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**CHAPTER VI**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
FOR CAMEROON**

**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

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By

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**Prepared for the Agricultural and Rural Development Office  
USAID Cameroon  
and the  
Report of Multi-Disciplinary and Multi-Institutional  
Mission on the Environment**

**Yaoundé**

**October 1992**

**Produced with technical assistance from Washington State University  
and the Consortium for International Development under  
funding from USAID/Cameroun Contract No. 631-0059-C-00-9015-00**

## CHAPTER VI

### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### Introduction

The Republic of Cameroon comprises 10 provinces with over 50 departmental government authorities. There is a constitution which determines the areas of jurisdiction for each level of government. Laws and regulations exist on many aspects of the environment, such as forests, fishery and wildlife, but often they are incomplete and ambivalent. However, because of the lack of an adequate legal reinforcement and sanction system, the laws are largely ineffective. While over 50 official texts have been approved, laws on important environmental issues, such as wood and charcoal production for domestic energy consumption, and biodiversity are still lacking. Moreover, in some instances, the global benefits of the regulations exceed the domestic benefits, which makes it difficult for a country to comply with them. Therefore, in order to successfully implement environmentally sustainable operations it is critical that the environmental legislation and its linkage with the legal reinforcement be revised and accorded high priority in the national development plans and programs.

It seems very clear that without an appropriate legal system, institutions and organizations responsible for the implementation of environmental programs and projects will have a very difficult time in achieving their objectives. In spite of this constraint, it is also recognized that lack of an appropriate institutional framework consolidating environmental activities related to forests, wildlife, parks, reserves, and protected areas, fishery and water, as well as other environmental issues such as pollution and toxic waste management constitute an impediment to making progress in the protection of the environment and the natural resource base.

#### A. Ministry of Environment and Forests

In April 1992, the Constitution revised the administrative structure of the Government and approved the creation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MINEF).<sup>1</sup> Its mandate is to develop a national comprehensive strategic action plan aiming to protect the environment, and to conserve natural resources in the country. This plan should reflect the multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral nature of environmental concerns, and respond to the specific physical conditions of each province. Rather than focusing on the exploitation of the environment and natural resources, emphasis should be put on the protection and conservation of the ecosystem to ensure long term economic and social benefits. Initially, the Presidential Decree proposed the following two sub-categories: environment and forests. Concerns with wildlife, parks, reserves and protected areas were basically buried in the forestry category. Subsequently, a new organizational structure was formulated, which is currently in the Prime Minister's office awaiting approval. The provisional organizational chart (Figure 6.1) proposes the following:

**Structure:** The Ministry of Environment and Forests consolidates three existing ministerial departments with respective sub-divisions, which are currently housed in three different ministries: (1) the Department of Regional Development and Environment within the old Ministry of Plan and Regional Development, (2) the Department of Forests within the old Ministry of Agriculture; and (3) the Wildlife and Protected Areas Department under the old Ministry of Tourism. In addition, a General Service Department has been added to deal with finance, administration, and personnel issues to improve the efficiency of the institution. While the MINEF was initially created as an expression of the Government's

<sup>1</sup> Decree No.92/069

commitment to promote environmental awareness across all economic sectors, the ministry operates as three separate entities with each its specific portfolio under the previous administrative structures.

At the upper level of the hierarchy presides the Minister, who is assisted by one inspector and two advisors. The parastatal ONADEF (Office Nationale de Développement des Forêts) directly reports to the Minister. At the second level, is the Secretary General's Office, which oversees five services: Legal Affairs, Mail Service, Training Service, Translation Service, and the Protocol Office. Of these five services, legal and training are crucial to the successful implementation of environmental programs and policies, and deserve special attention during the first year of the Ministry's operation. The legal unit will be responsible for making an inventory of all legal decrees, and texts (national and international) pertaining to environmental concerns in the country, and for making recommendations of studies needed to strengthen the legislative framework in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. The training unit will mainly consist of identifying courses in various institutions and recommend the establishment of new training classes to ensure that the Ministry's staff has the necessary skills to perform their duties.

**Function:** The main functions of each Department under the provisional Decree are:

### 1. Environment

- to develop a national environmental strategy, coordinate its implementation, monitor and evaluate the results;
- to coordinate environmental activities between national and international institutions;
- to propose natural resource management measures to ministries and specialized institutions;
- to diffuse information to the public and promote participation of the population in environmental management, protection and restoration;
- to develop sectorial plans to protect the ecosystem with respective line ministries; and
- to participate in the negotiation of international laws and agreements pertaining to environmental protection together with the Ministry of Justice, and in the monitoring of the financial budget in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Regional Development.

### 2. Forest

- to develop and implement the national forest policy;
- to manage and protect the state and communal forests;
- to develop and control the implementation, regeneration, reforestation, inventory, and forestry planning programs, and forest exploitation;
- to collaborate with professional forest associations, and to develop research proposals;
- to liaise with the international donor community and coordinate the Tropical Action Plan.

### 3. Wildlife and Protected areas

- to develop the national wildlife policies, plan and create protected areas;
- to develop and implement wildlife and hunting policies and regulations.
- to identify key research themes, and to coordinate with respective institutions.

The proposed new Ministry's mandate, organization, and function is ambitious, and lacks clear focus. Other issues such as biodiversity, pollution control and monitoring, desertification seem to be overlooked in the function descriptions and no distinction is made between short and medium to long term actions. Forestry activities seem largely to predominate the current ministerial operations. It is therefore recommended that the following actions be taken to improve the effectiveness of the Ministry:

#### Short term (Figure 6.1):

1. A separate **Policy and Coordination Unit** of two people be created, which directly reports to the Secretary General, to ensure overall multi-level coordination between: (i) the respective departments within the Ministry itself; (ii) the other administrative and technical ministries; and (iii) the donor community.<sup>2</sup>
2. The **Environmental Department** be defined as the entity responsible for "national land use planning, conservation of soil and water resources, protection of biodiversity and ozone layer, pollution and waste management", and be divided into two Divisions:
  - **Policy and Special Services Division** will coordinate policies within the Environment Department and will specifically deal with issues such as biodiversity, ozone, climate change, desertification, and other national or international requests.
  - **Pollution Control Division** will be responsible for developing policies on the reduction of air, water, groundwater, soil and noise pollution policies, as well as on toxic and chemical waste management.
3. The functions of the **Wildlife and Protected Areas Department** be expanded to incorporate the "protection and management of the national parks and reserves".

#### Medium to Long term (Figure 6.2):

4. A **Fisheries and Water Department** be created within the Ministry to ensure the protection of vertebrate and invertebrate species in both fresh water and marine habitat. Its main function will be to develop a national fisheries and aquaculture policy in order to protect fish and crustaceans stocks in natural habitat.

<sup>2</sup> In the event the creation of a separate unit is unlikely, a separate cell should be created within the Secretary's General's Office itself.

5. A **Geographical Information System** be developed within the Policy and Coordination Unit to take stock of the existing ecosystem. This will serve as a basis to monitor and evaluate the progress made towards the protection and conservation of the environment.
6. An **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Sub-Unit** be attached to the Training Unit to sensitize the public and private institutions and companies, as well as the citizens of Cameroon.
7. The administrative structure of **ONADEF** be simplified in order to become the executing agency of the Forest Department, and to promote self-sustainability. Within a five year period ONADEF should become an integral part of the Forest Department.
8. The name of the Ministry of Environment and Forests be changed to the **Ministry of Environment**, thus, giving equal weight to the respective environmental Departments.

Currently, the Ministry is likely to have little impact because of operational (physical, financial and human resource) as well as political constraints.

Physical constraints: As the Ministry was initially established no immediate provisions were made to house the staff in one single building. Currently, the staff is divided between various ministerial buildings, which hampers communication and collaboration. Apparently, a new location has been identified, but the building is in great need of refurbishing.

Financial constraints: Because of the Ministry's recent creation, as well as the current budget crisis, little provision has been made to enable the Ministry to be financially viable. The total recurrent budget for 1992 is estimated at 700 million CFA. In reality, this figure might be misleading, since each Department had resources allocated under the previous administrative structure. MINEF is currently involved with 7 environmental projects (Protection of Waza-Logone Floodplain, Dja Reserve, and Korup National Park; Protection of the Ozone Layer, Forest ONADEF, Botanical Garden in Limbe, and Desertification), which are dependent on foreign donor assistance. The total investment budget amounts to 435 million CFA.

Human resources constraints: The exact figure of the total number of civil servants active in the MINEF is not known, however, it is estimated that a total of about 50 civil servants are transferred under the responsibility of MINEF (23 Forest, 15 Environment, and 15 Wildlife and Protected Areas Department).<sup>3</sup> Because of the Ministry's recent creation, specific functional roles are still undefined and new position description are urgently needed, particularly in the Environment Department. Because of the newness of various topics, such as environmental impact assessments, urban/environmental planning, treatment of waste management programs, monitoring and evaluation of environmental programs, use of inappropriate technology, etc., it is urgently required that existing institutions be identified to provide training courses. At the provincial, divisional and sub-divisional level, there are currently about 500 forest, wildlife, park, and reserve protection agents. However, they directly depend on the provincial and divisional delegates, and do not report to the Minister. In addition, they are often lacking the financial and transportation means to be effective.

Political constraints: In order for MINEF to have a real impact on enhancing the quality of life of all Cameroonian citizens, it is essential that the Ministry receives strong Governmental support. Since environmental and ecological problems cut across all sectors, linkages should be formalized with all

<sup>3</sup> Excluding possible existing positions in other Ministries dealing with environmental matters such as pollution control, urbanism, etc.

ministries for attaining national environmental goals in all vital sectors. In addition, strong relationships should be built with the National Assembly to ensure that environmental issues receive adequate support, particularly in the area of legislation. MINEF's primary role is to ensure cooperation between all Ministries, rather than rivalry.

Based on the above analyses, it is clear that the following measures be implemented:

1. Decrees be developed formalizing the linkages between the MINEF and the Prime Minister, as well as with the various ministries to ensure that the national environmental action program can be effectively implemented;
2. Clear job descriptions be developed for all new staff in the immediate future, and for all staff within the next three years through possible donor assistance;
3. Identified research centers and research programs be strengthened to respond to the new skills needs;
4. Environmental forest, park, reserves, wildlife protection guards in the field be equipped in terms of transport, radios and other communication methods to assist them in efficiently executing their functions;
5. The ministerial staff be reunited in a single building to facilitate planning and coordination within the Ministry.

#### B. Relationships with Organizations and Individuals

The mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the overall economic development process has started through the support of various national (National Assembly, Judiciary courts, selected technical ministries, and parastatal organizations) and international (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental) institutions, as well as the private sector, and individual citizens. However, despite efforts at the different institutional levels, progress to improve the ecosystem has been slow. Since the environmental services were first introduced in the country, a lack of coordination, communication and information, as well as enforcement has resulted in very little improvement in reducing the practice of the environmentally unsustainable logging operations, water pollution, wildlife and flora loss. Thus, it is essential that all key actors responsible for the implementation of environmental programs and policies be actively involved throughout the process (Figure 6.3). It is also clear that many technical ministries have overlapping or even contradictory environmental responsibilities. It is essential that the environmental portfolios of the various technical ministries be rationalized. Main entities involved are:

##### 1. National Governmental Institutions

**National Assembly:** The supreme organ of Republic is the National Assembly whose members (180 in total) are elected for a five year term by national election. According to the Constitution, the Assembly enacts "laws on the rights and duties of the citizens; persons and property; political administrative and judicial system; matters on finance and public property, and long-term commitments to economic and social policy". Among its mandate resides the power to amend the Constitution, decide on the constitutionality of laws, decrees and other legislation, make laws, approve the national budget,

and approve the national development plan. As environmental protection and natural resource management have become a real concern for the Government of Cameroon and affect all economic sectors, it is critical that the National Assembly accords high priority to these issues.

**Judicial System:** The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, several multiple provincial courts like the high, magistrate, and customary courts, and multiple village level courts. While disputes at the provincial court level are resolved in the presence of a judge versed in the modern written law, the village level tribunal relies mainly on the customary law. In environmental matters, legal and institutional issues are handled by various parties operating in multiple sectors and applying a series of legal texts (laws, decrees, codes and norms) whose application is not always assured due to lack of coordination. It is essential that the function of the Ministry of Justice be revised to assure that both civilians, public and private institutions comply with the written laws and regulations, in particular in respect to the concept of environmental protection. This institution should play a proactive, rather than reactive role in the development of environmental legislation, and develop a realistic sanction system to encourage public as well as private institutions, as well as individual citizens to comply with the rules and regulations.

**Ministry of Plan and Regional Development:** This Ministry has the responsibility for coordination of planning proposals throughout the national territory and for coordinating the development plans of the various ministries. Previous to the creation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, it also had specific responsibility for environmental matters through a Department of Regional Development and Environment. This Directorate has been transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Agriculture:** The portfolio of this Ministry includes responsibility for soils, agriculture, rural development and the utilization and monitoring of pesticides and fertilizers. Until the creation of the Ministry of Forests and the environment, it also had responsibility for the forestry sector, including the development of forest policy and legislation, the issue of logging permits, the control and supervision of logging operations, and the protection of the forest reserves were all the responsibility of this Ministry. Forest inventory and the development and promotion of wood and wood products were the responsibility of ONADEF.

**Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry:** The portfolio of this Ministry includes responsibility for livestock, fisheries and animal industries. The fisheries sector (both inshore and offshore) has not been a high priority of this Ministry and it is proposed that these functions be moved to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Mines, Water Resources, and Power:** This Ministry has responsibility for the exploitation of mineral resources and the generation of power. Among its responsibilities is the control of pollution, industrial nuisances and sanitation. Its activities in the environmental sector have not been effective, and it would be appropriate to move them to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Town Planning and Housing:** This Ministry is responsible for town planning, government housing, lands and surveys. It has specific responsibilities for land management, hygiene and cleanliness and urban cleansing. It is possible that some of the more directly environmental matters could be transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Public Health:** This Ministry is responsible for the management of public hospitals and for the development of preventative medicine programs, vaccination programs and for the safeguarding of public health in general. The Ministry has a major connections with the environment;

much disease is the result of poor environmental conditions. Public health education programs teach about the importance of maintaining a clean environment. It is clear that there needs to be close collaboration between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Womens' Affairs and Social Welfare :** This Ministry has responsibility for the emancipation of women and for general social welfare of the population. Environmentally, its importance lies in the fact that much of the interface between the Cameroon population and the environment is the responsibility of women, who carry out most of the food farming.

**Ministry of National Education:** This Ministry has responsibility for all education in the national territory below University level. It is important that environmental education be introduced into the national curriculum. The education of young Cameroonians in environmental matters is the most important source of hope for the development of sound environmental policies in the future.

**Ministry of Higher Education:** This Ministry has responsibility for University education. It is important that environmental research be conducted in the national university system. The University Centre at Dschang contains a nucleus of equipment and staff which could be used to carry out research and technical programs to provide information necessary for the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research:** This Ministry, which was created through the division of the former Ministry of Higher Education, Computer Services and Scientific Research, has responsibility for all scientific research in Cameroon. Scientific Research is conducted through research institutes including IRA (Institut de Recherches Agricoles), IRZ (Institut de Recherches Zootechniques), IRG (Institut de Recherches Géologiques) and IMPM (Institut de Recherches Medicales et de Plantes Medicinales). It is important that there is close collaboration between this Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Forests in order that high quality scientific information be available to permit informed environmental action.

**Ministry of Information and Culture:** This Ministry is responsible for dissemination of information and preservation of the cultural heritage. The dissemination of environmental information is an important function in the sensitizing of the national population to environmental matters.

**Ministry of Tourism:** This Ministry has responsibility for the supervision and licensing of hotels and tourism sites. Previous to the creation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, it also had responsibility for the administration of the protected area system and the control of hunting. These functions have been transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Ministry of External Relations:** This Ministry is in charge of Cameroon's diplomatic relations with the outside world. Its environmental concerns are mainly with international treaties and conventions.

## 2. Other Governmental Institutions

Other government institutions which have environmental impacts include the parastatal agroindustrial enterprises such as CDC (Cameroon Development Corporation) which has extensive plantations of rubber, oil palm, bananas and tea, principally in the South-West Province; Socapalm with extensive oil palm plantations, and Heveacam with extensive rubber plantations. These plantations have resulted from the clearing of the original vegetation, replanting with monocultures which often require extensive treatments with pesticides, herbicides and fungicides.

SONEL (Société Nationale d'Electricité du Cameroun) produces most of its power from hydroelectric sources. There are three principal generating plants, Edea and Song-Loulou (in the Littoral Province on the Sanaga River) and Lagdo (in the Northern Province on the Benoue River). These dams were all constructed without proper environmental impact studies and all are having environmental consequences of varying degrees of severity.

SNEC (Société Nationale des Eaux du Cameroun) provides drinking and household water. Water is treated with chlorine for safety. Treatment plants for providing the major urban centers were often constructed without proper environmental impact studies and there have been environmental consequences. In Kumba, civil engineering works in lake Barombi Mbo to provide drinking water to the town of Kumba almost certainly contributed to the extinction of at least one, and possibly two, endemic fish species from the lake.

### 3. Individual Citizens

The unit of action for a safe and desirable environment is the individual citizen. Until very recently, the environment was not a matter of concern to the average citizen, but it is beginning to change. There have been two principal causes of this change. One is the fact of the international concern about the environment which culminated in the UNCED meeting in Rio de Janeiro; the international publicity has reached the population at large and there is an increased awareness of these issues. At a more basic level, however is the fact that environmental degradation has impacted in human lives and this teaches a very forceful environmental lesson. Desertification and soil erosion have brought to the populations of the far north the importance of planting trees. Deforestation in the north-west and west provinces has resulted in drying up of streams in the dry season, in soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. It is important that individual citizens become aware of the importance of the environment before the degraded environment forces the issue on them. It is crucial that environmental education and sensitization be carried out at all levels of society and in the informal as well as the formal sectors. Media, extension services, clubs, societies, churches can all play an important part in this crucial process.

Neither government nor aid agencies are equipped to make judgements about how local people value their environment, therefore it is important that they be involved in the formulation of programs and projects. Their opinion should be taken into account early on in the cycle, to increase the chances of sustainable development activities.

### 4. Private Sector

For convenience, the private sector can be divided into international (or multinational) and national organizations.

As far as the multinationals are concerned, they are generally responsive to the environment because of a desire to maintain a positive public image. Thus oil and petroleum companies, banks, insurance companies and breweries are often responsive to environmental concerns and prepared to comply with environmental legislation; they cannot afford not to.

The national organizations and industries are more difficult. They do not have an international constituency. They are often operating with marginal profits and see increased environmental controls as merely reducing their already meager profits. These companies tend to be smaller and less capitalised, and there are more of them and they probably do more damage. It is important that they become aware

of the need for responsible environmental behavior and that they comply thoroughly with legal requirements concerning emissions, pollution control, etc.

#### 5. Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations can be divided into two types, national and international.

**International NGOs** include World Wide Fund for Nature, Wildlife Conservation International, Save the Children, Care, etc. Apart from the specifically wildlife-oriented organizations, most are concerned with rural development. Most have to some extent an environmental component, and certainly an environmental awareness. Experience with environmental degradation has taught many development agencies the importance of including sound environmental management in their programs.

**National NGOs** are largely concerned with rural development. They have greatly increased in numbers during the past few years and it represents a very potent (and potentially more potent) force for development of a national environmental conscience. It is important that the energies and the vision of the international and national NGOs be channelled to development of a national environmental conscience.

#### 6. International Donor Organizations

In Cameroon, the international donor community is actively providing subsidies and contributing to technical assistance across the different sectors. Public foreign aid represents 4.3% of the GDP. This percentage is relatively modest as compared to Côte d'Ivoire, where foreign aid accounts for over 6% of GDP.

The international donor agencies comprise three different sectors; the multilateral agencies, the bilateral agencies, and the international NGOs. The latter have already been dealt with.

**Multilateral agencies.** The three principal ones are the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the African Development Bank; Cameroon is a member of all three.

The World Bank has been heavily involved in the environmental problems of Cameroon, with limited success. Attempts have been made to restructure the forestry sector of the economy to achieve a permanent forest estate and to revise the forestry legislation to help achieve these aims. These attempts, part of a structural adjustment program, have not been successful and the loan has not been made. The World Bank is involved in development projects such as road construction, the building of dams, and other development projects which have had major environmental impacts. The World Bank jointly with UNDP is also planning an intervention with the GEF (Global Environmental Facility) in Cameroon.

UNDP provides environmental interventions through the "Africa 2000 Project" and the institutional strengthening initiative. The Africa 2000 project supports the creation of funds to assist community groups in agro-forestry, fishing, land and natural resource management activities. These funds, which are managed by the community groups themselves, can be used to purchase materials, organize training courses for team leaders, etc. The institutional strengthening program consists of providing assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, other ministries, and NGOs in the development and implementation of environmental operations.

The African Development Bank has little direct environmental interest. It is involved in projects

which have environmental consequences such as the construction of roads, assistance with the development of the logging industry etc. It is characteristic of this agency that environmental impact studies tend to be fairly cursory; its environmental concerns do not appear to be major.

**Bilateral agencies.** Countries having bilateral programs directly affecting the environment include the United States of America, Great Britain, Canada, Germany and Holland; this list is not exhaustive.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been traditionally principally concerned with Cameroon's agricultural sector and this remains an important priority. However, increasingly, environmental concerns are starting to become important. USAID is planning a national environmental strategy. USAID has also funded environmental research programs such as the Wildlife Conservation International Project at Korup.

The British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) has funded several environmental programs. There is the Limbe Botanic Garden Project, which aims to restore the Botanic Garden and also to create forest reserves on Mount Cameroon. There is a forestry project at Mbalmayo which aims to improve the quality of Cameroonian forest management. Funding is also provided to the WWF Korup National Park Project by ODA under the Joint Funding Scheme.

Canada is a major donor as far as the forestry sector is concerned. Canadian aid was instrumental in the creation of CENADEFOR (a forerunner of ONADEF) and has funded major forest inventory work throughout Cameroon. It has been involved in the development of training programs and the development of small and medium-sized forest-based industries.

The German bilateral GTZ, has been involved in the environmental sector. There is a German-financed agroforestry component to the WWF Korup Project. Germany has been involved in the development of sustainable rural development programs and also is developing programs for protection of specific ecosystems such as mangrove.

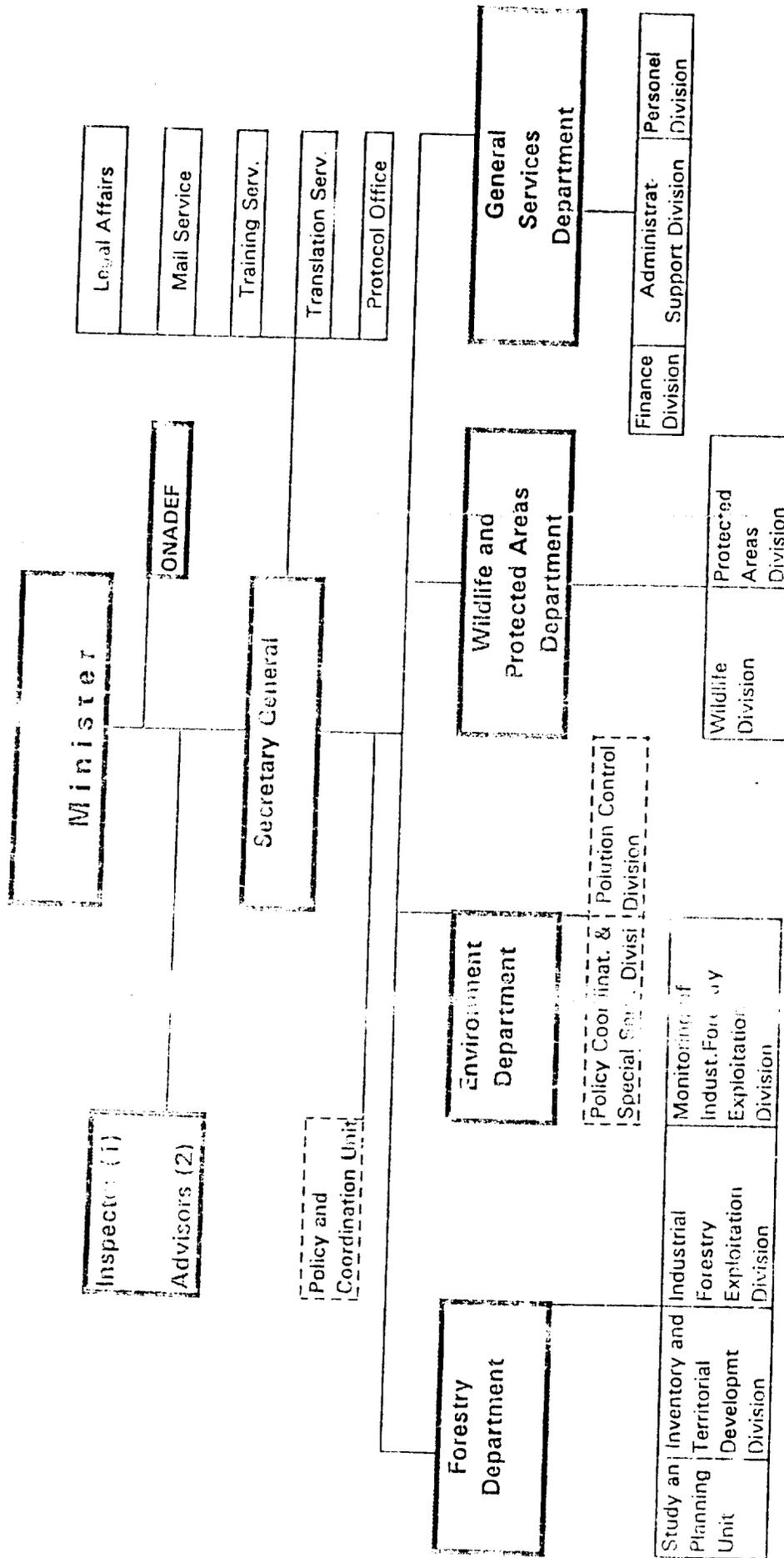
The Netherlands has a major interest particularly in the forestry sector. A Tropenbos research program into achieving sustainability of logging is funded by the Dutch government. They are interested in helping to develop a permanent forest estate in Cameroon.

Based on the institutional analysis, the following is recommended:

1. A formal liaison structure be established between all central and technical Ministries, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
2. Provincial and divisional services be adequately financed and staffed to effectively implement environmental programs and projects.
3. National Environmental Impact Analysis be performed across all sectors prior to the implementation of development operations.
4. Coordination between the international and national donors, the local communities, and government institutions be ensured throughout the development process by the Policy and Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

# Ministry of Environment and Forests

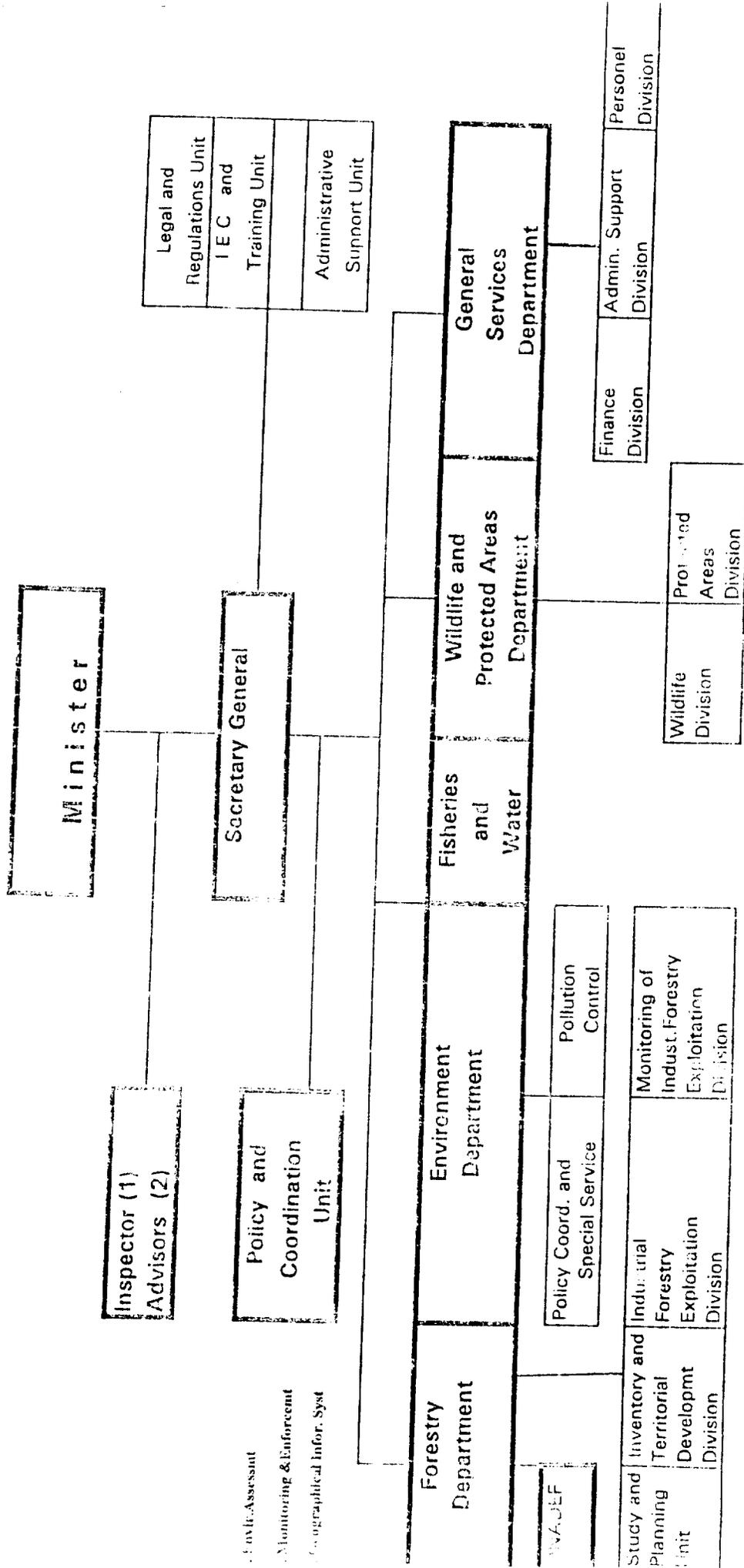
Figure 6.1 : Provisional Organizational Chart per Decree (\*)



(\*) Dotted boxes represent short-term recommendations

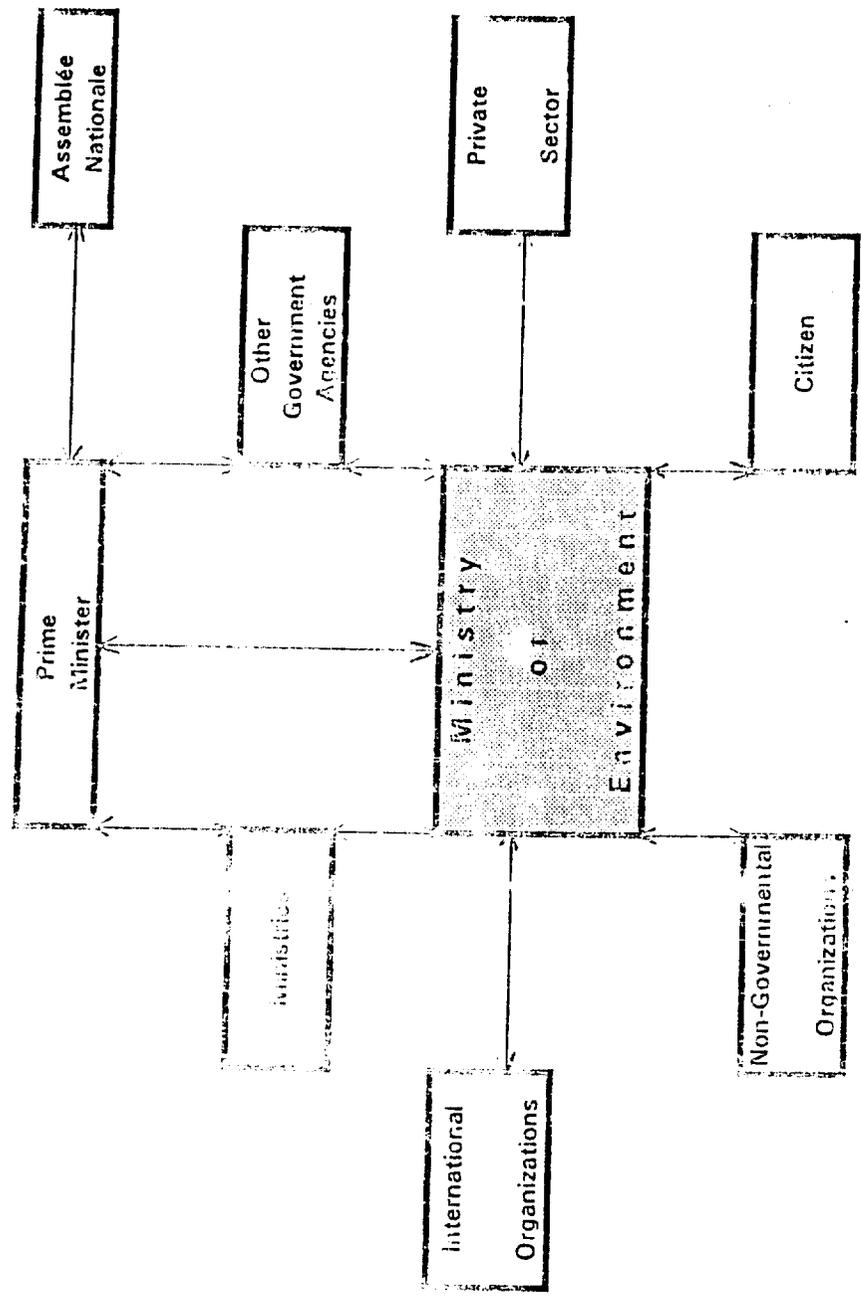
# Ministry of Environment

Figure G.2 : Alternative Organizational Chart



# Ministry of Environment

Figure 6.3 : Relationships with other Institutions and Individuals



CAMEROON

ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

LIST OF PERSONS MET

African Development Bank	Marc Blanchette, Environmental Consultant
CECI	Yvan Lapointe, First Secretary for Development
Cameroon-Canada Cooperation Center	Carl Charbonneau, Forest Adviser
USAID	John McMahon, Head of Agricultural Division. Peter Wyeth, Project Manager, Cameroon Agricultural Policy and Planning Project - CAPP/USAID.
World Bank	Werner Roider, Sr. Agricultural Economist
Ministry of Environment and Forests	Dr. Bava U. Ingoer, Minister Thomas Tata, Secretary General Joseph B. Besong, Assistant Director of Forests Ebwele Filo Leroy, Chief of Environment Augustine Bokwe, Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas Menging Mewondo Joseph, Engineer of Water, Forest and Hunting, Wildlife
Ministry of Plan and Regional Development	Tchiana Mesack, General Engineer of Water and Forests Nguenga, Deputy Director of Regional Actions
UNDP	Mr. McLeod, Resident Representative Sam Dominique, National Project Officer
World Wide Fund for Nature	Steve Gardlan, Country Representative
Wildlife School Garoua	Mr. Ngog Nje, Director

## CAMEROON

### ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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