources. Cameroon government representatives have said that no measures to slow population growth are to be contemplated until a goal of 15 million people is achieved. The government has been more concerned with the problems of sterility and infertility than with population growth. The

government provides maternity leave, monthly payments during pregnancy and children's allowances to families with not more than six children.¹

The government does not oppose the use of contraceptives when prescribed by a physician for the mother's health. During 1977, family planning services were offered for the first time in Cameroon at the University Training Center in Yaounde. Limited family planning training within a maternal and child health/family planning context also is underway at the Center.^[1]

External population assistance in Cameroon:

UNFPA/United Nations: Support for the 1976 census of population.

UNFPA/WHO: Research on infertility and sterility in Cameroon.

USAID: Medical training.

Ford Foundation: Grant to the University of Yaounde for demographic research.

Pathfinder Fund: Provided contraceptives for a family planning clinic at Hospital Sakbayene in Douala.

[1] UNFPA, Inventory of Population Projects Around the World, 1976.

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES^[1]

(percent)

	<u>4th plan</u> <u>1976-81</u>	<u>3rd Plan</u> <u>1971-76</u>	<u>2nd Plan</u> <u>1966-71</u>
Industry, mining and energy	31	25	24
Infrastructure	22	20	25
Agriculture and rural development	17	9	19
Urban development, environment, land management	12	11	7
Commerce, transportation	5	16	11
Education and training	5	13	6
Health	2	2	2
Other	5	8	6

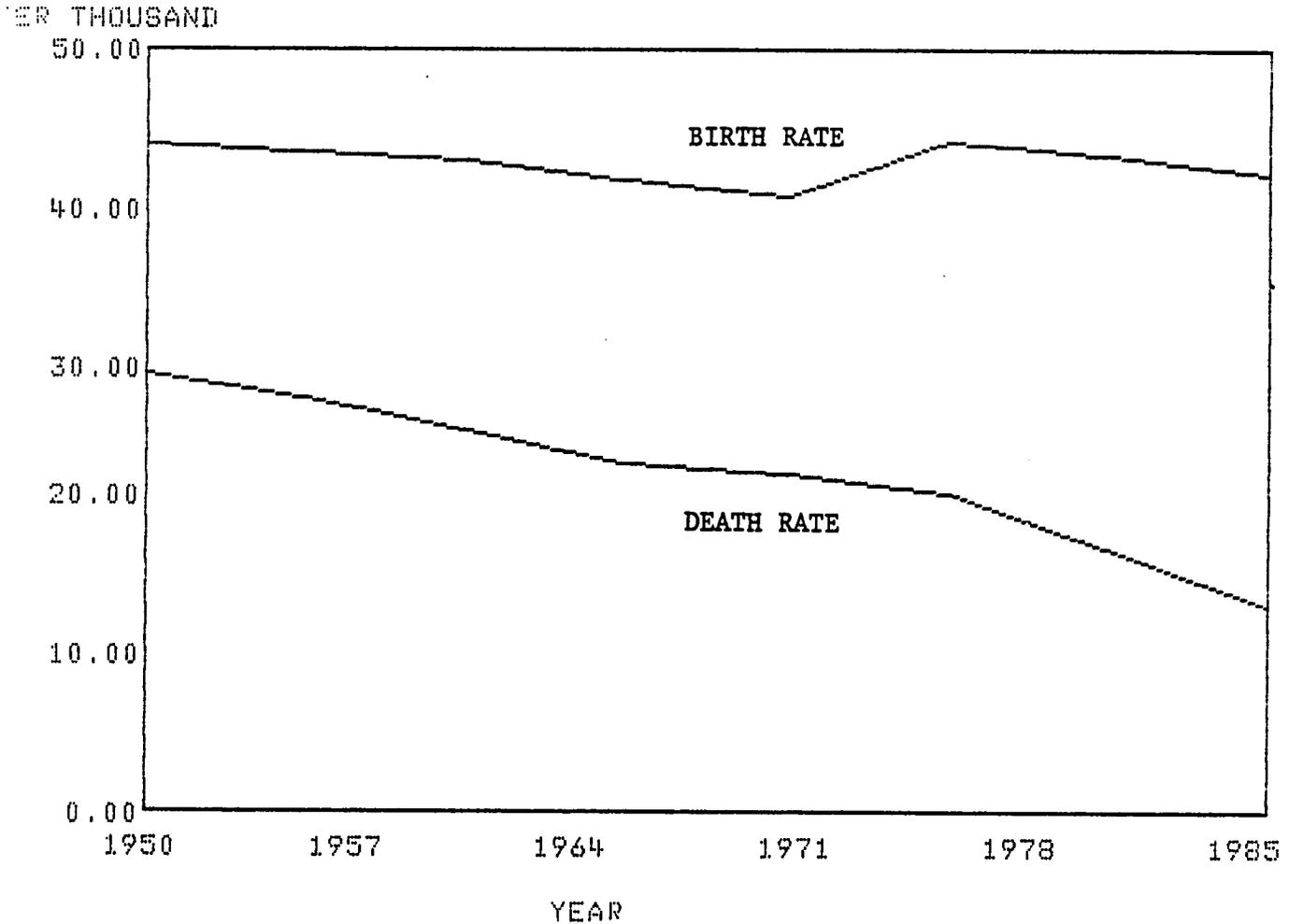
[1] Cameroon Fourth Development Plan.

V. RELATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO POPULATION FACTORS
AND RELATION OF POPULATION FACTORS TO ATTAINMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL GOALS

Birth, Death, and Growth Rates

The success of efforts in the Cameroon to reduce death rates, especially among infants and children, has already substantially increased the population growth rate. The success of the IVth Plan and future plans will increase it further to a significant degree so that a very rapid increase in population will occur--unless measures to reduce birth rates are introduced at the same time.

CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE

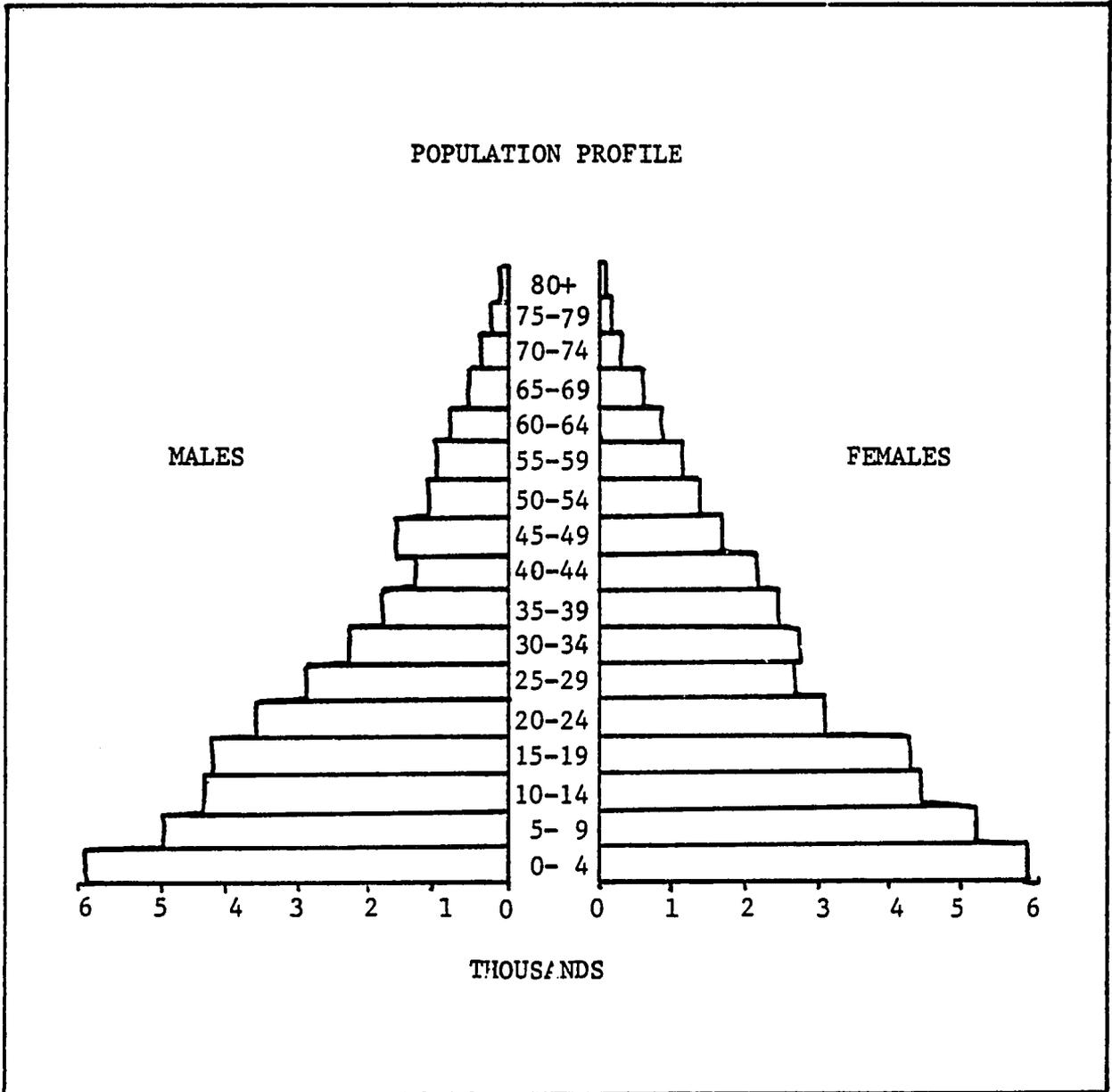


(Assumes that life expectancy reaches 55 years by 1985. Fertility remains constant.)

	(Per thousand)		
	1950	1978	1985
Birth rate	44.0	44.0	43.0
Death rate	29.0	22.0	17.0
Natural increase	1.5	2.3	2.6

Age Distribution and Child Dependency

At present about 40 percent of the population are dependent children under age 15.



Momentum of Population Growth

The chart shows future population growth under three assumptions:

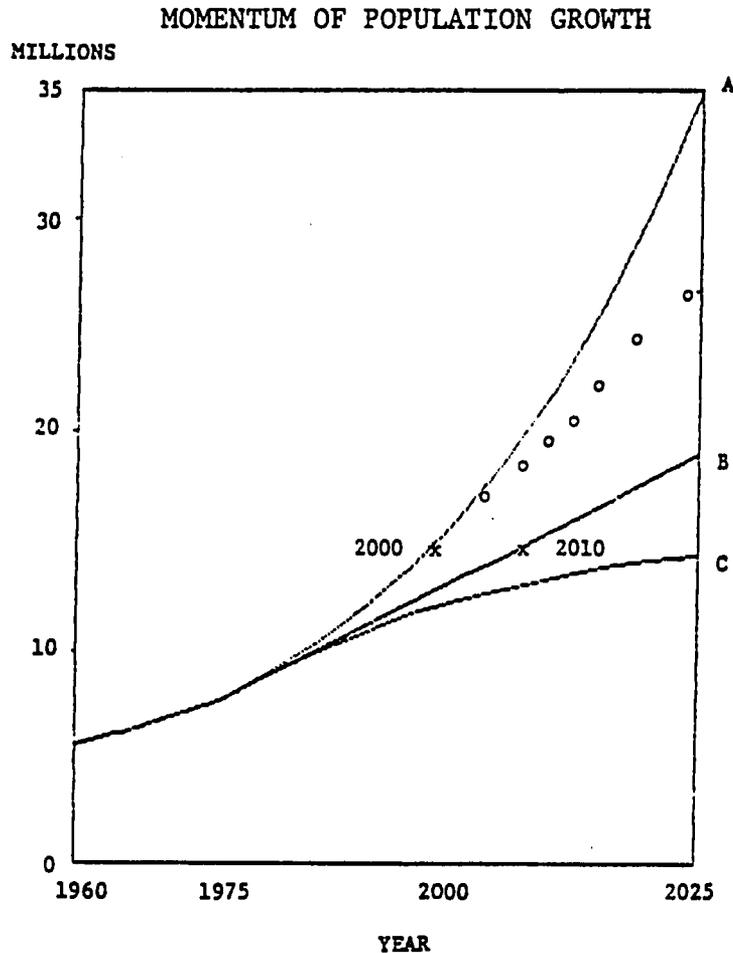
- A - constant fertility
- B - 3-child family by 2000
- C - 2-child family by 2000

The Xs and dates on lines A and B show when the population goal of 15 million will be reached.

<u>1976</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
7.66	A	15.7	18.4	25.3	34.9
	B	13.0	14.0	16.3	18.6
	C	12.0	12.5	13.4	14.0

The line of small circles (o) shows the future growth of population if present fertility is continued until the goal of 15 million is reached and then an effort is made to reach a 3-child family average after one generation--20 years.

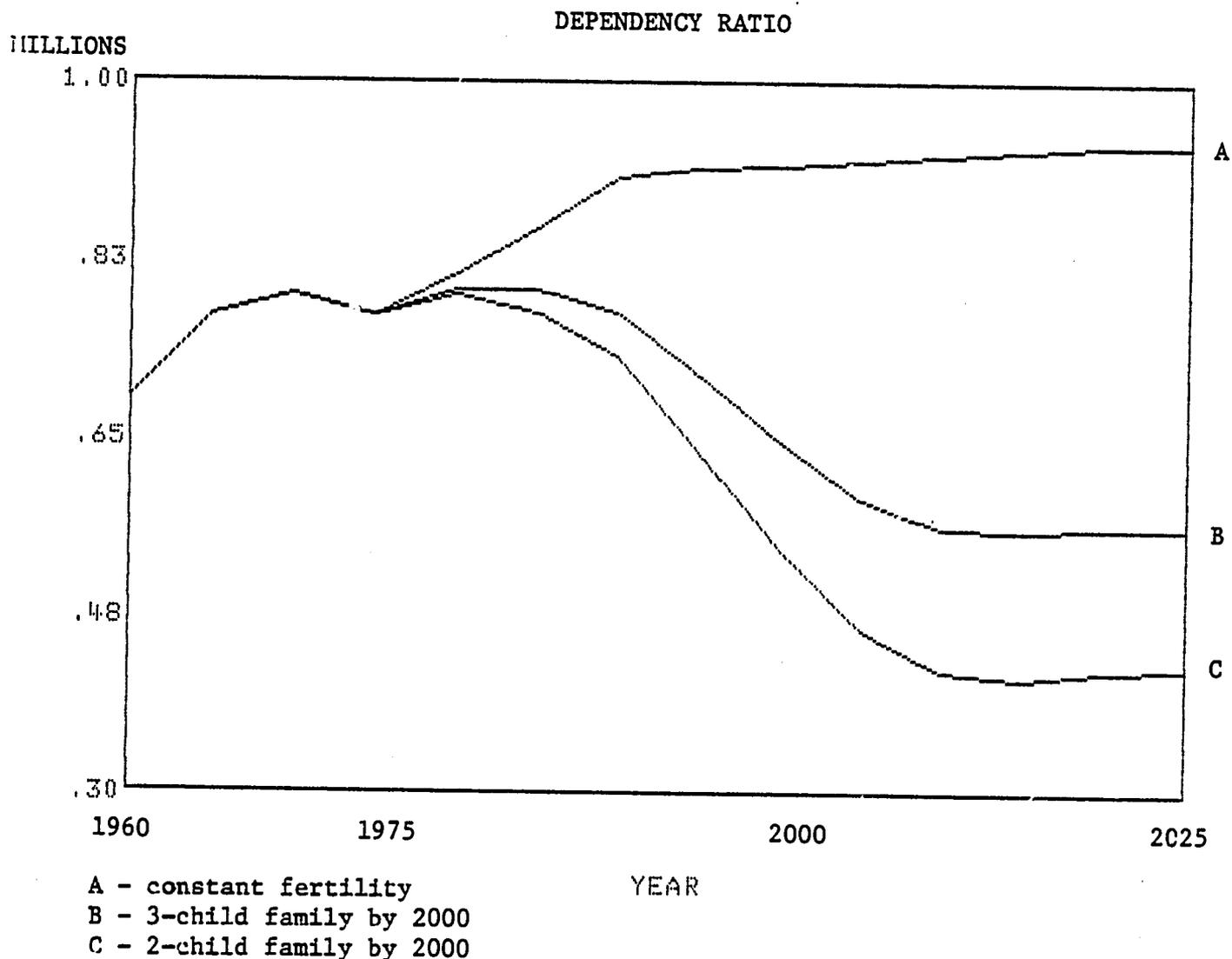
By 2015 the population would be 22 million and by 2025 it would be almost 27 million.



Dependency Ratio

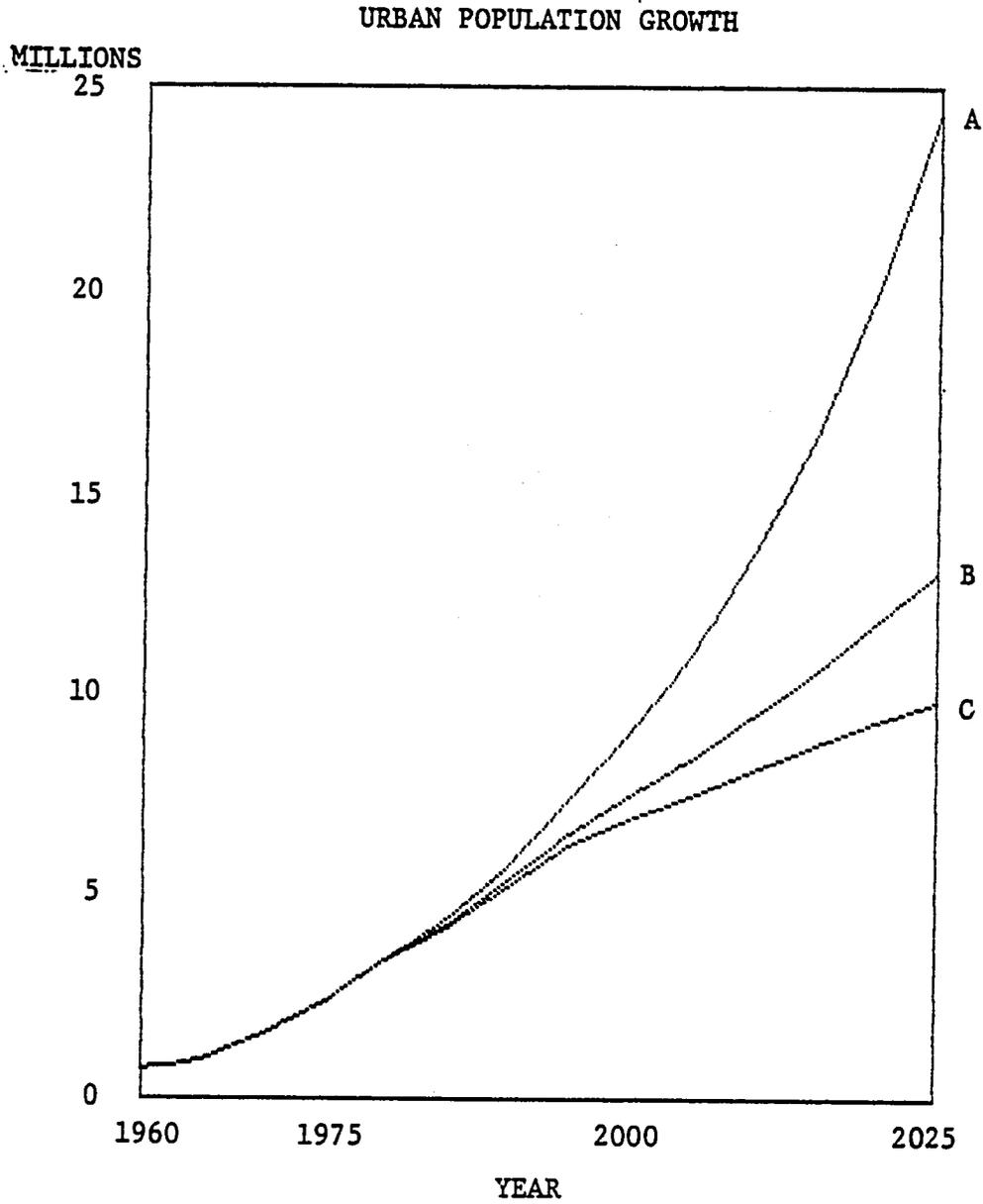
The dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (ages 0-14 and over 65), to the working age population (ages 15-64).

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>			
				<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
0.77	A	0.80	0.85	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94
	B	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.59	0.56	0.56
	C	0.79	0.77	0.54	0.46	0.41	0.42



Urban Population Growth

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>		<u>2025</u>
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	
2.5	A	9.0	11.0	16.4	24.5
	B	7.5	8.4	10.6	13.0
	C	6.9	7.5	8.7	9.8

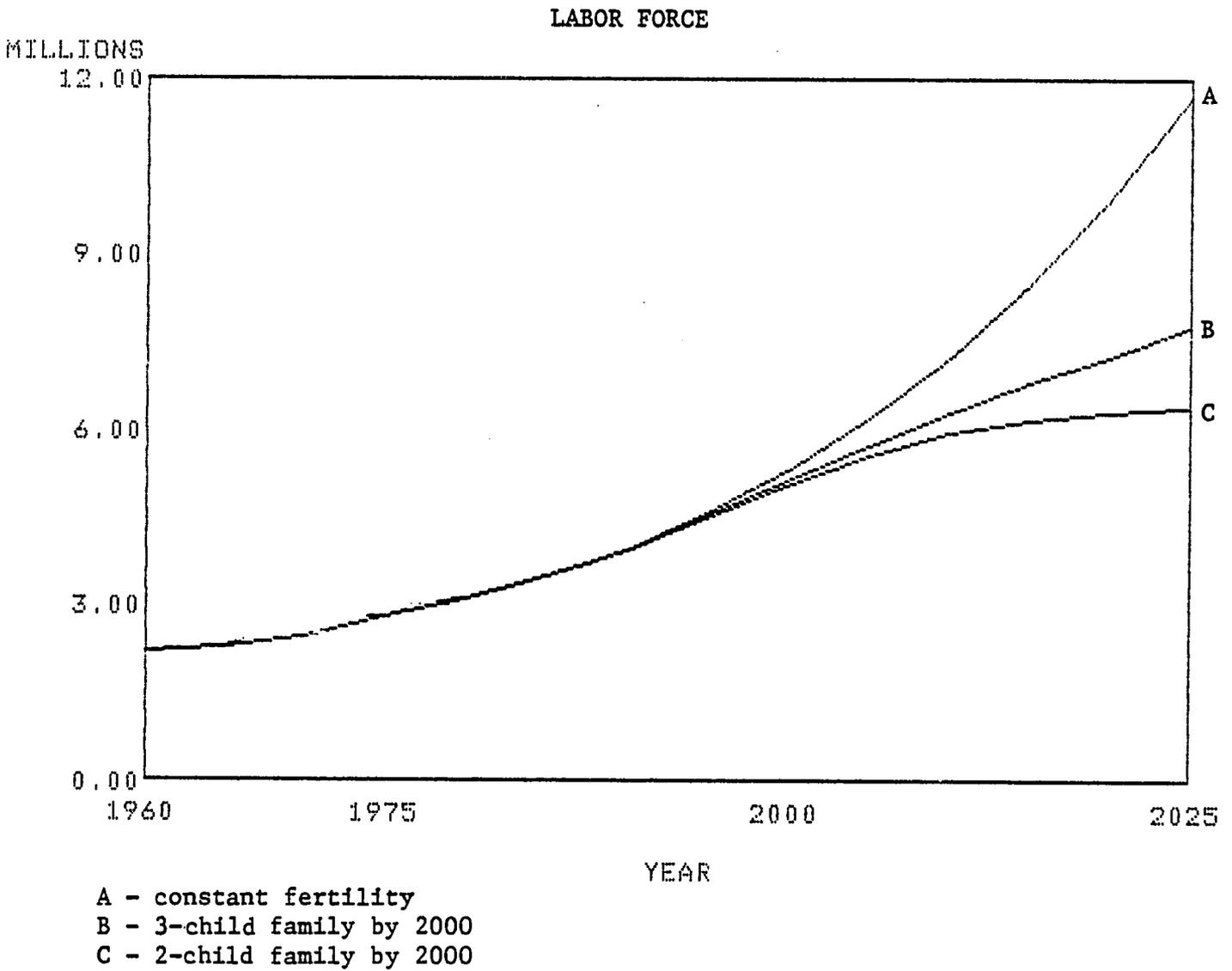


- A - constant fertility
- B - 3-child family by 2000
- C - 2-child family by 2000

Labor Force

The total labor force (age 15-64), under the same assumptions will grow:

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
2.8	A	5.3	6.2	8.5	11.7
	B	5.1	5.7	6.8	7.7
	C	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.4

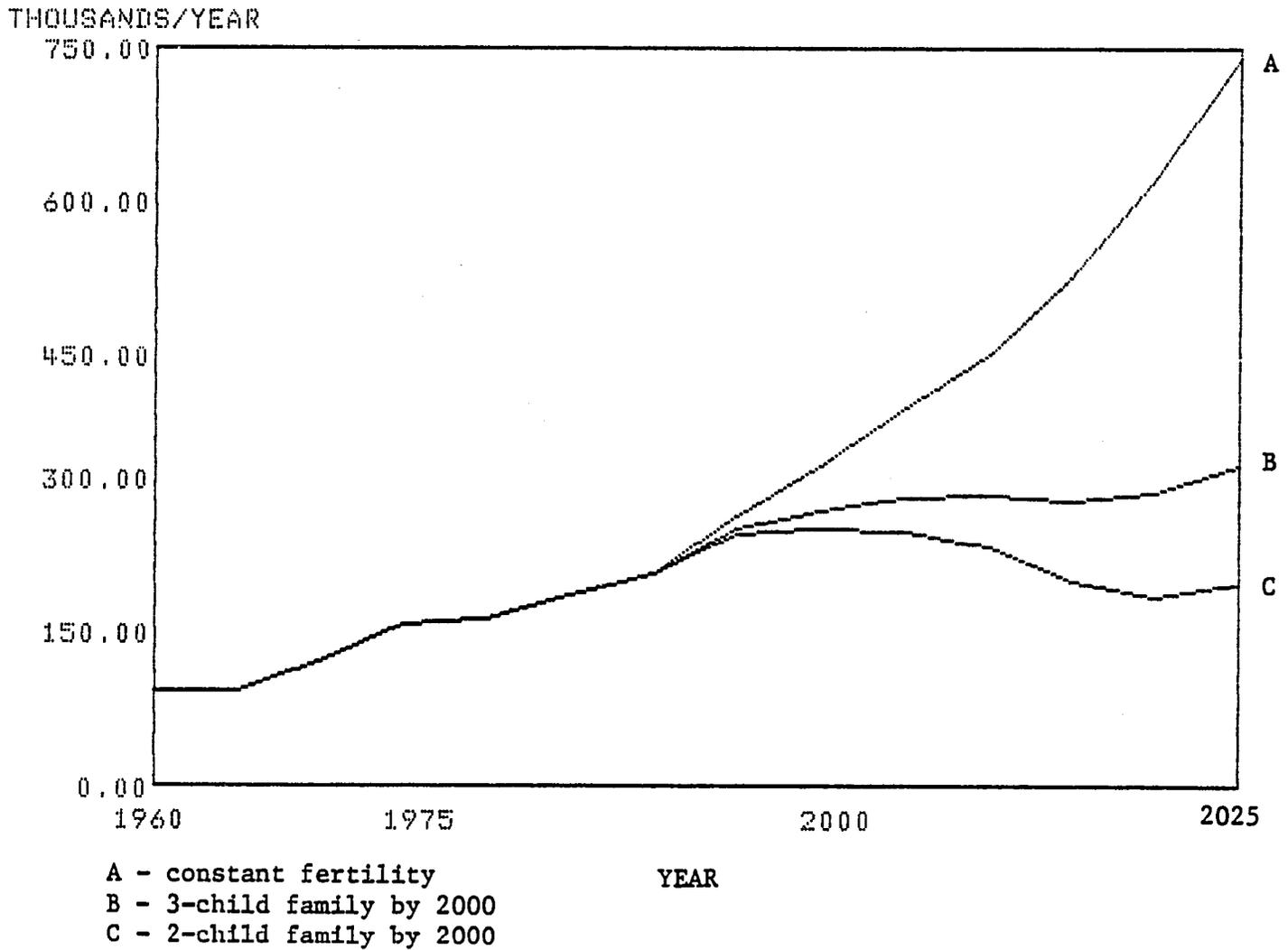


New Entries into the Labor Force

The number of young people who will reach 15 years of age each year--potential entrants into the labor force for whom employment must be found--will be:

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>(Thousands/Year)</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
166	A	330	380	520	740
	B	280	290	290	330
	C	260	260	210	200

NEW ENTRIES INTO THE LABOR FORCE
(people reaching 15 years of age each year)

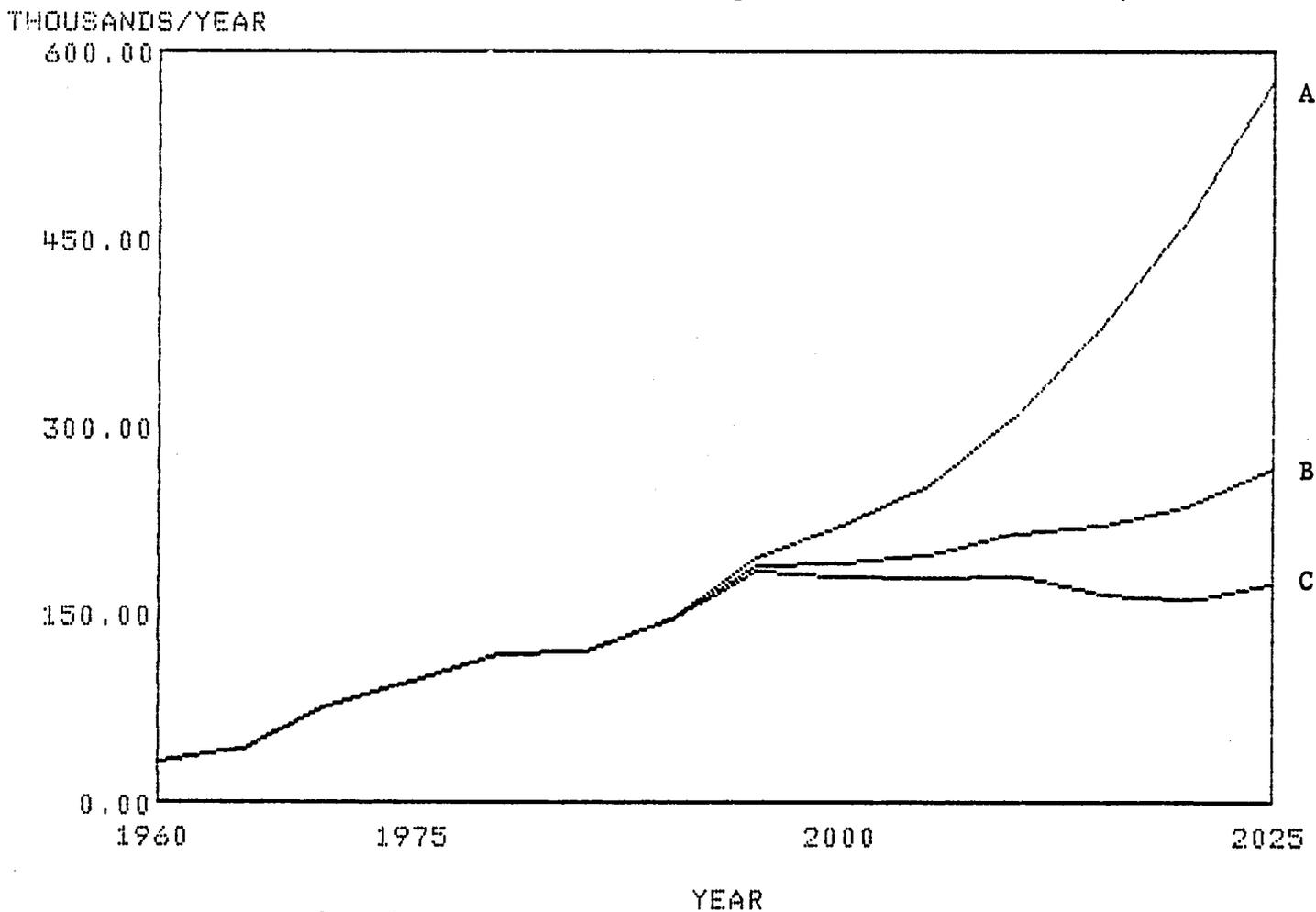


Urban Labor Force Entrants

The entrants into the urban labor force--young people in the cities becoming 15 years of age each year and migrants from rural reas who are in the labor force--will increase as follows:

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>(Thousands/Year)</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
98	A	220	250	380	580
	B	190	200	220	270
	C	180	180	170	180

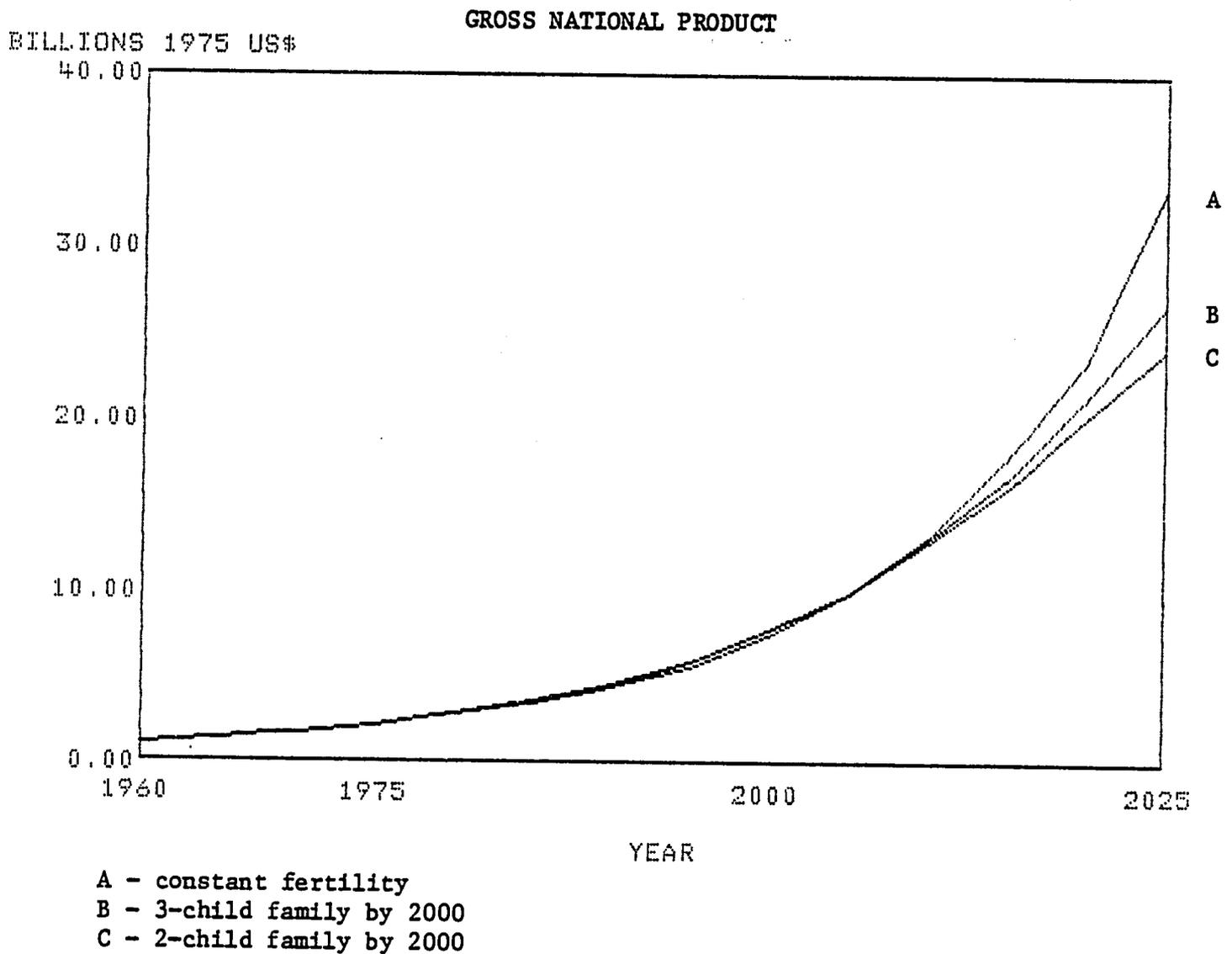
URBAN LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS
(people in the cities reaching 15 years of age each year plus rural migrants in the labor force)



- A - constant fertility
- B - 3-child family by 2000
- C - 2-child family by 2000

Gross National Product

Cameroon's GNP has grown at about 5 percent annually since independence. If prices for export goods remain strong and Cameroon is successful in its efforts to improve agriculture productivity and develop a balanced industrial sector, annual future growth could well be in the 4-5 percent range.



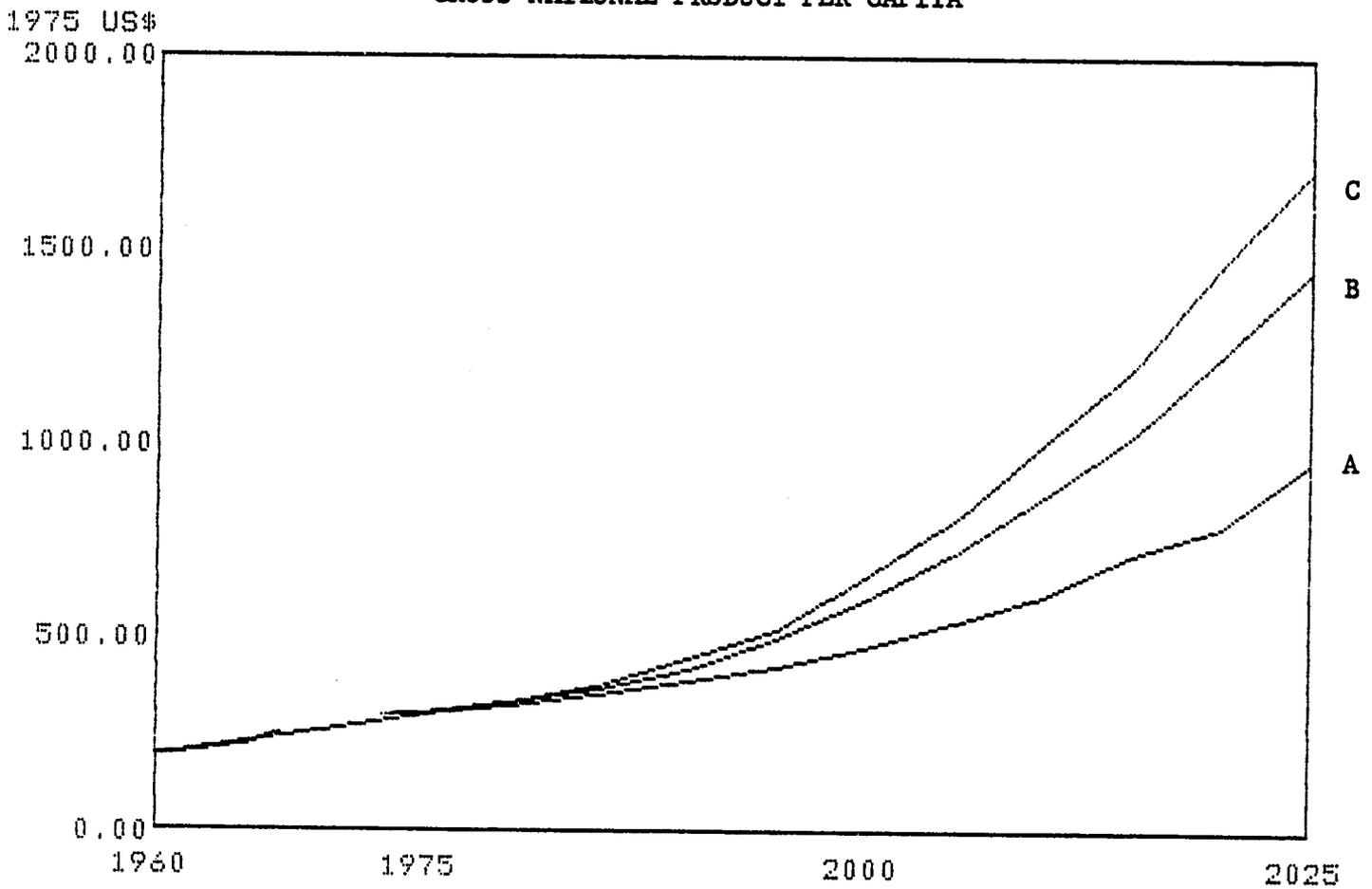
Gross National Product Per Capita

Although total GNP under constant fertility may be equal to or higher than GNP with reduced population growth, on a per capita basis the reduction in population growth yields substantial benefits. Higher incomes lead to more savings and investment, providing more capital per worker and higher worker productivity and income.

RATIO OF GNP/CAPITA TO CONSTANT FERTILITY CASE

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2025</u>
1.00	A	1.00	1.00	1.00
	B	1.04	1.25	1.50
	C	1.06	1.37	1.80

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA



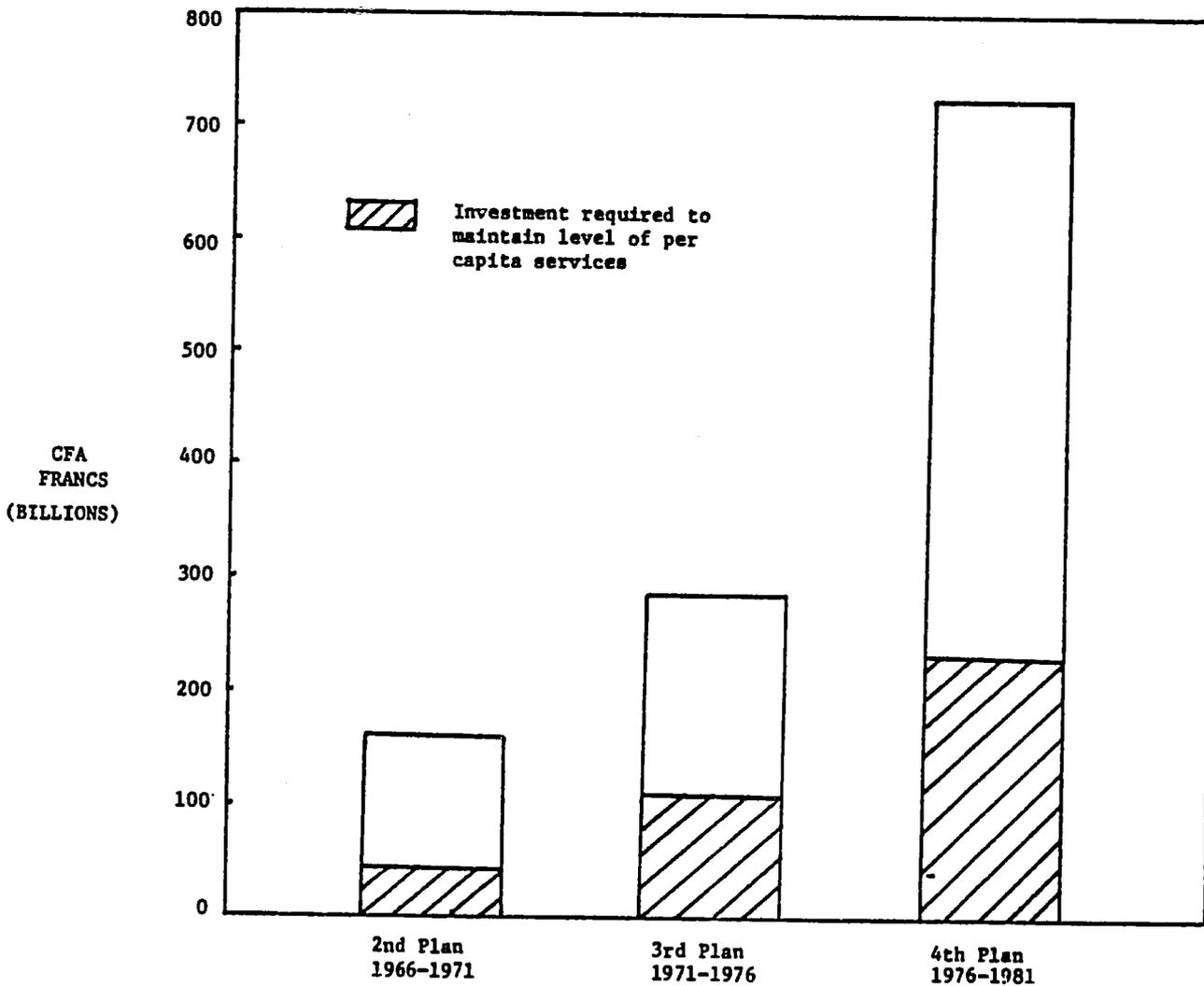
- A - constant fertility
- B - 3-child family by 2000
- C - 2-child family by 2000

YEAR

Investment

With high population growth, much of the investment available is required just to maintain current levels of output per capita and per capita services. Presently about one third of planned investment is required to maintain current per capita levels. Low population growth would free much of this investment for use in increasing income and services, speeding progress toward Cameroon's goals.

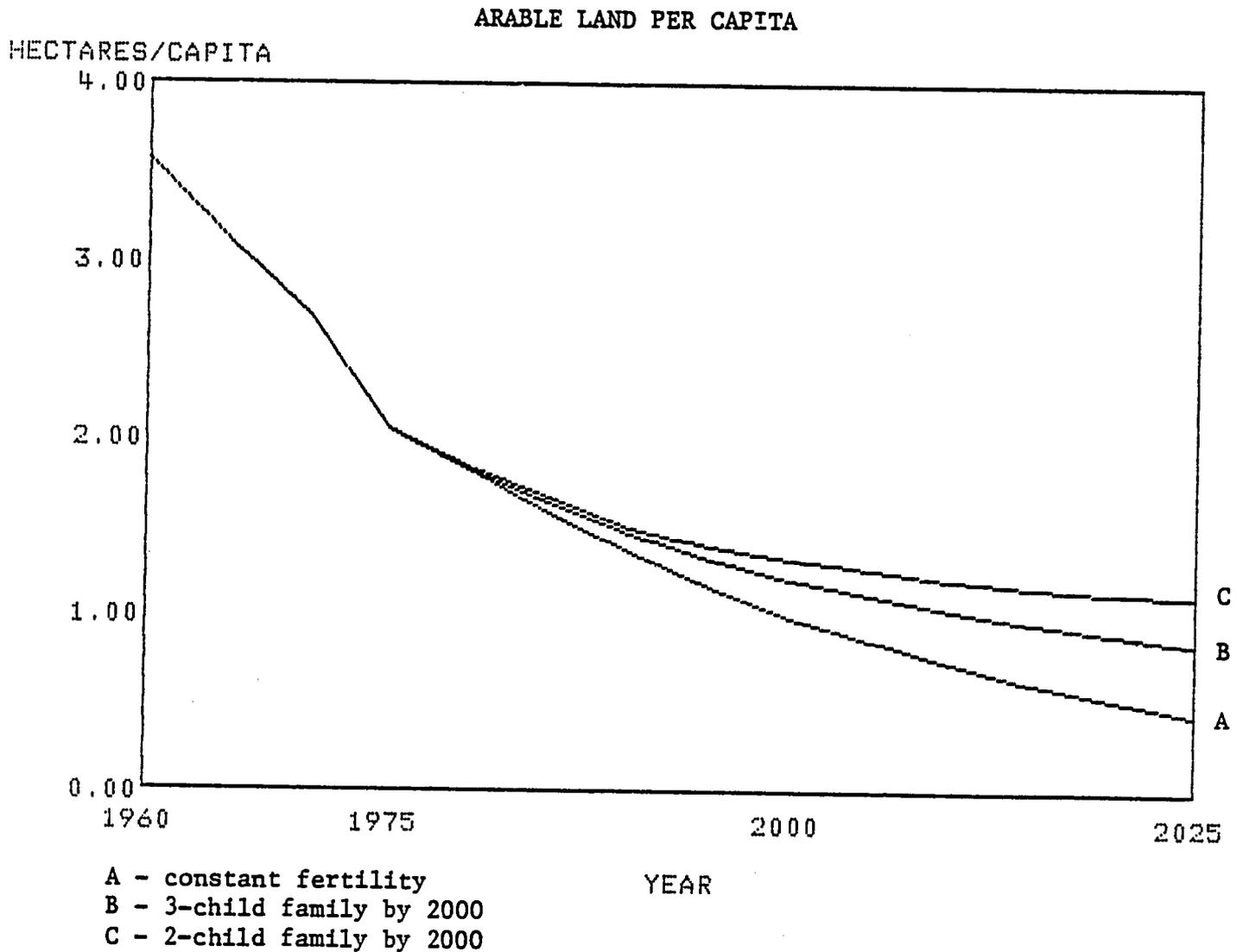
INVESTMENT DURING DEVELOPMENT PLANS



Agricultural Land Per Capita

The Cameroon, with a highly rural population, is heavily dependent on the availability of agricultural land. There already is a fairly high population density in the areas of better land. The land in the less densely populated areas will not support a much larger agricultural population. At present the national average is 2.1 hectares per capita. Future population growth will reduce the hectares per capita most seriously.

<u>1975</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
2.1	A	1.0	.9	.6	.4
	B	1.2	1.1	1.0	.8
	C	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1



School Age Population and Enrollment

In 1975 there were approximately 1.9 million children of elementary school age, of whom 1.3 million were actually in school--70 percent of the total. This is expected to grow to 80 percent by the end of the current development plan.

If the population continues to grow under the assumption of constant fertility, the number of children of elementary school age would increase as follows:

<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	(Million) <u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
1.9	4.2	4.9	6.8	9.6

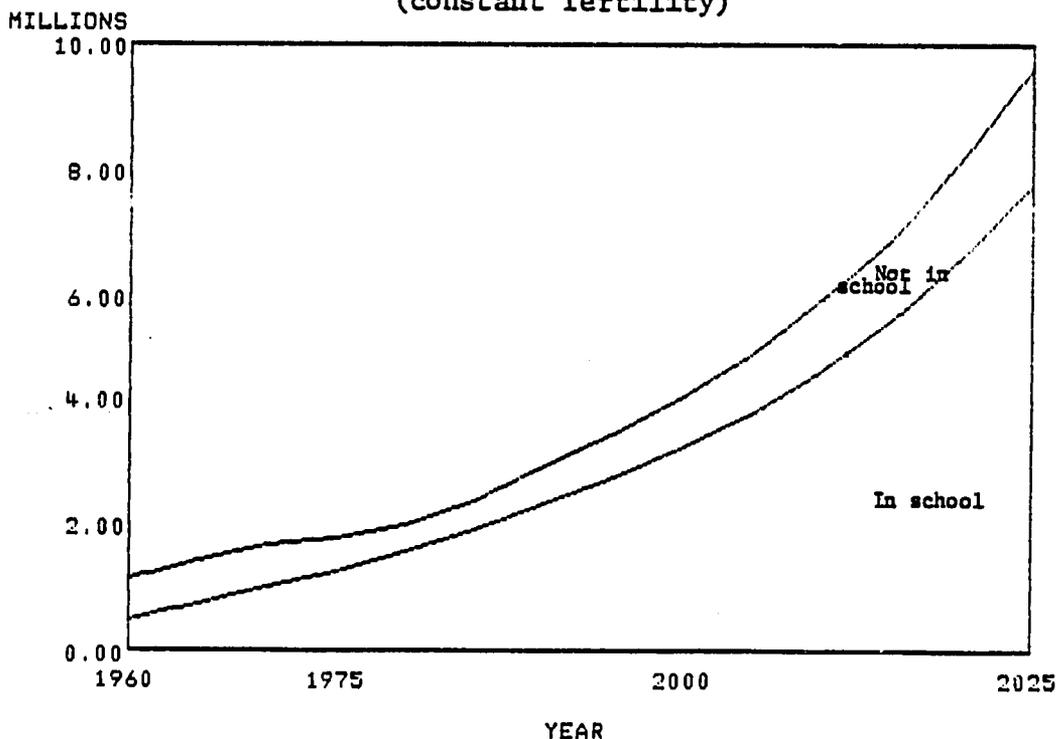
Simply to maintain the 80 percent in school would require classrooms, trained teachers, and operating expenditures for the following number of children:

<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	(Million) <u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
1.3	3.4	3.9	5.4	7.7

The number still not in school would grow as follows:

<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	(Million) <u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
.6	.8	1.0	1.4	1.9

CHILDREN OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE
(constant fertility)

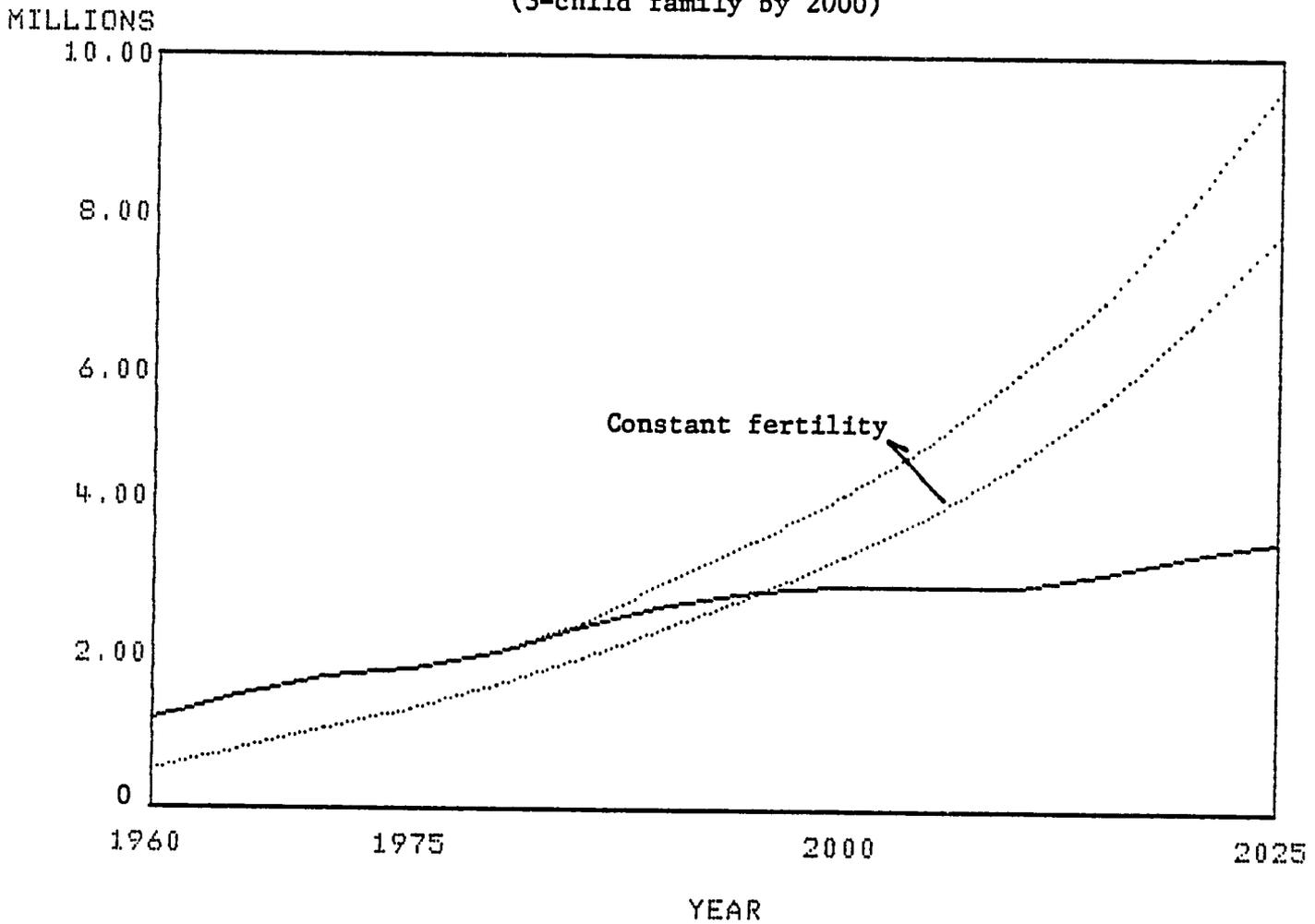


Assuming a program were initiated now to reach a 3-child-family average by the year 2000, the total number of elementary-school-age children would increase as follows:

	(Millions)				
	<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2025</u>
	1.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6

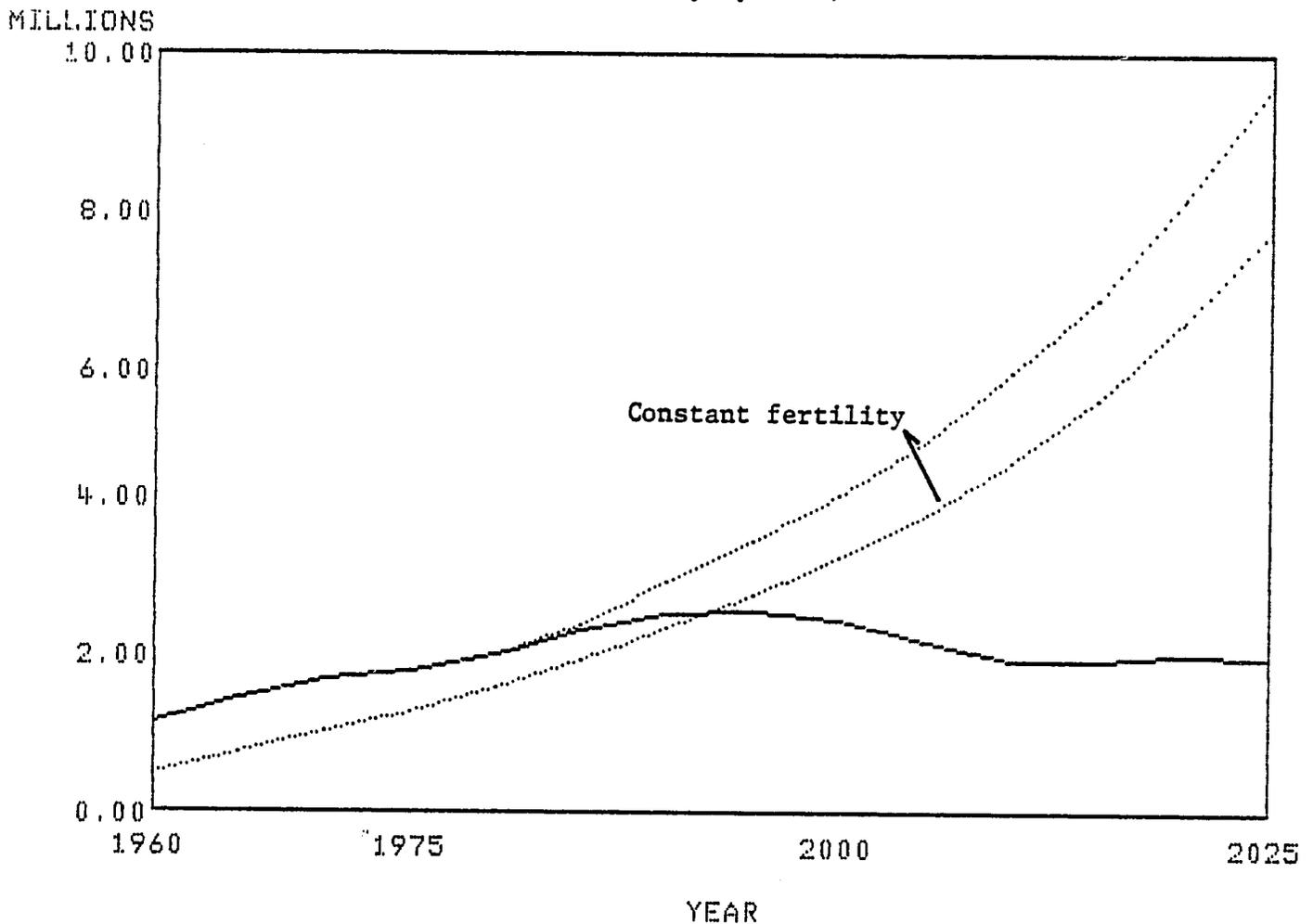
Assuming that additional classrooms, trained teachers, and operating expenditures were provided at the same rate as under the constant fertility assumption, it would be possible to provide elementary schools for all children of elementary school age by 1995, when the number would be 2.9 million. Thereafter, funds needed for a larger school enrollment would be available for other development purposes.

CHILDREN OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE
(3-child family by 2000)



If a program were initiated now to reach a 2-child-family average by 2000 and additional school facilities were made available at the same rate assumed above, schools would exist for all children of elementary school age before 1995. Thereafter, the number of children of elementary school age would gradually reduce and level off at 2.1 million by about 2010.

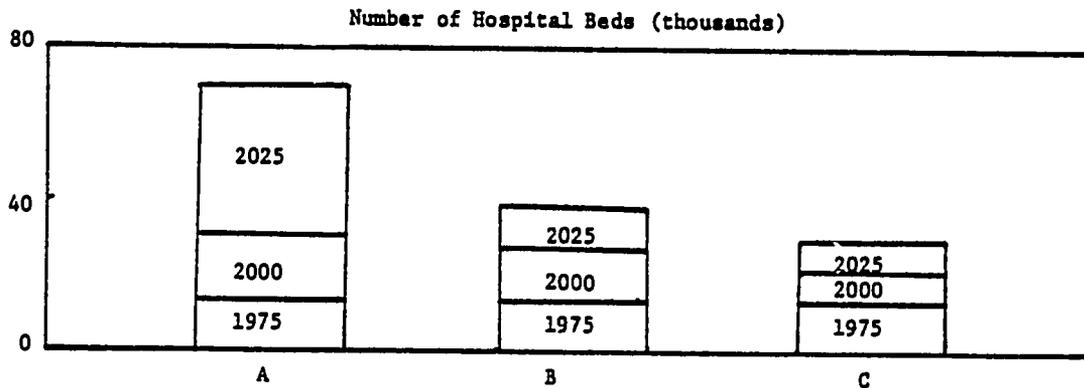
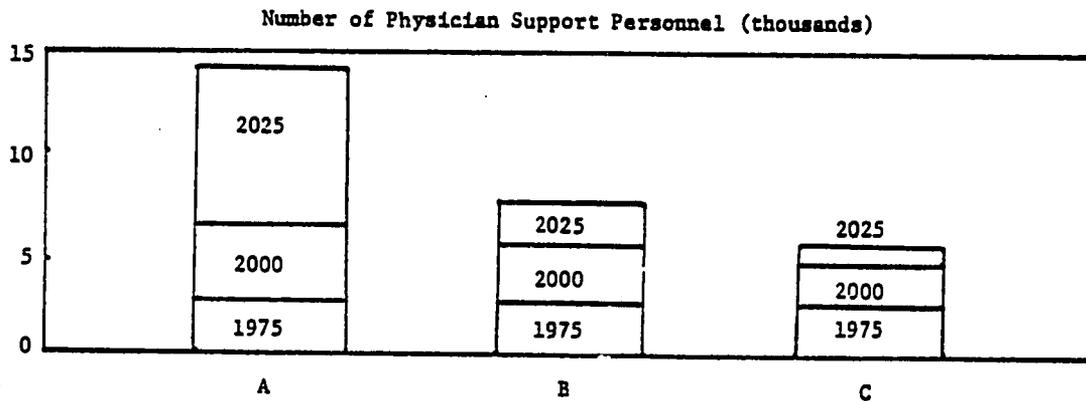
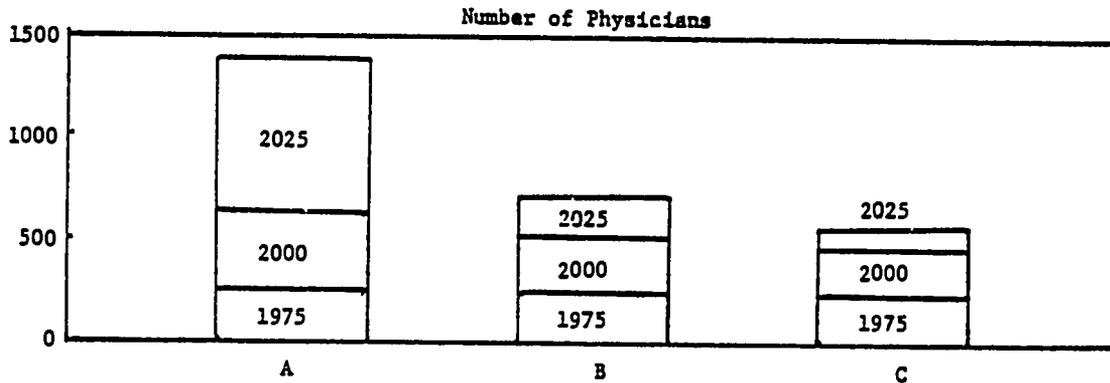
CHILDREN OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE
(2-child family by 2000)



Health Services

With high population growth, a rapid expansion of health services and personnel is required to maintain current coverage. This reduces the resources remaining for improving health services. A lower population growth rate would require less expansion to maintain current coverage, freeing resources for improvements.

HEALTH SERVICES REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT COVERAGE



A - constant fertility
B - 3-child family by 2000
C - 2-child family by 2000

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Appendix

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, 1950-2000

MEDIUM VARIANT		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1.	POPULATION, TOTAL (IN 1000)....	4092	4402	4865	5346	5836	6398	7088	7987	9030	10218	11583
2.	MALES (--).....	1979	2141	2358	2575	2802	3078	3418	3866	4388	4985	5673
3.	FEMALES (--).....	2113	2261	2507	2771	3034	3320	3670	4122	4642	5233	5909
4.	POP. AGES 0-4 TO TOTAL (O/O).....	13.1	15.5	17.6	16.6	15.6	15.5	16.0	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.3
5.	5-14 --	23.2	20.1	20.9	24.5	25.7	24.5	23.8	23.9	25.2	26.1	26.0
6.	15-64 --	60.9	61.8	59.2	56.4	55.7	56.6	56.5	55.0	53.7	53.0	53.4
7.	65+ --	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
8.	UNDER 20 --	47.1	46.4	47.0	48.9	50.6	50.9	50.1	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.7
9.	WOMEN AGES 15-49 TO FEMALES(O/O).....	54.5	56.7	54.0	49.7	47.4	47.4	47.1	45.6	44.1	44.1	43.7
10.	DEPENDENCY RATIOS (PER 1000) ..	642.1	618.7	690.6	772.0	795.7	768.0	769.6	814.4	862.8	887.2	872.7
11.	CHILD-WOMAN RATIOS (PER 1000) ..	463.6	532.2	631.9	645.5	632.8	630.9	655.5	723.8	746.7	734.0	699.0
12.	SEX RATIOS (PER 100 FEMALES) ..	93.7	94.7	94.0	92.9	92.4	92.7	93.1	93.8	94.5	95.3	96.0
13.	MEDIAN AGES (YEARS)	21.4	21.9	21.6	20.8	19.7	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.2	18.8	18.7
14.	PROPORTION OF URBAN (O/O)	9.0	11.1	13.4	16.3	20.3	23.8	27.5	31.3	35.0	38.6	42.1
15.	POPULATION DENSITY (PER SQ.KM.).....	9	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	24
		50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-2000	
16.	RATES OF GROWTH (O/O).....	1.46	2.00	1.89	1.75	1.84	2.05	2.39	2.45	2.47	2.51	
17.	NATURAL INCREASE RATES (O/OO).....	14.9	16.1	17.7	18.7	18.4	20.5	23.9	24.5	24.7	25.0	
18.	CRUDE BIRTH RATES (--).....	43.7	43.2	42.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	43.0	42.0	40.4	39.1	
19.	CRUDE DEATH RATES (--).....	28.8	27.1	25.0	22.8	22.0	20.4	19.2	17.5	15.7	14.0	
20.	GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.75	2.68	2.58	
21.	NET REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	1.70	1.78	1.93	1.96	2.01	2.01	
22.	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (O/OO).....	--	--	--	--	5470	5470	5684	5583	5430	5237	
23.	GENERAL FERTILITY RATES (--).....	152.4	151.8	159.6	164.8	164.0	166.9	179.7	181.8	178.5	170.0	
24.	LIFE EXPECTANCY, MALES (YEARS) ..	31.9	34.4	36.9	39.4	39.4	41.9	44.4	46.9	49.3	51.8	
25.	FEMALES (--) ..	35.1	37.6	40.1	42.6	42.6	45.1	47.6	50.2	52.7	55.3	
26.	TOTAL (--) ..	33.5	35.9	38.4	41.0	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5	51.0	53.5	
		50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-2000	
16.	RATES OF GROWTH (O/O).....	1.46	2.00	1.89	1.75	1.84	2.08	2.45	2.73	2.79	2.86	
17.	NATURAL INCREASE RATES (O/OO).....	14.9	16.1	17.7	18.7	18.4	20.8	24.5	27.2	27.9	28.5	
18.	CRUDE BIRTH RATES (--).....	43.7	43.2	42.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	43.0	44.0	42.6	41.3	
19.	CRUDE DEATH RATES (--).....	28.8	27.1	25.0	22.8	22.0	20.0	18.5	16.7	14.7	12.7	
20.	GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.90	2.87	2.81	
21.	NET REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	1.70	1.80	1.97	2.15	2.23	2.27	
22.	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (O/OO).....	--	--	--	--	5470	5470	5684	5893	5832	5704	
23.	GENERAL FERTILITY RATES (--).....	152.4	151.8	159.6	164.8	164.0	166.9	179.7	192.0	191.8	185.6	
24.	LIFE EXPECTANCY, MALES (YEARS) ..	31.9	34.4	36.9	39.4	39.4	42.4	45.4	48.3	51.3	54.2	
25.	FEMALES (--) ..	35.1	37.6	40.1	42.6	42.6	45.6	48.7	51.7	54.8	57.8	
26.	TOTAL (--) ..	33.5	35.9	38.4	41.0	41.0	44.0	47.0	50.0	53.0	56.0	
		50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-2000	
16.	RATES OF GROWTH (O/O).....	1.46	2.00	1.89	1.75	1.84	2.01	2.24	2.25	2.19	2.08	
17.	NATURAL INCREASE RATES (O/OO).....	14.9	16.1	17.7	18.7	18.4	20.1	22.4	22.5	21.9	20.8	
18.	CRUDE BIRTH RATES (--).....	43.7	43.2	42.7	41.5	40.4	40.9	42.2	40.9	38.7	36.0	
19.	CRUDE DEATH RATES (--).....	28.8	27.1	25.0	22.8	22.0	20.8	19.8	18.4	16.8	15.3	
20.	GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	2.70	2.70	2.74	2.65	2.51	2.30	
21.	NET REPRODUCTION RATES	--	--	--	--	1.70	1.76	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.73	
22.	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (O/OO).....	--	--	--	--	5470	5470	5551	5369	5090	4688	
23.	GENERAL FERTILITY RATES (--).....	152.4	151.8	159.6	164.8	164.0	166.9	175.6	174.9	167.4	151.9	
24.	LIFE EXPECTANCY, MALES (YEARS) ..	31.9	34.4	36.9	39.4	39.4	41.4	43.4	45.4	47.4	49.3	
25.	FEMALES (--) ..	35.1	37.6	40.1	42.6	42.6	44.6	46.6	48.7	50.7	52.7	
26.	TOTAL (--) ..	33.5	35.9	38.4	41.0	41.0	43.0	45.0	47.0	49.0	51.0	

SOURCE: Selected World Demographic Indicators by Country 1950-2000, UN Population Division, May 1975.

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Projections (National) (Cont.)

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Estimated population, survey of 1960-65.....5,095,416	9. Median age of mother.....NA
2. Adjusted population, survey of 1960-65.....NA	10. Median birth order.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1960-65.....41-43	11. Percent urban, 1960-65.....15
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1960-65.....23-26	12. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970.....82
5. Annual rate of growth, 1960-65 (percent).....1.5-2.0	
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1960-65.....37-38	
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1960-65.....135-167	
8. Percent of population under 15 years of age, 1960-65.....37	

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

13. Population, July 1, 1975.....6,484,000
14. Births per 1,000 population, 1974.....41-43
15. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1974.....19-23
16. Annual rate of growth, 1974 (percent).....1.8-2.4

NOTES:

1. Summation at ISPC of estimates for various areas from series of five regional sample surveys conducted between 1960 and 1965.
2. The 1960-65 round of surveys has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Upper bound of range is average of reported rates from the 1960-65 surveys, weighted by total population. Lower bound is from ISPC adjustment of reported survey data.
4. Upper bound of range from ISPC adjustment of 1960-65 survey data. Lower bound is average of reported rates from surveys, weighted by total population.
5. Range of variation given possible combinations of crude birth and death rates.
6. Upper bound of range is average of life expectancies from the 1960-65 surveys, weighted by total population. Lower bound is from ISPC adjustment of these survey data.
7. Upper bound of range from ISPC adjustment of 1960-65 survey data. Lower bound is average of reported rates from these surveys, weighted by total population.
8. Derived from weighted average of percentages from reports of the 1960-65 surveys.
- 9-10. Data not available.
11. Derived by summation of urban population from reports of 1960-65 surveys.
12. Estimate reported in FAO, Yearbook, 1972, table 5.
13. See note below for Midyear Population Estimates.
14. Projected range of variation assuming no significant change in fertility since 1960-65.
15. Projected range of variation based on assumed trend of mortality since 1960-65.
16. Range of variation given possible combinations of crude birth and death rates.

MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES: 1950 TO 1975 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Growth rate	Year	Population	Growth rate	Year	Population	Growth rate
PROJECTED ESTIMATES			1956	4,486	1.6	1966	5,330	2.0
1950	4,098	1.4	1957	4,558	1.6	1967	5,436	2.0
1951	4,156	1.5	1958	4,632	1.6	1968	5,547	2.1
1952	4,217	1.5	1959	4,708	1.6	1969	5,664	2.1
1953	4,281	1.6	1960	4,786	1.7	1970	5,786	2.2
1954	4,348	1.6	1961	4,867	1.7	1971	5,913	2.3
1955	4,416	1.6	1962	4,952	1.8	1972	6,047	2.3
			1963	5,040	1.8	1973	6,186	2.3
			1964	5,132	1.9	1974	6,332	2.4
			1965	5,229	1.9	1975	6,484	

NOTES: 1950-75 - Projected estimates as reported in UNWP34. Cameroon has never had a census nor survey of national scope, although a census was scheduled for November 1975. The U. N. figures appear to be based on a series of regional surveys conducted between 1960 and 1965.

Regional-, Sectoral-, Social-Specific Data

Table 1

Age structure by urban-rural division (in percentages)

Age Group	Urban/Rural	North Bénoué	South Bénoué	Southeast	Bamiléké	Area around Bamiléké	West Cameroon	Total
0-14 years	rural	37	34	36	48	43	47	41
	urban	29		43	48	49	market-villages 47 - towns 45	44
60 +	rural	6	6.5	7	4	4		5
	urban	5		3	3	2	2	3

Table 2

Measures of fertility by zone, age, and population subdivisions

Zone	Population Type	Crude Birth Rate	Age-Specific Birth Rates (per 1,000)							Total Fertility Ratio	Percentage of Females 14-49 with No Live Births
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
(1) North Bénoué	All religions	42	161	287	198	152	104	53	10	4.7	24
	Muslim	29	122	150	131	95	60	24	6	3.1	33
	non-Muslim	49	188	285	232	182	129	72	14	5.7	19
(2) South Bénoué	All religions	36	196	213	148	105	78	13	8	4.0	30
	Muslim	25	145	133	148	72	91	18	10	3.2	37
	Traditional	42	220	220	153	120	67		8	4.2	29
(3) Southeast	All population	36	140	228	196	166	98	57	12	4.6	33
	Urban population	45	138	279	190	190	116	80	16	5.2	30
(4) Bamiléké	All population	49	228	307	208	239	131	43	4	6.3	14
	Urban population	52	203	323	232	232	143	69		6.4	22
(5) Area around Bamiléké	All population	41	172	264	225	197	114	31	9	5.1	22
	Urban population	43	146	291	224	214	117	36	1	5.1	24
(6) Western Cameroon	All population	50	198	304	261	200	105	33	21	5.6	15
	Urban population	49	208	294	249	191	111	30	6	5.4	22

Table 3

Population projections, 1970-1980, by zone (in thousands)

Zone	1970	1975	1980
(1) North Bénoué	1,300	1,380	1,460
(2) South Bénoué	282	308	335
(3) Southeast	1,340	1,450	1,570
(4) Bamiléké	742	835	940
(5) Area around Bamiléké	506	556	611
(6) West Cameroon	1,146	1,284	1,439
Cameroon	5,316	5,813	6,355

Table 4

Zone	Expectation of Life at Birth (in years)	Expectation of Life at 5 Years (in years)
(1) North Bénoué	33	46
(2) South Bénoué	43	52
(3) Southeast	43	49
(4) Bamiléké	39	49
(5) Area around Bamiléké	40	47
(6) Western Cameroon	34	43

SOURCE: "Cameroon," Andre Podlewski in Population Growth and Socio-economic Change in West Africa, 1975, edited by John C. Caldwell, New York, Columbia/Population Council.

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Table 7

Characteristics of six subdivisions of Cameroon

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	North Bénoué 1960	South Bénoué 1961	Southeast 1962	Bamiléké 1965	Area around Bamiléké 1965	West Cameroon 1964
<i>Survey date</i>						
<i>Population (thousands)</i>						
rural	1,112	228	1,078	578	344	932
urban	38	15	107	80	116	97
<i>Area (sq. miles)</i>	14,900	48,300	84,900	2,400	10,600	16,200
<i>Main ethnic groups</i>	Foulbé Matakam Massa Toupouri	Foulbé Dourou Baya Mboum	Boulou, Eton Essel Ewondo Bassa	Ramiléké	Bamoun (Mbam) Bamiléké Tikar	Bantou Balundu-Mbo Ibos
<i>Economy</i>	millet peanuts cotton pastoralism fishing rice	pastoralism millet peanuts maize cassava (manioc) fruit	cocoa coffee cabbage-palms timber-forests aluminium food cultivation	maize plantain bananas coffee pigs timber-forests	yams plantain bananas coffee pigs timber-forests	palm-oil cocoa bananas coffee tea rubber
<i>Main religions</i>	Traditional Moslem	Traditional Moslem Christian	Christian	Christian	Christian Moslem	Christian Traditional
<i>Main towns</i>	Garoua Maroua	Ngaoundéré	Yaoundé (excluding Douala)	Dchang Bafoussam Efang Mbouda	Foumban Nkongssamba Loum Mbanga	Victoria-Bués Bamenda

Table 8

Percentage of total population illiterate

Zone	Urban/Rural	Percent
(1) and (2) North and South Bénoué	rural	96
	urban	81
(3) Southeast	total rural & urban	70.5
	urban only	55
(6) West Cameroon	population of 15 yrs and over	85

Table 9

Religious differentials in demographic measures (all rates per thousand)

	Fertility	Mortality	Natural Increase
Moslems	Low (20-25)	Low (20)	Low (0-5)
Traditionals	Very high (55)	High (35)	High (20)
Christians	High (45)	Medium (25)	High (20)

GDP BY SECTOR
(billions CFAF current)

Sector	1969-70				1972-73				% Growth 1970-1973
	Trad.	Modern	Total	% GDP	Trad.	Modern	Total	% GDP	
Primary Sector	79.7	9.0	88.7	35.6	102.7	12.6	115.3	36.3	30.0%
1. Primary producing (plant, animal)	79.7	8.1	87.8	35.2	102.7	11.6	114.3	36.5	30.2
2. Extractive Industry		0.9	0.9	0.4		1.0	1.0	0.3	-88.8
Secondary Sector	19.9	36.6	56.5	22.6	19.3	52.6	71.9	23.0	27.3
3. Manufacturing Industry (organic prod.)	4.7	17.5	22.2	8.8	5.5	23.9	29.4	9.4	32.4
4. Manufacturing Industry (minerals, rubber)	1.5	8.9	10.4	4.2	2.0	12.0	14.0	4.5	34.6
5. Construction	8.2	7.0	15.2	6.1	5.3	10.9	16.2	5.2	6.7
6. Utilities, health services	5.5	3.2	8.7	3.5	6.5	5.8	12.3	3.9	41.4
Tertiary Sector	43.0	61.5	104.5	41.8	46.0	79.9	125.9	40.2	20.5
7. Financial Institution		1.4	1.4	0.6		0.2	0.2	0.1	-55.7
8. Transport, Communications		14.2	14.2	5.7		18.5	18.5	5.9	30.3
9. Services		9.2	9.2	3.7		11.5	11.5	3.7	25.0
10. Commerce	43.0	36.7	79.7	31.8	46.0	49.7	95.7	30.5	20.0
TOTAL	142.6	107.1	249.7	100.0	168.0	145.1	313.1	100.0	25.4

SOURCE: Direction de la Statistique

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SOURCES AND USES OF NATIONAL INCOME

	(billions CFAF)			
	1969-70	Percentage	1972-73	Percentage
SOURCES: GDP	249.7	80.4%	313.1	80.2%
- non-monetary	46.3	14.9%	52.2	14.2%
- monetary	203.4	65.5%	257.9	66.0%
Imports	61.0	19.6%	77.5	19.8%
TOTAL Sources	310.7	100.0%	390.6	100.0%
USES:				
Household Consumption	189.9	61.1%	268.5	63.6%
- Auto Consumption	41.5	13.4%	51.4	13.2%
Administration	12.7	4.1%	13.3	3.4%
Gross Capital Formation	35.3	11.4%	52.0	13.3%
- Enterprises	20.5	6.6%	35.0	9.0%
- Administration	7.3	2.3%	9.5	2.4%
- Households	7.5	2.4%	7.5	1.9%
Exports	66.5	21.4%	66.5	17.0%
TOTAL Uses	310.7	100.0%	390.6	100.0%

SOURCE: Direction de la Statistique, Min. of Plan, unpublished.

CAMEROON CONSOLIDATED BUDGET (billions of GFA francs)				
	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1972-73</u> ^{1/}	<u>Percentage Total</u> <u>1972-73</u>
Current Revenue	<u>31.9</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Taxes on income and profits	4.5	8.0	10.2	16.7%
Taxes on goods & services	23.4	34.8	41.5	67.9%
Other Tax revenue	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.9%
Current Expenditure	<u>30.6</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>53.4</u>	
Federal Government	19.4	29.0		
East Cameroon	9.0	11.1		
West Cameroon	2.2	2.9		
Current Surplus	1.3	9.1	7.7	
Public Debt Service	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>	
Capital Expenditure	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>	
BUDGETARY BALANCE	-3.9	2.7	-2.0	

^{1/} Provisional data.

SOURCE: IMF, "Cameroon-Recent Economic Developments," SM/74/187, July 31, 1974, p. 37.

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FINANCING OF INVESTMENT

(% of GDP)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1973</u>
Private Saving	72.4	65.4	70.8
General Government Saving	10.0	15.9	8.6
Deficit on Current Account	17.6	18.7	20.6

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1973</u>
Current General Gov. Revenues (as % of GDP)	16.5	16.3	17.3
Current General Gov. Expend. (as % of GDP)	15.0	13.9	16.0
Central Gov. Share in Central Government	54.0	70.0	82.4
General Government Savings as % of Total Revenue	9.2	14.5	7.5
General Government Savings as % of Public Investment	24.5	90.4	48.4

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CAMEROON
NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	(billions of CFA francs)			
	1973-74.	1974-75	Percentage *	
			1973-4	1974-5
<u>Revenue</u>				
Direct & Assimilated Taxes	16.0	18.9	21.5	22.5
Customs Duties	48.5	53.2	65.1	63.3
Registration & Stamp Taxes	3.2	13.7	4.3	4.4
Income from government land	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Postal & Telecom fees	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.2
Other public service fees	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.8
Contribution, Subsidies	.3	.3	.4	.4
	<u>74.5</u>	<u>84.0</u>		
<u>Expenditure</u>				
Recurrent Expenditure	62.2	69.2	83.5	82.4
Capital Expenditure	12.3	14.8	16.5	17.6
	<u>74.5</u>	<u>84.0</u>		

* Does not add to 100%, owing to rounding.

SOURCE: AmEmbassy Airgram A-62, Yaounde, July 3, 1974.

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CAMEROON
RECURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE

	(millions of CFA francs)		Percentage 1974-75
	1973-74	1974-75	
1. Internal Administrative Debt	1,145	968	1.4
2. Pooled Administrative Expenses	10,202	10,072	14.5
3. State Participations	6,203	7,464	10.8
4. Presidency	1,469	1,726	2.5
5. Services Attached to the Presidency	4,000	4,433	6.4
6. National Assembly	660	744	1.1
7. Economic and Social Council	150	150	0.2
8. Ministry of Territorial Administration	2,577	2,842	4.1
9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	968	1,053	1.5
10. Ministry of Agriculture	2,218	2,611	3.8
11. Ministry of Commercial & Industrial Dev.	410	489	0.7
12. Ministry of National Education	7,331	8,606	12.4
13. Ministry of Animal Husbandry	533	631	0.9
14. Ministry of Employment & Social Insurance	289	329	0.3
15. Ministry of Equipment, Housing & Lands	3,463	3,678	5.3
16. Ministry of Finance	3,256	3,464	5.0
17. Ministry of Public Service	518	601	0.9
18. Ministry of Armed Forces	7,579	9,089	13.1
19. Ministry of Information & Culture	631	674	1.0
20. Ministry of Youth & Sports	735	809	1.2
21. Ministry of Justice	770	818	1.2
22. Ministry of Mines & Power	275	342	0.5
23. Ministry of Planning & Territorial Dev	542	560	0.8
24. Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications	1,844	2,023	2.9
25. Ministry of Public Health & Social Insurance	3,952	4,504	6.5
26. Ministry of Transport	490	520	0.7
Total Recurrent Budget	62,200	69,200	

SOURCE: AmEmbassy Airgram A-62, Yaounde, July 3, 1974.

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The average area tilled per farm under typical alternative farming systems in the North is as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Farming System</u>		
	<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>
	<u>Traction</u>		
	<u>hectares/farm</u>		
Cotton	.05	1.00	--
Peanuts	.05	.07	.25
Sorghum/millet	1.00	.78	1.00
Rice	--	.09	.75
Other	<u>.14</u>	<u>.26</u>	<u>.24</u>
TOTAL	1.24	2.20	2.24

The average labor force per family is four: 1 male and 3 wives, with each wife having two children not in the labor force. Average yields are 600 to 700 kg/ha for millet, sorghum, maize and peanuts, about 1 ton/ha for upland rice, and 500 to 600 kg/ha for cotton. Since 1970 yields have suffered from drought and there is growing but insufficiently documented evidence that yields are declining or at best stagnating because of soil fertility exhaustion.

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PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING GOALS - CAMEROON 1973

CATEGORY	STATUS	OBJECTIVES 1973	EXISTING	TO BE RECRUITED OR TRAINED
A2	Medical Officers	400	250	150
	Pharmacists	45	16	29
	Dentists	18	8	10
	Sanitary Engineers	8	1	7
A1	Senior Technicians Public Health	68	13	55
	Senior Technicians Laboratory	20	5	15
	Senior Technicians Sanitation	20	5	15
	Senior Technicians Social Services	14	0	14
B	State Registered Nurses	1 298	656	702
	Laboratory Technicians	60	0	60
	Sanitation Technicians	36	2	34
	Dental Mechanics	24	2	22
	X Ray Mechanics	10	1	9
	Social Welfare Workers and Educators	148	39	109
C	Staff Nurses	2 762	952	1 810
	Assistants Laboratory Technicians	150	0	150
	Assistant Sanitation Technicians	78	10	68
	X Ray Operators	50	3	47
	Assistant Social Welfare Workers	296	43	253
D	Nursing Aides (1)	4 990	550	4 410
	Sanitation Aides	326	107	219
	Social Welfare Aides	350	153	129

(1) Figures given under this heading also cover the private sector.

To cope with these requirements the State will continue with the action already undertaken and will set up new training establishments during the 3rd Plan:

- The University centre for Health Sciences (CUSS) to train medical and paramedical staff
- The Garoua Nursing School;
- The Yaounde and Ayos Nursing Schools;
- The nursing Aide Centres at Douala, Ebolowa, Garoua, Abong-Mbang and Victoria.

CAMEROON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

"GOVERNMENT ATTITUDES"

Gwatkin, R. Davidson, "Policies Affecting Population in West Africa," Studies in Family Planning Vol. 3, No. 9 (September 1972), p. 214-221.

P. 216: At the 1969 World Health Assembly in Boston, the Cameroon government representative spoke of the alarming population decrease in Central Africa because of high mortality, especially among infants. He expressed a keen interest in measures to combat sterility as a means of counteracting this. He also felt that an increase in population would aid the developing countries to reach their goals more quickly. More recently, other Cameroonian government spokesmen have said that no measures to slow growth of the present 6 million population are to be contemplated until a goal of 15 million is achieved. The government has adopted a variety of policies with pronatalist aspects for working women, including paid maternity leave, children's allowances, and time off during office hours for the care of children. At the same time, the Cameroon government does not oppose the use of contraceptive methods when prescribed by a physician for the sake of the mother's health.

P. 219: Cameroon has family allowances-monthly payments during pregnancy, additional payments at delivery and subsequent monthly payments.

Gauthier, H. and G. F. Brown, "Francophone Countries (Family Planning Programs)," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 6, No. 8, (August 1975), pp. 297-300.

The Cameroon government feels that both the size and the rate of growth of the population are too low.

Gauthier, H., "Francophone Countries," in W. B. Watson, ed. Family Planning in the Developing World: A Review of Programs (New York: Population Council, 1977), p. 75-76.

P. 76: During 1975 family planning services are offered for the first time in Cameroon at the University Training Center in Yaounde. Limited family planning training within a maternal and child-health/family-planning context also is under way at the Center.

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"Cameroon," IPPF Situation Report, International Planned Parenthood Federation, June 1974.

Attitudes

In June 1968, the government confiscated equipment, records and supplies of a weekly contraceptive clinic in Tiko, West Cameroon. In 1970, the government considered the country under-populated and stated that it "does not practice nor does it contemplate any measures to limit population growth until the target population of 15 million is achieved." This is still its policy, however it is now prepared to allow family planning as a protective health measure. In some urban facilities both advice and services for family planning are now being provided. Government has in the past been more concerned with the problems of sterility and subfertility than with population growth.

Women are given paid maternity leave from employment and children's allowances are given to families with not more than six children.

Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries around the World 1974/1975. (Population Programmes and Projects Vol. 2), United Nations Fund for Population Activities, New York: UNFPA, 1976.

Government's Views Regarding Population

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size will be smaller than that considered necessary or desirable in relation to its physical resources, and that the levels and trends of its population growth are lower than desired largely because of the existence of a high incidence of sterility and low fertility in certain regions. Redistribution of population from congested rural areas and from major urban centres is perceived to be an important means to resolve population problems.