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A Comparative Study of ODA's Contribution to the
Socio-Economic Development of Cameroon:
France, Germany and Japan

프랑스, 독일, 일본의 공적개발원조가 카메룬의 사회경제적
발전에 미친 영향에 대한 비교 연구

Advisor: Prof. Eduardo Z. Albrecht

By

Enongene Comfort Esidie

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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II

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ODA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE
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A Thesis

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Professor Ahn Sang-Wuk

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February, 2015

III

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my Parents, Mr. Alphonse Epie Enongene and Mrs. Mary Dione Enongene.



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List of Tables

Table 1: Social Strategies

Table 2: Economic Strategies

Table 3: Cameroon's MDGs effort

Table 4: Evolution of the level of Corruption Perception Index in Cameroon from 2006-2013

Table 5: Key Performance and Output Indicators

Table 6: Project Output

Table 7: Quantitative output

Table 8: Comparison of Planned and Actual Output

Table 9: Summary of the different ex-post projects and the performance rating

Table 10: Grading and Performance scale 1

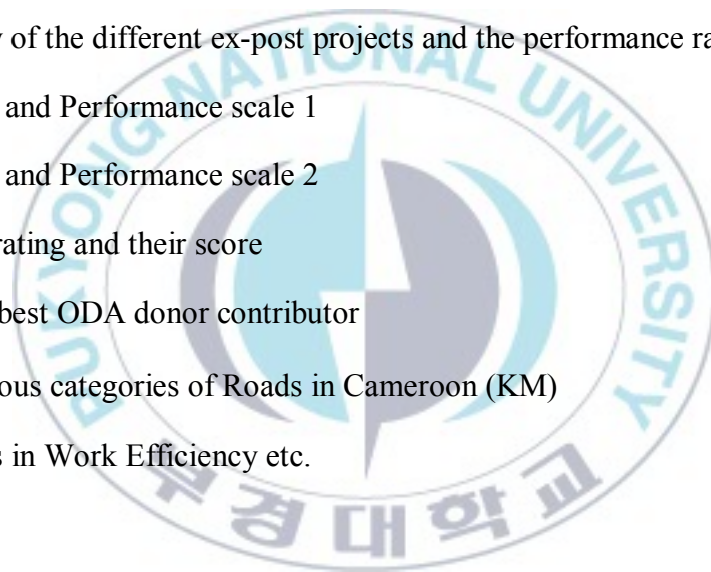
Table 11: Grading and Performance scale 2

Table 12: Project rating and their score

Table 13: Overall best ODA donor contributor

Table 14: The various categories of Roads in Cameroon (KM)

Table 15: Changes in Work Efficiency etc.



List of Figures

Figure 1: Wallerstein World System Theory Model

Figure 2: Different types of ODA

Figure 3: Distribution of Causes of death among children age 5 years 2009

Figure 4: Percentage of the donor's ex-post evaluation self-appraisal's performance

Figure 5: Proportion of population using improved water

Figure 6: Proportion of population using improved sanitation

Figure 7: Change in the pass rate of graduation examination in primary education (an average of the 13 Japanese target schools of the beneficiary survey)

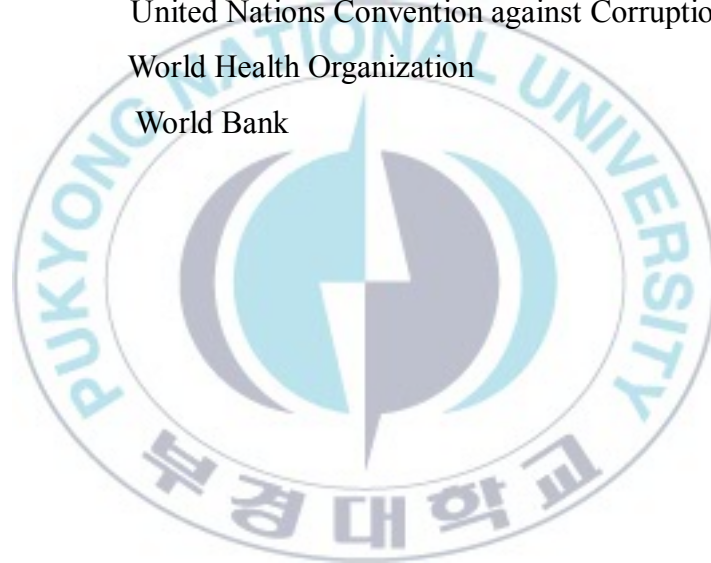
Figure 8: Shifts in the number of number of containers processed from 1996-2004



List of Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
BSM	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAMRAIL	Cameroonian Railway Corporation
CAMWATER	Cameroon Water Utility
CAP	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Commission of Central African
C2D	Debt Relief and Development Contract
CONAC	Commission Nationale Anti-Corruption
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DAC	Development Action Committee
DIT	Douala International Terminal
GDC	German development cooperation
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCB	Global Corruption Barometer
HSS	Health Sector Strategy
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IMF	International and Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International cooperation Agency
KFW	Entwicklungsbank
LDCs	Least Developing Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSGs	Millennium Sustainable Goals
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINT	Ministry of Transport
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations

NAFI	National Agency for Financial Investigation
OD A	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization Cooperation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
RNCF	Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun
SSA	Sub-Sahara Africa
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TICPD	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index
TI	Transparency International
TRANSCAM	Cameroon Transport
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank



A Comparative Study of ODA's Contribution to the Socio-Economic Development of Cameroon: France, Germany and Japan

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ABSTRACT

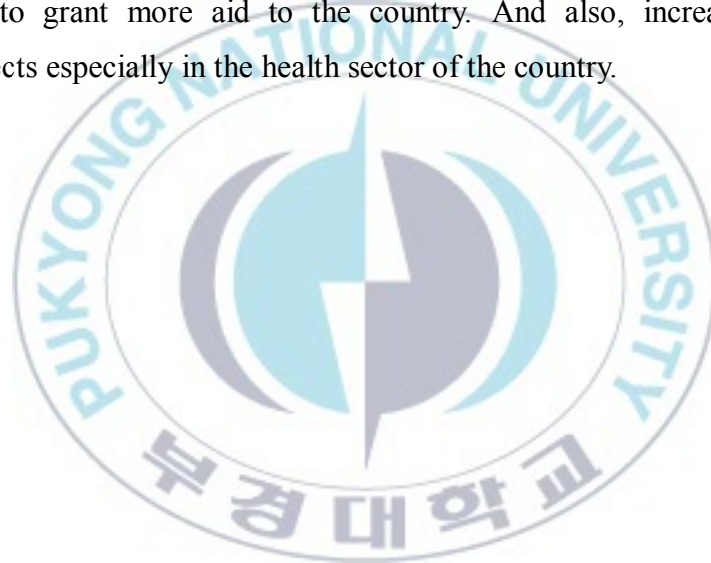
Developing countries face challenges of massive poverty, high mortality rates, stagnate economic growth and low levels of education attainment. Governments in these countries do not have sufficient financial resources to fight these challenges effectively. Foreign aid has played an instrumental role in the implementation of development programs to combat poverty. Official Development Assistance (ODA) represents an important part of the resources allotted for programs and projects executed in countries like Cameroon. This thesis examines the contribution of France, Germany and Japan's ODA to the socio-economic development of Cameroon. The contributions are measured in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The main focus is on ODA bilateral assistance and does not include ODA multilateral assistance. Using a descriptive method, this thesis discusses the relationship that exist between the above donors and Cameroon, including the strategies the donor's used in implementing ODA in Cameroon. All of the strategies are in line with the MDGs, therefore, this study will analyze Cameroon's effort in achieving the MDGs. It will equally analyze the contributions of the donors by examining their self-appraisals ex-post evaluations of the projects, and by presenting a comparative analysis of the three ODA contributors in the development of the country. Finally it will conclude with an analysis of the general contribution of the donors to the socio-economic development of Cameroon, measured in relation to the MDGs.

This thesis has found out that, ODA from France, Germany and Japan have contributed massively to the development of Cameroon. From the self-appraisals of their development projects and programs, much work has been done in the education and road sectors in Cameroon. It equally found out that, from the comparative analysis of the three ODA contributors to the country's development, Japan and France have the highest scores (86% "B"

and 85% “B” respectively), while Germany comes with 76% “C. Nevertheless, they have contributed greatly to the socio-economic development of Cameroon and have played a significant role in the implementation of development programs to combat poverty in the country.

Recommendations for ODA flow in Cameroon, for International Donors: donors should prepare an ODA charter which clearly defines the people of rural areas and local communities as the primary beneficiaries of all ODA packages. Donors should increase the amounts of aid grants appreciably. This increase should hover around the ceiling of 0.7% of their respective GDPs to which they committed themselves to achieve in 2002, or to put in place innovative financing mechanisms. While on the part of the government of Cameroon: The government should improve transparency and public finance management; this would motivate donors to grant more aid to the country. And also, increase the number of development projects especially in the health sector of the country.



프랑스, 독일, 일본의 공적개발원조가 카메룬의 사회경제적
발전에 미친 영향에 대한 비교 연구

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초록

개발도상국들은 극심한 빈곤, 높은 사망률, 침체된 경제 성장 그리고 낮은 교육 수준 때문에 어려움을 겪고 있다. 이러한 국가의 정부는 직면한 문제를 해결할 수 있는 금융 자원이 부족한 실정이다. 이런 상황에서 외국의 지원은 빈곤 퇴치를 위한 개발 프로그램을 실행하는데 중요한 역할을 했다. 공적개발원조(ODA)는 카메룬 같은 국가에서 실시하는 각종 프로그램과 프로젝트의 중요한 자원이 되고 있다. 본 논문은 카메룬의 사회경제적 발전에 기여한 프랑스, 독일, 그리고 일본의 공적개발원조를 연구하였다. 기여도는 새천년개발목표(MDG)와의 관련성 내에서 측정되었다.

논의의 초점은 공적개발원조 중 양자간 지원이며, 다자간 지원은 논의 대상에 포함되지 않는다. 기술적 연구 방법을 통해 본고에서는 원조 지원국과 카메룬의 관계를 조명하되 지원국에서 카메룬의 공적개발원조를 제공하기 위해 채택한 전략을 살펴볼 것이다. 모든 전략은 새천년개발목표에 상응하는 것으로 본고에서는 이러한 새천년개발목표를 달성하기 위해 카메룬에서 기울인 노력을 분석했다. 또한 프로젝트에 대한 후기 자체 평가와 원조지원 3국이 수여국의 발전에 끼친 영향을 비교 분석하여 이를 토대로 각국의 기여도를 분석했다. 마지막으로 새천년개발목표와 관련하여 카메룬의 사회경제적 발전에 끼친 원조 지원국의 일반적인 기여도를 분석하였다.

분석 결과 프랑스, 독일, 일본의 공적개발원조가 카메룬의 발전에 막대한 공헌을 한 것으로 나타났다. 개발 프로젝트 및 프로그램의 자체 평가를 통해 교육 부문과 도로 부문에서 많은 업적이 확인되었다. 한편, 원조 3국의 비교 분석에서는 일본과 프랑스가 가장 높은 점수를 기록했고 (전자는 86% “B”, 후자는 85% “B”), 독일은 76% “C”로 나타났다. 이들 국가는 카메룬의 사회경제적 발전에 크게 기여했고, 빈곤 퇴치를 위한 개발 프로그램의 실행에 중요한 역할을 했다.

국제 지원국의 카메룬 공적개발원조 지원 관련 권고 사항: 지원국은 공적

개발원조 선언문을 통해 농촌 지역이나 비수도권 지역사회가 원조 패키지의 최우선 수혜자가 되도록 명백히 밝힌다. 지원국은 지원 규모를 점차 확대해나간다. 증가액은 2002년 달성 목표로 설정한 각국 GDP의 0.7%를 상회하는 선에서 설정하거나 또는 혁신적인 금융 체제를 확립한다. 이에 대응하여 카메룬 정부는 다음을 이행한다: 정부는 투명성을 제고하고 공공 금융 관리를 개선한다. 이는 지원국이 지원을 증대하도록 하기 위함이다. 끝으로, 보건 부문의 개발 프로젝트 수를 확대하도록 한다.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION.....	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	V
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	VII
ABBREVIATIONS.....	IX
ABSTRACT.....	XI
ABSTRACT IN KOREAN.....	XIV
 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	 1
 CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	 5
 CHAPTER 3: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK.....	 9
 CHAPTER 4: FRANCE, GERMANY AND JAPAN’S RELATIONSHIP TO CAMEROON AND THEIR ODA STRATEGIES.....	 14
 CHAPTER 5: CAMEROON’S EFFORT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs	 22
 CHAPTER 6: SELF-APPRAISAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON.....	 31
 CHAPTER 7: GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON.....	 47
 CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION.....	 55
 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	 57
 REFERENCES S.....	 58

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The end of the Second World War left Africa in a position of low economic growth. Official Development Assistance (ODA) came as a form of assistance for Africa and other developing countries' to boost their economic development. ODA is a form of aid aimed at raising the "aspiration of the less developed countries, by way of providing economic, financial and technical assistance in order to achieve improvement in the standard of living for its people" and to achieve economic, social and political development (Führer 1996: 11).

Historically, ODA became an instrument of development for "colonial powers in their overseas territories and the institutions of programs for economic co-operation created under the United Nations auspices after the Second World War." The Development Assistance Group (DAG) was created "as a forum for consultation among aid donors on assistance to less-developed countries" (Führer 1996: 4). The DAG was established on 13 January 1960, its first participants were: "Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the United States and the Commission of the European Community, Japan and Netherland were later invited in July of the same year" (Führer 1996: 8). The reasons for the DAG interest in Africa are as follows:

1) High population growth rates and lack of national policies has discourages sustainable development in Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) leading to low economic growth. "Due to the tremendous increase in population in SSA, the People have to scramble for available resources and that has resulted to crises." Instead of the governments focusing on development projects such as providing food, good drinking water, improve sanitary conditions, and construction of houses, "they rather focused their attentions on consolidating their political positions by buying more arms in solving such crisis" (Ikejiaku & Mordi 2010: 108).

2) Most African countries are very poor and have a large debt overhang. Such countries are considered as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and can receive assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. HIPC is an initiative that was established in 1996 by donor countries including IMF and World Bank. The initiative is aimed at providing debt relief and low-interest loans to cancel or reduce external debt

repayments to sustainable levels.¹ Out of 40 developing countries considered as HIPC, 33 countries in SSA are identified as part of the initiative.

3) To assist Africa achieves the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The MDGs are eight international development goals “that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, It followed the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration by the 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 193 currently) and at least 23 International Organizations” devoted to help achieve the MDGs, with each goal having specific targets and dates for achieving those targets.² The goals include: 1) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. 2) To achieve universal primary education. 3) To promote gender equality and empowering women. 4) To reduce child mortality rates. 5) To improve maternal health. 6) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. 7) To ensure environmental sustainability. 8) To develop a global partnership for development.³

Donor countries together with the developing countries have been involved in development activities in order to achieve the MDGs. Cameroon is a developing country which receives aid from donor countries in order to achieve its MDGs. Cameroon is a country in the west-central Africa region in SSA. “It is described as a “microcosm of Africa” meaning, it has diverse nature ranging from rainforest to grassland replicating what so ever that can be found any wherein Africa.” Its main export includes cocoa, coffee, cotton, rubber, timber, petroleum and banana (MOFA 2010: 51). Cameroon is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, including the agricultural, mining, forestry, and oil and gas resources. It is bordered by Nigeria to the west, Chad to the northeast, the Central African Republic to the east, and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean.⁴

Cameroon received ODA from 22 countries which are “Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, and United States including the European Commission.”⁵ According to Social Watch Report,

¹[http:// www.heavily indebted poor countries](http://www.heavilyindebtedpoorcountries.org/)

²[http:// www.Millennium Development Goals](http://www.MillenniumDevelopmentGoals.org/)

³<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

⁴[http:// www.Cameroon](http://www.Cameroon.gov.cm/)

⁵<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/net-official-development-assistance>

data from Organization Cooperation and development (OECD) shows that the amount of ODA that Cameroon receives has varied between 5% and 10% of the country's budget (2010).

There is no study that has rigorously examined the contributions of ODA to the development of Cameroon by comparing two or three countries ODA flow in to Cameroon. Therefore, the general objective of this paper is to bring out the different ODA's contributions to the socio-economic development of Cameroon by France, Germany and Japan. Specifically, the research paper will:

1. Discuss the relations of the 3 donor countries to Cameroon.
2. Describe the different socio-economic strategies used by France, Germany and Japan to implement ODA to Cameroon.
3. Look at the inside of Cameroon, how they have engaged to the achievement of the MDGs.
4. Bring out the achievement and limitations of each donors country's ODA to the development of Cameroon. (Measured in relation to MDGs.)
5. Lastly, to bring out the general effects the donor country's ODA has made in the socio-economic sector of Cameroon. (Measured in relation to MDGs.)

This paper examines the importance of ODA from France, Germany, and Japan in Cameroon. The flow of ODA in to Cameroon has brought a profound and far reaching change that has contributed to the socio-economic development of Cameroon. ODA, as well as any other aid assistance has its achievements and limitations. Therefore, this study examines the best performance between France, Germany and Japan in terms of ODA's contribution to the socio-economic development of Cameroon according to their self-appraisals of their development projects.

The methodology for examining the benefits and challenges of ODA by France, Germany and Japan to Cameroon is descriptive. Therefore, the research methodology is base on qualitative information from international journals, written literatures, World Bank publications, articles and internet websites, International Monetary Fund's publications, African Development Bank publications, United Nations Development Program's publications and World Bank economic update about Cameroon.

This thesis is divided into 8 chapters: Chapter 1 comprises the introductory part, Chapter 2 presents the literature review and chapter 3 present the theoretical framework. Chapter 4 describes the strategies used by the donor countries. Chapter 5 present Cameroon's effort to

the achievement of MDGs. Chapter 6 present a self-appraisal of French German and Japanese ODA (ex-post evaluation projects) in Cameroon, measured in relation to MDGs, while chapter 7 present the general contributions of France, Germany and Japans ODA to the socio-economic development of Cameroon measured in relation to MDGs, and chapter 8 offers some conclusions.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with a review of literature on ODA strategic initiatives. Some economist explains that aid actually has a positive effect in the economic growth of a country and the wellbeing of its people. A study by Addison, Mavrotas and McGillivray examine trends in official aid to Africa over the period 1960 to 2002. The authors emphasize the tremendous decrease in aid over the last decade which will have an impact on Africans living in poverty and the African economy as a whole (2005: 2). As a result of the shortfall in aid, the MDGs will be much harder to achieve. This paper concludes that, aid in fact does promote growth and reduces poverty and that the MGDs cannot be achieved with development aid alone, but other innovative sources of development finance need to be explored as well.

The study Goldin et al (2002) analyzed the role and effectiveness of ODA over the past 50 years. The study presents persuasive evidence that foreign assistance is an increasingly effective tool for reducing poverty and building a more inclusive world. ODA has often helped to underpin and support success and is becoming more effective in doing so and there is a rapid progress in improving the wellbeing of people (3). Moreover ODA has been successful in Mexico, Brazil, Bangladesh, Vietnam and China and instances of failures in SSA, Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The author concludes that development effectiveness of Bank operations has improved, and development effectiveness has been enhanced through a stronger country focus.

Of course there are economist that argued that aid has an insignificant effect in the economic growth and the living standard of its people. Dawson examines whether ODA benefits the poor with a case study in The Democratic Republic of Congo. The author stresses that aid has been provided to the country in return for access to resources and the majority of the aid has been in terms of military arms and training from Western governments, in particular from the USA (2009: 4). Furthermore, the military arms and training has jeopardized the work of humanitarian and development programs. While the rebels, elites and governments fight over natural resources and ideologies, the poor suffer the imminent consequences. He concludes that “the aid is to help the most impoverished but however the

aid does not benefit the poor: it benefits the elite minority and the donors, while exploiting the silent and powerless minority” (2009: 5).

Boone, in support that aid has a negative effect on economic growth analyzed the effect of foreign aid to gain insights into political regimes in aid recipient countries. The author points out that model of elitist political regimes best predict the impact of foreign aid. Aid does not significantly increase investment and growth, nor benefits the poor as measured by improvements in human development indicators (1995: 1). He concludes by arguing that aid actually retards growth or at best has an insignificant effect.

There is no literature on a comparative study of ODA to the socio-economic development of a state by three countries. Therefore this section will look into the different literatures of France, Germany and Japan’s ODA contributions.

According to France development aid facts book 2010, France is the world’s third biggest donor in terms of net ODA, behind the United States and the United Kingdom. A large share of France's ODA is devoted to Africa and has recorded very significant impact in SSA than in any other region in the world. Cumming prostrates France as an ex-colonial power’s interest in its former colonial territories in Africa by allocating more than half of her bilateral assistance to SSA to counter America and Soviet Union ideological influence during the cold war. However, “between 1991-1992 and between 2004-2010 the bilateral assistance increased by 15 percent” (1995: 395). SSA is and will remain an importance continent for France due to its endowment in natural resources particularly uranium from Niger which is strategic for France’s energy security, of which about one quarter of France’s electricity production depends on it.

France's top priority in development assistance for Africa includes; support in good governance and education. MFEA explains French education in line with the principles of universal suffrage on human rights, “which allows all individuals to exercise their basic and fundamental human right in order to enjoy the benefits of free access to knowledge, languages, know-how and ideas” (2010: 2). Most of France's education assistance is carried out in French-speaking countries and a few non-French speaking countries in SSA with close ties to France.⁶ The teaching of French in its recipient countries have contributed

⁶ The countries include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

significantly to the knowing of French language which is helping in reducing the rate of illiteracy and facilitating trade between the countries and France.

On the part of Germany, its ODA in Africa has increased significantly and is spreading across to other sectors including related initiatives such as climate change. Germany is among the first Development Action Committee (DAC) members of OECD to adopt a comprehensive government-wide policy statement on ODA with its program of Action 2015: MDGs. GFMECD examines the German development cooperation (GDC) contributions to the realization of the MDGs. Some of the projects were “financed jointly with the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development and French Development Agency an international research program on pro-poor economic growth mostly Brazil, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Cambodia” (2005: 25).

GTZ examines the GDC successful progress in Rwanda in combating HIV/AIDS and improving maternal and child health in achieving its MDGs. Over 8 years, the GDC has made variable contributions to the Rwanda health sector development. There has been an improvement in aid effectiveness in the health sector and 92 percent of the population is covered by a health insurance. It equally has a “better qualified health personnel, and an improved maintenance and repair of medical equipment” (2012: 17).

GTZ explains GDC achievement in “establishing a national policy for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health, which has led to an increased in the use of modern contraceptive from 10% (2005) to 45% (2010).” This has improved the welfare of women and their children for instance; increasing the amount of time between each birth. Rwanda now has one of the lowest child death rates in Eastern Africa. “The infant mortality rate has decreased from 86% in 2005 to 50% in 2010 including the maternal mortality rate from 750 in 2005 to 383 in 2010” (2012: 17). This has been an enormous help as Rwanda has achieved goal 4 and 5 of the MDGs before 2015 deadline. Due to the help of GDC and others institutions assisting Rwanda in achieving the MDGs, Rwanda ranked first among the 48 African countries that have registered substantial progress in achieving the MDGs.

Now paying our attention to Japan ODA, MOFAR examines Japan’s technical assistance to Asian countries which began after joining the Colombo plan in 1954.⁷ Japan’s largest portion of ODA goes to Asian countries because of its close geographical proximity to its

⁷ The Colombo Plan was launched in 1950 with the aim of facilitating economic and technical cooperation among the member countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

closed cultural affinity and economic ties. As the economy of Japan grew stronger and its international status improved, its foreign aid expanded in scale. “India in 1958, received Japan’s yen loans (ODA loan),” claiming approximately 99 percent of its entire ODA. This was the first of Japan’s ODA which marked the starting point of Japan's overseas economic cooperation and development support initiatives (1994: 1).

The form of Japan’s aid diversified its orientation, extending its ODA to Africa in the 1990s as the last frontier of its ODA while its share of ODA to Asia began fallen dramatically. Motoki & Masumi examine the potentials and pitfall of Japan’s cooperation for African development. In 2008 Japan gradually increases its ODA to Africa which marked an importance year for its aid to Africa, particularly related to MDGs, which japan considered as their first priority in the International cooperation policy of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA). With this, African has showed an encouraging sign in its robust economic growth. Most of Japan’s achievement was thanks to mobilization of loan aid (2010, 27). However, Japan faces limitation in its peace building policy in Africa and lack internal coordination mechanism in supporting conflicts/post-conflict countries (Motoki & Masumi, 2010: 36).



CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses related theories such as: Modernization Theory, Dependency Theory, and World System Theory. There are numerous theories that try to explain the term economic development, about 80% of economic development theories “have been carried out by economists who live and were trained in the industrialized western countries” (Griffin, 1973: 15). Beginning with modernization theory, it is viewed as “a syndrome of social changes linked with industrialization. Once set in motion, it tends to penetrate all aspects of social life, bringing with it, occupational specialization, urbanization, rising educational levels, rising life expectancy, and rapid economic growth” (Inglehart & Welzel, 2009: 1). Modernization does not automatically bring social, economic and political changes but changes are experienced in the long run, since it requires difficult period for adjustment to take place.

According to this theory, “countries should progress through a similar set of economic stages of transformation, from a traditional to an advance society” (Gary & Haines, 2002: 206). Economic growth has been considered the key indicator of change. A country to become modernized has to undergo the following stages of economic growth. (a) The traditional society: “one whose structure is developed within limited production functions based on pre-Newtonian science and technology.” SSA is still in such a stage (limited production due to instability and conflicts such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and south Sudan). (b) The precondition for take-off: “the time to transform a traditional society in the ways necessary for it to exploit the fruits of modern science.” North Africa, South Africa, Ghana and Kenya as fast developing countries in Africa that fit this stage. (c) The take-off: “the interval when the old blocks and resistances to steady growth are finally overcome.” (d) The drive to maturity: “the growing economy drives to extend modern technology over the whole front of its economic activities.” (e) The age of high mass consumption: “a time where the leading sectors shift towards durable consumer’s goods and services” (Rostow, 1971: 5).

Dependency Theory developed in the early 1960s due to the failure of modernization. The knowledge behind dependency theory has become an important and popular one in economic development studies. It is defines as “an explanation of the economic development

of a state in terms of the external influences in the political, economic and cultural sector based on the national development policies” (Ferraro, 2008: 59).

Many studies have been done by some economist about underdeveloped countries even though most scholars have not been on the affected areas to provide an eye witness account of the causes of underdevelopment. While “others with eye witnessed account write on the perspectives that the capital cities represent the entire country” even though some major cities could be more developed than the capital cities (Griffin 1973: 15). According to Harrison, underdevelopment is a state of mind (1985: 231). Under development occurs through the exploitation of third world countries by the develop world.

Evans hold on the ideal that “poor nations are trapped in a cycle of structural dependency by the richer nations due to their need of infusion of foreign capital and access to external market making it impossible for them to pursue their own economic and human development agendas” (1979: 40). Economists like Barrett and Whyte (1982) rejected such theory in the sense that not all developing countries remain poor as a result of dependency. Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore are historically noted to have depended on high rate of foreign aid and foreign trade but still experienced high economic development.

Later on, world systems theory expanded on dependency arguments. “It postulates a third category of countries, the semi-periphery, the intermediaries between the core and periphery. In this model, the semi-periphery is industrialized, but with less sophistication of technology than in the core, and it does not control finances.” Tausch traces the beginnings of World systems theory to the “writings of the Austro-Hungarian socialist Karl Polanyi after the First World War” (Tausch, 2003: 6).

The semi-periphery comprises of a large and powerful countries in the third world such Mexico, India, Brazil, China, as well as smaller countries that have intermediate levels of economic development such as the four East Asian newly industrializing countries (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan) (Chase-Dunn, 2007: 1060) . These are states that act as a buffer zone between the core and periphery. They have a mix of economic activities and a vast amount of labor to do job, and some advanced tools for manufacturing goods.

The world-system is structurally a stratification system composed of economically, culturally, and militarily dominant core societies, and dependent peripheral and semi-peripheral regions (Chase-Dunn, 2007: 1060). This is a system whereby the developing countries are not exploited by individual countries but by the whole capitalist profit-seeking

system.

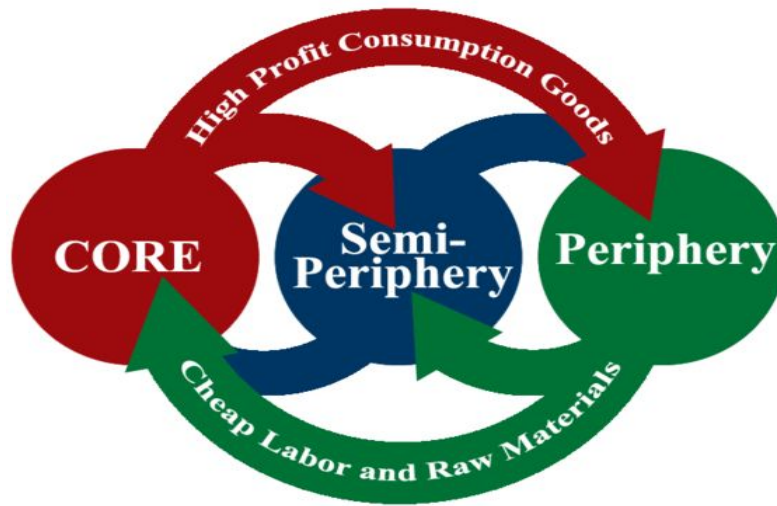


Figure 1 **Wallerstein's World System Theory Model**

In summary of the development theories beginning with modernization, it is a theory whereby all societies which begin the process of modernization have to move form development stages: from the traditional society, to the precondition take off, to the take-off, to the drive to maturity, and finally to the age of high mass consumption. This gives a clear portrait of the changes a society goes through. This theory is an “irreversible process, once started modernization cannot be stopped” (Tipps, 1976: 69).

Looking at the negative aspects of modernization theory, it is how ever ethnocentric in the sense that it devalues or eliminates traditional values and social institutions in the third world countries, placing the third world as traditional and the western countries modern. Therefore for the poor nations to develop, they need to adopt the western values. Secondly, the theory “assumed that all countries can follow only a single path of evolutionary development and it disregards the world-historical development of transnational structures that constrain local and national development” (Martínez-Vela, 2001: 2).

The dependency theory which came as a result of the failure of modernization theory, analyzes the relations between the core and periphery states which are dynamic and unequal (Ferraro, 1996: 2). The theory explains how poor countries have been trapped in the structure of dependency, whereby the resources found in these countries are being use in a way that benefits the dominant state but retards their own development. Such a situation is term underdevelopment. Dependence theory concentrates on explaining the history of underdevelopment and the persistent poverty on the poorer countries.

The negative aspect of this theory is that, it argues that countries that are dependent on the core for external aid system will be trapped into a state of underdevelopment. This is however not true in the sense that, not all developing countries are underdeveloped as a result of dependency for example South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore.

Finally, the World system theory emerges in the field of development to spot more light on the dependency theory. The theory stresses the importance of a third category: the semi-periphery societies which stand between the core and the periphery in terms of economic power. "It offered a new orientation to the interpretation of the major events in the 1970s, such as the East Asian Industrialization" (So, 2009: 2). This theory uses a highly political approach used, to talk about development dynamic, to the problems of economic development in the third world and to understand the relationships between the first world and the third world (Martínez-Vela, 2001: 5).

The world system theory however has some negative aspect such as, the theory does not make clear predictions, almost any action can be interpreted as "serving the interests of global capitalists" (Schofer, 2008: 29). Schofer went on to give an example of the world system not able to make a clear prediction using the Montreal Protocol on CFC emissions. "At the banning, the core refused signing the emissions treaty...the theory scholars said: See, the core is using its power to avoid the treaty!" Later on, when the core signed the treaty, the scholars said: "See, the core has ensnared the peripheral countries in a treaty that will keep them in poverty", for such a theory that can fit any evidence is not so useful (2008: 29).

Talking of "the contributions of ODA to the socio-economic development of Cameroon," I think from the above development theories; Dependency theory suits such a research. Dependency is a situation in which the economy of certain countries is conditioned by the development and expansion by another or other economies. Cameroon depending on aid and development assistance from France, Germany, the World Bank, IMF, the EU, Japan, the USA and others are all justification of this theory.

Dependency establishes an interdependence relation between two or more economies in world trade, with one being dominant over the other. Cameroon interdepends on France, Spain, India, EU, US, etc for exports and imports. A core-periphery type of relationship, in which the core (the developed economy) is capital intensive and experiences growth while the periphery (less developed economy) is labor intensive and engage in the production of raw materials to feed the core. In this case, there is an unbalance relationship between the

Cameroon (less developed economy) and the core (the developed economy). This level of dependence can only have more negative effect to the dependent country (Dos, 1970: 233). Therefore with such a situation the third world turns to depend on the aid and assistance from the core for their development.



CHAPTER4

FRANCE, GERMANY AND JAPAN'S ODA STRATEGIES IN CAMEROON

This chapter deals with the relationship of the three donor countries to Cameroon. It briefly talks on the concept of ODA and concludes with the various strategies the donor countries used in implementing their ODA in Cameroon.

Talking of the case of Franco-Cameroon Relations, Cameroon is France's largest recipient of foreign assistance and one of the biggest trading partners in SSA. Relations between France and Cameroon go back to 98 years after the First World War. Following the defeat of Germany in World War I in 1916, Cameroon was partitioned between Britain and France under the League of Nations mandates system on June 28, 1919. France took the larger geographical share of the land, administering most regions from Yaoundé. France laid down an assimilation policy, aimed at destroying German presence and activities, "by teaching French on all of the territory and imposing French law, while pursuing the indigenous politics, which consisted of keeping control of the judiciary system and of the police, while tolerating traditional law issues."⁸ France had control over part of Cameroon (French Cameroun) from 1916-1960, when Cameroon became an independent nation. From the colonial to post-colonial period, both countries remain in a close relationship.

Historically, the two countries shares "linguistic and cultural ties and many Cameroonian elites have studied and lived in France" (French Embassy Yaoundé, 2011: 2). Both countries have maintained strong and sustainable bilateral relations especially in areas like the economy, agriculture, educations, and defense. France remains a privileged partner of the Cameroonian economy (Teke, 2009). Relations between France and Cameroon has been a wide ranging and pervasive in its nature, "from military through technical and cultural to financial support. But such support is often characterized as self-seeking, pompous and opportunistic in many quarters and has even been described as hindering true progress altogether" (Chi, 2013).

Despite the two countries deep economic relationship, according to Patrice Bonnal (French Charge d'Affaires), French interests in Cameroon "are not primarily economic" but political and very active in the military sector. The sole purpose of France's diplomatic-military action which involves training of army officers, technical assistance, capacity-

⁸Cameroon, French colony, available at www.FrenchCameroun

building, guarantees France's access to Cameroon's raw materials. However, this relation has been described as Cameroon's Complicated Relationship with France (French Embassy Yaoundé, 2011: 1). French activities and behavior has made "many Cameroonians to believe that the French forced out the former president Ahidjo and threatened Biya (present president) when he was seen as too independence in the 1980s thereby having a significant influence over the Biya regime" (10). Paul Biya, 32 years in power was praised by Sarkozy for his country's moderation despite been criticized by Amnesty International.

After France, comes Germany-Cameroon Relations. Cameroon is among the 57 priority partner countries for German Development Cooperation. Germany is the second bilateral donor to Cameroon after France. Relations between Cameroon and Germany can be traced as far back as 1868, when the Germans first visited the Littoral region for both political and commercial interests. Germany took sovereignty over Cameroon in 1884 when the German government signed a treaty with the Douala chiefs making it a German territory known as German Kamerun. But in "the course of World War I, the French and British defeated the Germans and occupied the country and ultimately ruled Cameroon under the League of Nations Mandate" (Fearon & Laitin, 2005: 1).

Relations between Cameroon and Germany have been very good, owing mainly to Germany's engagement in development cooperation. The relations between them constitutes political, economic, cultural and development cooperation. Cameroon maintains very good and close academic contacts with Germany. In "2012, 5,700 Cameroonians were enrolled at German universities making the largest of African students in Germany."⁹ In Cameroon, German is the second principal foreign language taught in schools after Spanish.

Despite the harsh and brutal treatment of the Cameroonians by the Germans during the colonial period, both countries still maintain a cordial relationship. According to Cameroon Tribune 2012, in the discussions between the prime minister of Cameroon Philemon Yang and the German delegation, headed by the Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel in seeking better cooperation ties with Cameroon, prime minister Philemon Yang expressed delight that bilateral relations were developing in a sustainable manner and wished the visit will be an occasion to further strengthen them. In all, 2014 marked 130 years of Cameroon's relationship with Germany.

⁹Auswärtiges Amt- Cameroon, available at http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/.../01.../Kamerun_node.html

Lastly, comes the Japan-Cameroon Relations. Relations between Japan and Cameroon can be traced back on 1st January 1960, (Date of recognition of the State), “when a Japanese government delegation led by Mr. Sensusuke Fujieda, attended the independence celebrations of Cameroon” and that was when Japan recognized Cameroon.¹⁰ The relations between them have increased over time, with Japan been considered as the most reliable friend in terms of Cameroon’s development and Japan’s support has been very effective and productive in Cameroon in several domains.

“There exists bilateral exchange such as the exchange between Cameroon and the village of Nakatsue (currently Nakatsue-mura, Hita city, Oita prefecture)” where Cameroon's national football team stayed during the 2002 FIFA World Cup. Both exchanged views on cooperation in the international arena including the development of Africa (MOFA, 2013). Cameroon’s relationship with Japan has expanded beyond the government level and there has been increasing interest in Cameroon in both the public and private sectors. “Japan, through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), entertains good relations with Cameroon based on entrepreneurial studies and on the ways of promoting the development of entrepreneurship” (Bainkong, 2013).

Due to the friendly relations between Japan and Cameroon, Japan in response of the request by the Government of Cameroon due to the flood disaster in Extreme North Region North September 2013, “provided emergency assistance from a humanitarian point of view for supporting the victims” (MOFA, 2013). The relations between these two countries, has been described as strong and positive partly due to the gesture support of relief goods to the flood disaster victims of the extreme Northern region of Cameroon. To conclude, 2014 marked 54 years of Cameroon’s relationship with Japan.

Cameroon's relationship with the above donor countries has been friendlier due to the aid (ODA) the country receives from the donors since 1990 but most effectively from the 1960s. The ODA is in order to develop Cameroon’s political, social, and economically, but most importantly in the socio-economic domain. These three countries (France, Germany and Japan) have played important role as top donors in providing ODA to nations across the world since the conception of ODA. Aid policies have been changed several times in the implementation of ODA especially after when Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness was

¹⁰Cameroon, Japan celebrating 50 years of friendship, available at <http://www.classified.japantimes.com/nationalday/pdfs/20100609-cameroon.pdf>

adopted by DAC countries in 2003. ODA as a phenomenon has been defined differently by some countries or institutions. Führer defines ODA as:

ODA consists of flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following test: a) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and b) it is concessional in character and contains a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) (Führer, 1996: 24).

Suzuki describes ODA as “a form of financial and technical cooperation intended to contribute to economic development and improvement in welfare in developing countries” (Suzuki, 2004). In the general context of ODA, ODA was officially defined in 1969 by DAC and was tightened in 1972. The figure below illustrates the different types of ODA use by all aid donor countries.

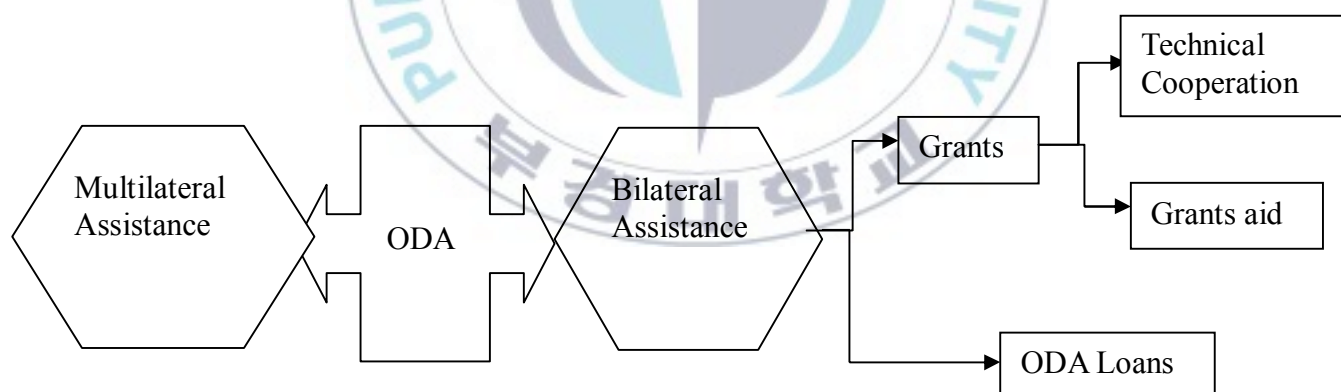


Figure 2. Different types of ODA

Source: Content and forms of ODA, available at www.treasury.gov.za/publications/other/.../07.pdf

The most common ODA types include; grant aid, technical cooperation, and loan aid. Grant aid is a form of financial assistance that is extended to recipient countries without imposing an obligation of reimbursement. It is equally know as a non-refundable grant aid. Technical cooperation involves the technologies that are being provided to recipient countries to spread the use of technology among people in developing countries and improve technical

levels. While Loan aid involves the provision of loans under relaxed conditions low interest and a long reimbursement period to the recipient countries.

Net bilateral aid flows from France, Germany and Japan (members of DAC) in Cameroon are the net disbursements of ODA. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans. ODA in grants is to promote economic development and welfare to countries and territories in the DAC list of recipients and the ODA in loans are made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).¹¹ The figure below illustrates the different ODA flow between the three donors and the recipient (Cameroon). From 1990 up to 2002, France has been the highest ODA donor to Cameroon. Since 2003, Germany has overtaken France. In 2007, Germany's ODA peaked at US\$754,520,000. While Japan's ODA has been minimal and constant as compared to the other two donors.

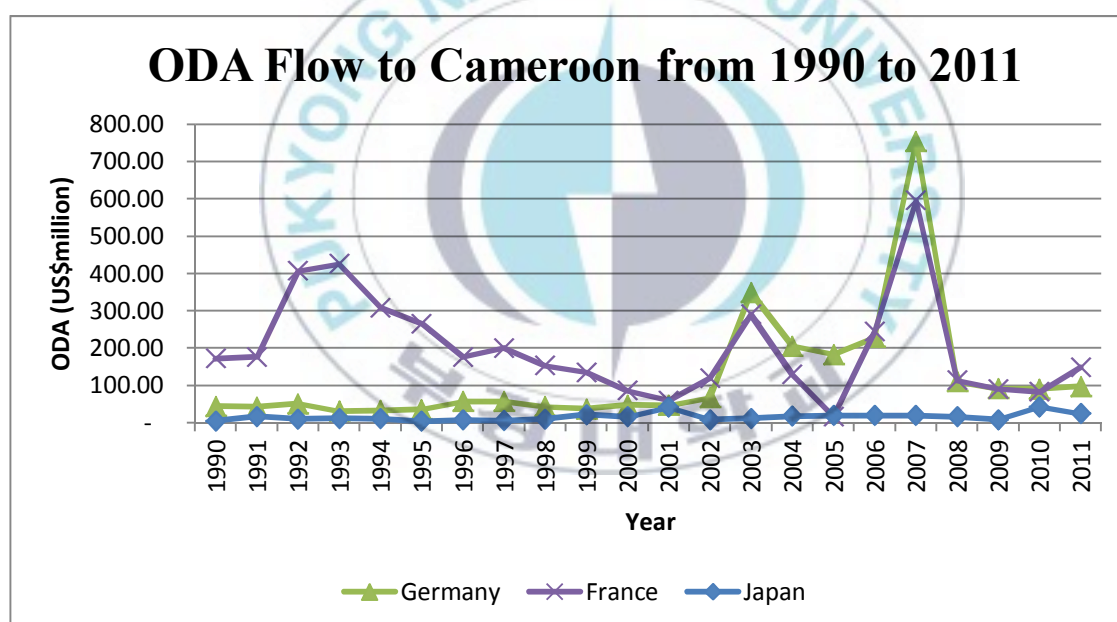


Figure 3. France, Germany and Japan's ODA flow to Cameroon from 1990-2011

Source: Author's initiative with data from <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/cameroon/net-bilateral-aid-flows-from-dac-donors>

¹¹Net ODA flow to Cameroon in US\$, available at <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/net-official-development-assistance-received-us-dollar-wb-data.html>.

Percentage of total ODA flow to Cameroon from 1990-2011

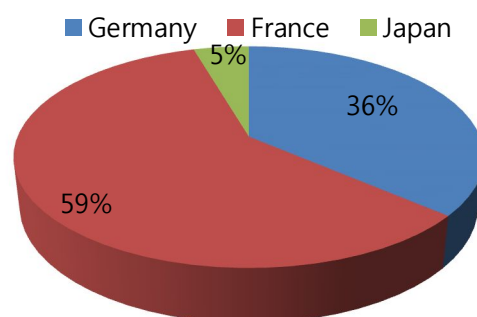
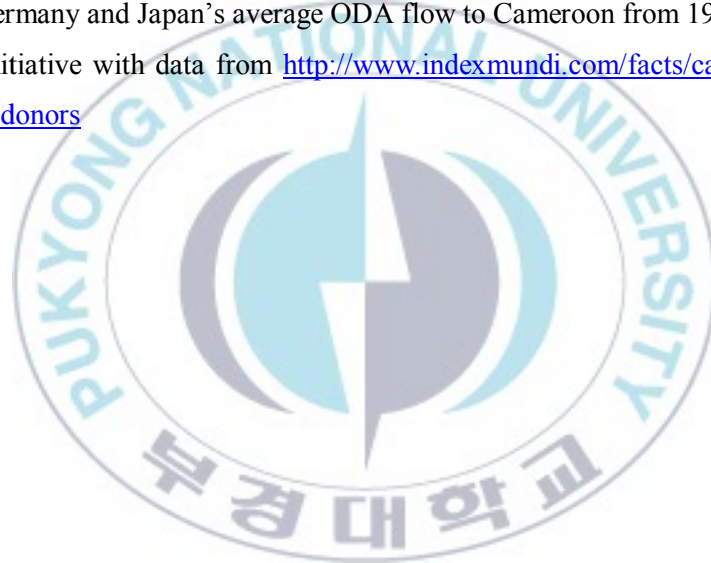


Figure 4. France, Germany and Japan's average ODA flow to Cameroon from 1990-2011.

Source: Author's initiative with data from <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/cameroon/net-bilateral-aid-flows-from-dac-donors>



France, Germany and Japan in implementing their ODA in Cameroon, they turn to use different developmental strategies. The strategies address the priority areas of the three donor's countries which plays a key role in the development of the country. These strategies are based essentially on the social and economic sectors and are linked to the MDGs.

Table 1. Social Strategies

Social Strategies	France	Germany	Japan
1. Health Sector Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase child immunization rates to 70% -Increase knowledge on protection and prevention against malaria -Fight against HIV/AIDS with emphasis on education, and the use of condoms (truck drivers, port workers and soldiers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improvement of local self-help groups for people with HIV/AIDS and young mothers -Enhancement of present conditions and medical equipment in health centers and hospitals -Implementation of national programs for battling TB, cholera and other diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trainings on strengthening public health system -Increase maternal and child care -Implement programs for fighting against HIV/AID and other disease
2. Education Sector Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reorganize post-primary education by diversifying educational and training paths -Support improvements in the quality of teaching, through better teacher training -Contribute to improving the quality of French-language teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support vocational training centers -Supporting reforms of education systems (including education planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of primary schools -Trainings for capacity building of educators and administrative officials -Dispatching Japanese volunteers for the improvement of capacity of teachers at the field level

Table 2. Economic Strategies

Economic Strategies	France	Germany	Japan
1. Debt Relief Strategy	-Debt relief and development contract (C2D), from 2007-2011 and 2011-2016	-Different debt agreements (Cameroon I-V) from 2006	-Subsidies to domestic industry -Support for public utilities
2. Infrastructure Strategy	-Improving urban infrastructure -Transport infrastructure -Water and sanitation infrastructure	-Modernization of rural infrastructure -Development of telecommunications and the technologies of information communications -Transport infrastructure	-Improving transport infrastructures -Improving social infrastructure -Water and sanitation infrastructure
3. Agricultural Strategy	-Support family farms, reinforce agricultural training -Improve operations of deconcentrated structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MINEPIA)	-Support Small-scale development projects such as agricultural training centers	-Support community development by targeting social improvement of farms and fishing villages

CHAPTER 5

CAMEROON'S EFFORT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGs

Cameroon has been fully engaged with the MDGs since their inception in 2000. These goals are set clear with their targets for making real progress on the development issues most countries face. The table below gives a portrait of the situation of Cameroon within the context of the MDGs, and to view whether Cameroon is on the track of meeting these goals to wards poverty reduction. The MDGs set 8 goals which are targeted to achieve by the year 2015.

Table 3: Cameroon's MDGs efforts

Development Goals	Targets	Efforts by the Government	Result	Probability of achieving MDGs
1) Reducing extreme poverty and hunger	<p>1a. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day (14% in 1990)</p> <p>1b. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (23.7% in 1990)</p>	<p>1. Increase in the level of public investments</p> <p>2. Implementation of structural reforms, especially in the public utilities sector: health and education</p> <p>3. New infrastructures, creating jobs. (Employment)</p>	<p>(UNHD Report 2014)</p> <p>-The population living on less than US\$1.25 a day is 9.6%</p> <p>(CM. GHI 2013)</p> <p>-The population suffering from hunger (11.50%) (Achieved)</p>	Likely
2) Ensuring primary Education to all	<p>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. (1990 net enrolment was 65%)</p>	<p>1. Free primary to all children</p> <p>2. Recruitment of more teachers every year</p>	<p>(CWF. 2013)</p> <p>-Enrolment in primary education stands at 83%, and the Completion rates is 72.6</p> <p>-The literacy rate for 15–24 year olds is 83%</p>	Likely

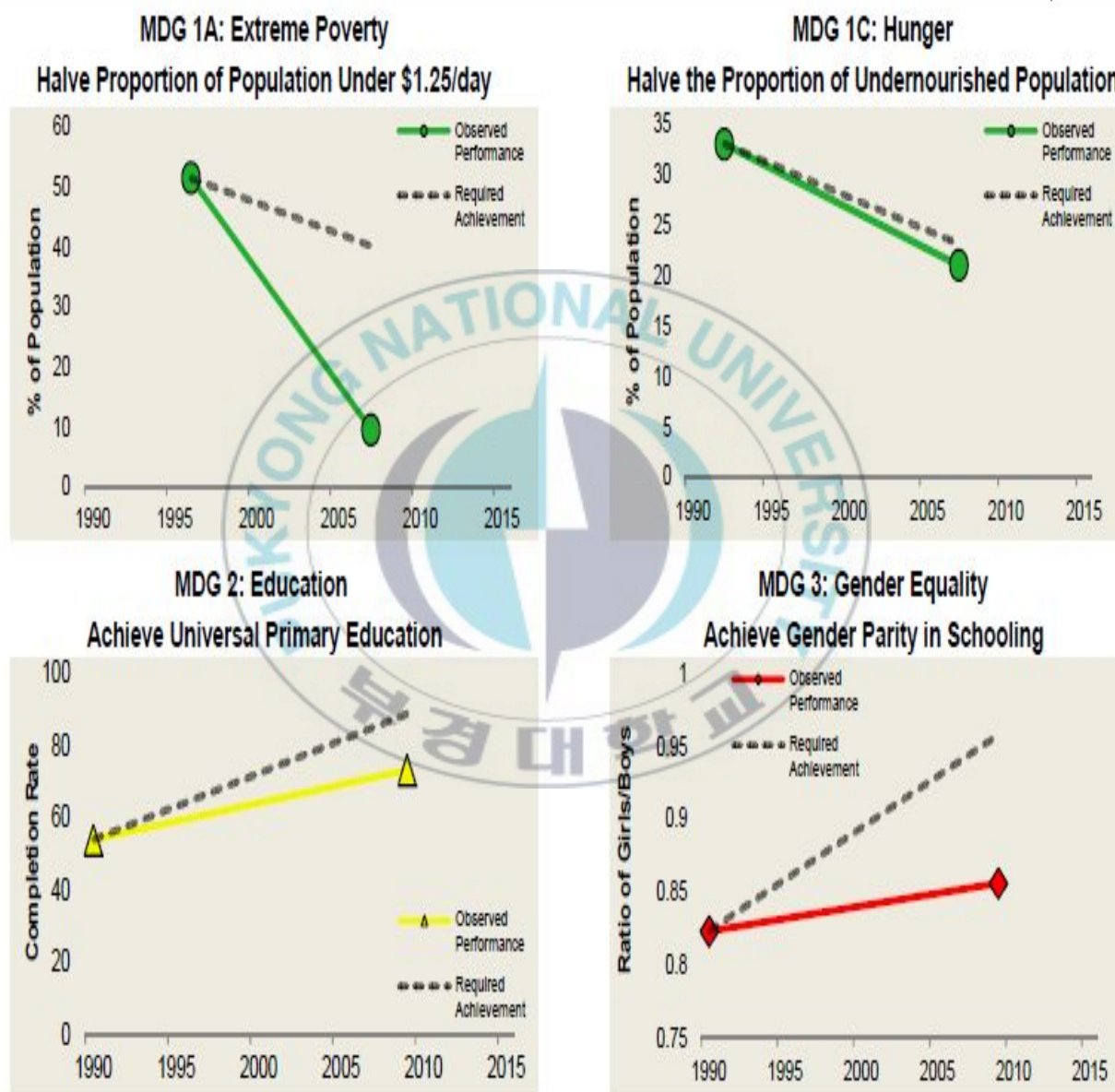
3) Promoting gender equality and empowering women	<p>1a. The ratio of girls to boys across primary, secondary and tertiary education in 1990 was 8%</p> <p>1b. Women held 14% of seats in the 1990 parliament</p>	<p>1. Over 7,000 scholarships given to girls and boys at the primary, secondary, and university levels since 2004</p> <p>2. Creation of Girls' Education Centers</p> <p>4. Vocational training centers</p>	<p>(ICPD;CM profile 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ratio of girls to boys across primary, secondary and tertiary education is 0.7% - Women held 31% of seats in the 2013 parliament - Women constitute 18% of the 360 municipal council mayors 	Unlikely
4) Reduce child mortality	<p>Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. (135 in 1990 per 1,000 live birth)</p>	<p>1. Encourage greater use of Family Planning services to reduce child mortality</p> <p>2. Increase in vaccination against measles</p> <p>3. Promotion of breastfeeding</p> <p>4. Fight against childhood illness</p>	<p>(UNICEF: 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The child mortality rate under five (per 1,000 live birth is 95) 	Unlikely
5) Improving maternal health	<p>1a. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio (522.6 in 1990)</p> <p>1b. Achieve universal access to reproductive health</p>	<p>1. Encourage an increased in contraceptive use</p> <p>2. Greater use of Family Planning services</p> <p>3. Educating girls and boys in order to reduce teenage mortality.</p> <p>4. Improving maternal nutrition</p>	<p>(UNICEF:2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births for Cameroon is 780 - Antenatal coverage is 61.8% 	Unlikely

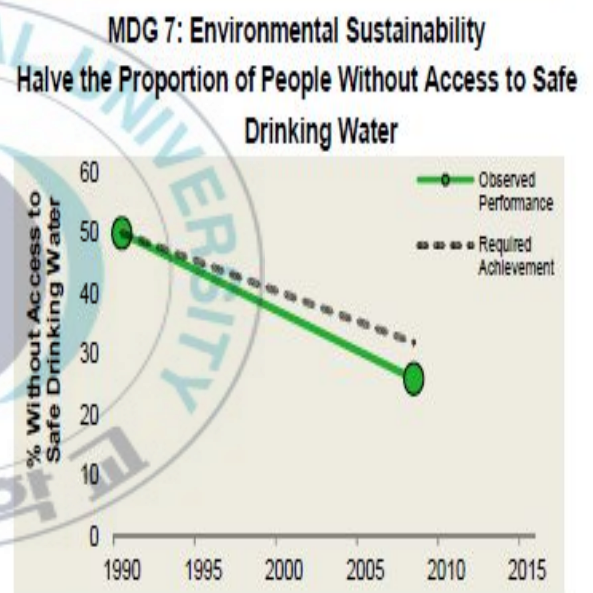
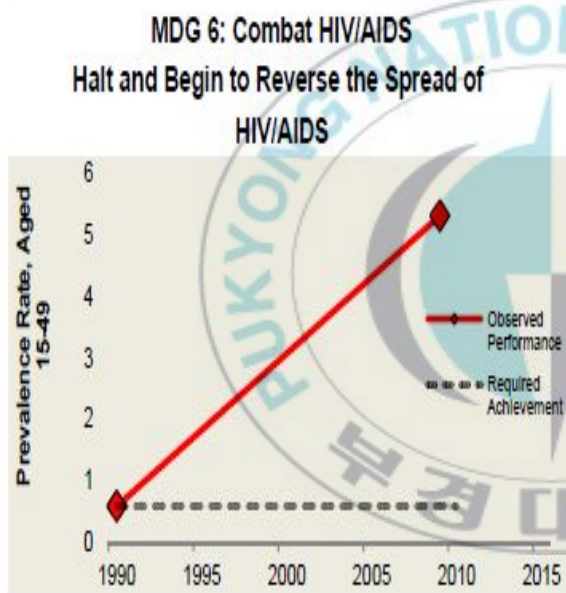
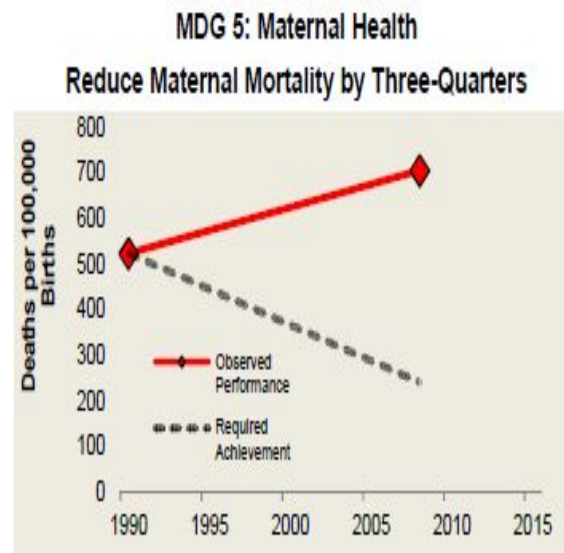
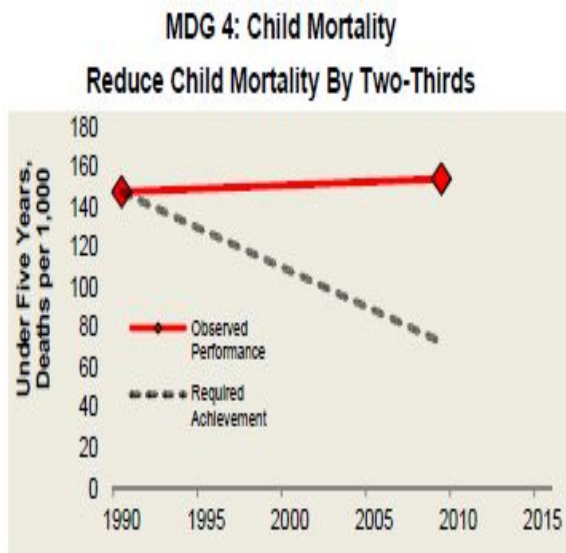
6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<p>1a. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (Those with HIV 0.6% in 1990)</p> <p>1b. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>1. Prevention and voluntary testing and counseling centers</p> <p>2. Prevention of sexual transmission activities</p> <p>3. Programs for medical care have been developed, providing patients with access to drugs at reduced prices</p>	<p>(ICPD:CM profile 2013)</p> <p>-Those living with this pandemic are 5.1%, compared to an average of 4.5% for all the countries of the continent</p> <p>-Those living with Malaria, 28% in 2012</p>	Unlikely
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>1a. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic Sanitation was 50% (in 1990)</p> <p>1b. Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>1. Increased in allocation of finance to water supply and sanitation subsectors</p> <p>2. Strategic plans have been develop for sanitation in urban and rural areas</p>	<p>(WB:CM 2013)</p> <p>-People with access to clean drinking water rose to 74% (88% in urban area and 50% in the rural areas)</p> <p>(58% of urban areas have sanitation facilities while 42% of the rural areas)</p>	Likely
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<p>1a. Address the special needs of least developed countries (LDC)</p> <p>1b. Address the special needs of landlocked LDC and small island developing states</p> <p>1f. make available benefits of new technologies, especially T&C</p>	<p>1. Encouraging trade facilitating efforts and regional integration with LDC</p> <p>2. Make available the use of new technologies, and communications</p> <p>3. Give transit access to neighboring countries</p>	<p>-The 2013 TICPD ranked Cameroon 2.5 (144 out of 177)</p> <p>- Number of mobile phone subscribers 64% in 2012</p> <p>- The proportion of households with internet access in 2012 was estimated at only 5.7%</p>	Unlikely

The index below assesses individual country performance in the eight MDG targets. For each target, the index compares Cameroon's actual performance over time with the rate of improvement needed to reach its target. According to MDG Progress Index 2013, Cameroon rank 67 out of 137 in the struggle for the achievement of the MDGs.

MDG Progress Index Scorecard - Cameroon

Score: **3.5**





Score = 0 Score = 0.5 Score = 1

For more information:

"Who Are the MDG Trailblazers? A New MDG Progress Index",
by Benjamin Leo and Julia Barmerier.

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424377>

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010
The Lancet: Maternal Mortality for 181 Countries

Looking at the present situation, it is unlikely that Cameroon will achieve its MDGs, with the exception of those related to reduce extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary education and ensure environmental sustainability. A number of factors, in particular corruption, mismanagement of public affairs, problem of governance in the education sector and problem in the health sector, face by the government may explain the slow development performance.

The paragraphs below explain the setbacks of the government in the achievements of the MDGs. Such factors include corruption which is the major challenge in the development of the country, the ills in the primary educational sector that destroys the opportunity for children in having quality education and finally the limited health facilities in the health sector which contributes to the increase in the death rate in the country.

Corruption is perceived as a major challenge to the establishment of transparent, efficient and effective governance system and it remains endemic in Cameroon and carries jail time of (five years to life). Cameroon ranked 144th of 177 in the 2013 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (TICPD), with a score of 2.5 which is a consistently low score that designated Cameroon as highly corrupt country. The constitution guarantees free speech, but genuine freedom of expression remains elusive. “The government signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in April 2004 and was ratified in 2006” (KPMG, 2013: 10). In the same year, the Government took some preliminary actions towards strengthening the institutional structure for combating corruption by launching “Operation Sparrow Hawk.” The government equally established a National Agency for Financial Investigation (NAFI) to investigate financial crimes, including misappropriation of public funds, and also a *Commission Nationale Anti-Corruption* (CONAC) reporting directly to the President.¹² In 2011 Cameroon’s Anti-Corruption Commission published its first report, and Cameroon created a special tribunal to prosecute corruption cases. Recently, some ministers have been put in prison for embezzlement. People have criticized NAFI and CONAC as a way to eliminate opponents and enemies. However, government policies continue to be widely perceived as ineffective.

According to Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) of Transparency International (TI) for 2013, it says 46 percent of Cameroonians believe the canker worm has increased while 24%

¹² Cameroon-World Bank, available at <http://www.worldbank.org/archive/website01013/WEB/.../CAMEROON.DOC>

think it has not changed and the police force is reported to be the most corrupt institutions in Cameroon with 86 percent. (Meaning 46 percent of Cameroonians believe that the corrupt nature of Cameroon has increased, while 24 percent think it has not increase nor reduced but the same). There is a slight improvement of the country's position in the level of corruption in TICPD index ranking, from 2011-2013 but yet corruption in Cameroon still remains very high. The table below shows the trends in the level of corruption.

Table 4: Evolution of the level of Corruption Perception Index in Cameroon from 2006-2013

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TICPD	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
Classification	138/168	138/179	141/180	146/180	146/178	134/182	144/176	144/177

Source: Transparency International data

In the primary educational sector, there has been lack of funds and institutional weaknesses. It has been 14 years since Cameroon government instituted free primary education by abolishing school fees payment, in an effort to increase school enrollment to meet the U.N. MDGs of achieving universal primary education. However, this strategy has not been very successful. As a matter of fact, some teachers are not regularly paid which has made some of them to abandon their schools while others have refused to teach despite threats of dismissal from the government. There has been insufficient provision of "Minimum Package" which are the basic school needs provided by the government at the start of every school year to the state primary schools for their functioning such as school projects, teaching materials, monthly report card and cultural events.

"Investing in human capital leads to an improved quality of life for all because the school has the task of forming a civic consciousness and stimulating change in the ethics of our society" (Ambassa et al, 2011: 1). The government dedicated nearly 15% of its national budget to the educational sector because it considers education as being a national priority. But "the manner in which the central government determines regional allocations does not reflect actual needs at the regional or school levels which have led to a complex and poorly governed system" (World Bank, 2011: 2). The number of primary teachers has increased but there is still a shortage of teachers across the country to meet up with the increased number of enrolment. This led to the establishment of "Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) to hire

locally based on finances collected from parents, yet PTA teacher recruitment has been insufficient to fill the work force shortage” (Africa Region: 11).

However, there is lack of accountability in most primary school especially in the rural areas due to poor data collection in the school. An encouraging factor for the lack of accountability in the rural areas is partly due to the irregular visit of inspectors in their ratty inspection due to unpaved and lack of roads. These educational challenges are the back forces of children not having a quality education. It’s equally a setback in the fight to reduce social inequality.

Furthermore, in the health sector, there is limited access to health services. Corruption in the health sector is a reflection of the structural challenges in the health care sector. Among the key reasons for corruption in the health sector are lack of accountability, low salaries and limited offer of services. Pervasive corruption in Cameroon’s public health system has left millions at-risk adults and children with little access to basic health services. “Many Cameroonians have been forced to pay bribes to medical providers for free health services” (TGCI). There are shortage of doctors and nurses in the country. “Cameroon has 18.4 physicians per 100,000 inhabitants compared to an average of 39.6 physicians per 100,000 for Africa” (AFD, 2010: 6).

The access to health services is limited with a number of unpaved roads. In most parts of Cameroon especially the rural areas, there are shortage of nurses. Many pregnant women give birth in the absence of a skill nurses, “four out of ten pregnant women give birth in the absence of a skilled birth attendant. It is a scenario where roughly 13 children of every 100 born today do not make it to their fifth birthday, succumbing to such childhood illnesses as respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases” (Foretia: 2013). A large number of people still suffer from diseases like high blood, diabetes, malarial, hypertension and others. Each health institution has a pharmacy, but most often, essential drugs for treating common diseases are largely unavailable because of frequent shortages due to problems of management. The figure on the next page illustrates the Causes of death among children age 5 years.

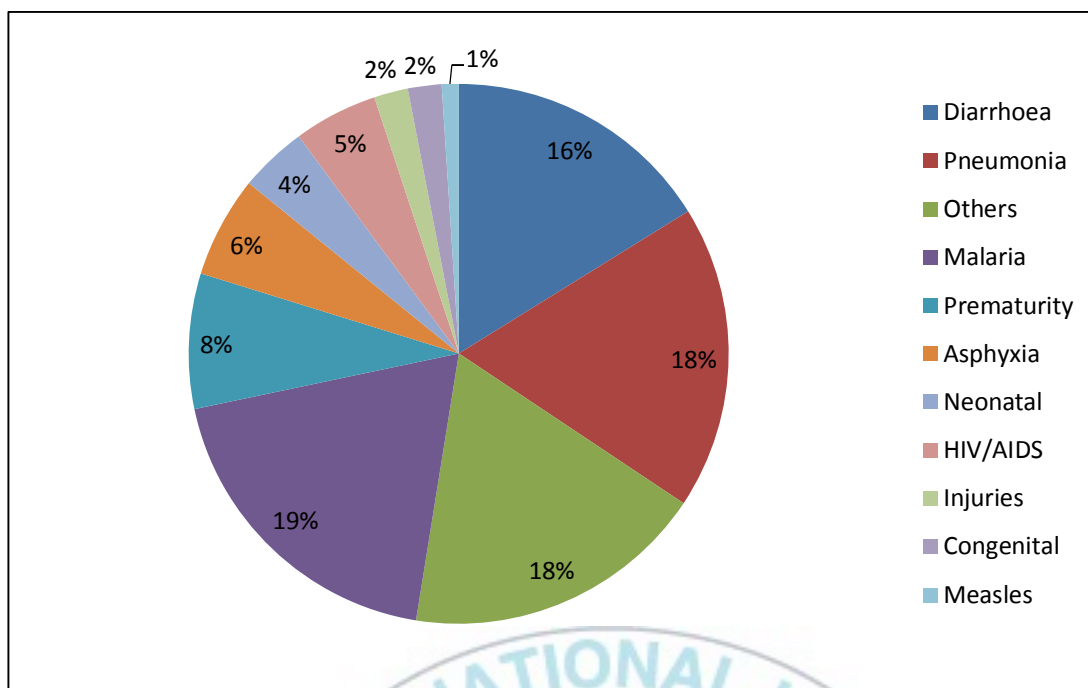


Figure 3: Distribution of Causes of death among children age 5 years 2010

Source: Data from Cameroon: health statistics 2011

To sum up, data from the TICPD shows that, the nature of corruption in the country has been stagnant for the past three years with no improvement. In addition, the weaknesses in the governance in the primary education system has been a problem for the country and lastly the shortage of health facilities, are the setbacks faced by the government in achieving the MDGs. The only way for the government to be successful in the achievement of these goals, is through the enforcement and effectiveness of the anti-corruption bodies created to fight against corruption and with more concentration in the education and health sectors of the country.

CHAPTER 6

SELF-APPRAISALS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON

This chapter presents the different ODA's self-appraisal (achievements) (France, Germany and Japan) in the socio-economic sector of Cameroon. Firstly, it uses an ex-post evaluation to establish the findings of the donor's cross-sectors projects and programs in Cameroon. It concludes with each of the donors judging themselves of the different evaluation performance for the highest socio-economic contributor in the development of Cameroon. This chapter takes a look at the contributions of the donors towards the realization of the MDGs.

The donor ex-post evaluation assessments were carried out differently. For France, it was Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and World Bank (WB). While Germany it was done by, Entwicklungsbank (KFW), Deutsche Gesellschaft (GTZ) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and for Japan, it was carried out by Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA).

In the case of France, Agence Française de Development or French Development Agency (AFD) is the agency responsible for French ODA development projects/programs in Cameroon. It gives an account of their activities in public. Based on the projects/program's findings, an overall rating is given according to a four-point scale:

Rating "A" highly satisfactory

Rating "B" satisfactory

Rating "C" Moderately satisfactory

Rating "D" unsatisfactory

In the Social sector and in the field of education, the AFD project has been supportive of the teachers' recruitment program, in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB). It financed the recruitment of 8,000 new teachers in 2007. Between 2000-2011, over 1,600 classrooms, 9 infirmary blocks, 230 latrine blocks and 15 staff houses was constructed. These projects were rated as "B" satisfactory. In 2007, technical assistance was given to Cameroon, with regards to programs organized to strengthening the management and reform steering capacities of the Ministry of Basic Education, in other to develop a

partnership between the government and private schools. The program was remarked as “B” satisfactory (AFD, 2007: 2).

Still in the Social sector, the project “support to the education sector 2010-2011,” had as objectives to recruit and retain more teachers in the public education system, as well as deploying them in an equitable manner. The first part in recruiting and retaining more teachers was fully achieved and the second in deploying the teachers in an equitable manner as measured by a reduction in the variation of pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) across regions, was only partially achieved. Therefore the overall outcome rating was “C” moderately satisfactory (World Bank, 2012: 7).

Economically, with regards to road construction projects, “Douala Infrastructure Project 2002-2009” was earmarked. Its objectives were to support the government of Cameroon and the urban community of Douala in improving the efficiency of the Douala's transport system connecting the sub-regional port of Douala and its hinterlands. This objective was to be achieved through the implementation of an urgent program of rehabilitation of the degraded primary roads connecting the port and the industrial areas and strengthening the capacity for urban road management and maintenance (World Bank, 2010: 1). The objective of the project was highly achieved. 23 kilometer of roads was rehabilitated and approximately 27 kilometer of primary roads was rehabilitated as well. The road work was completed 2008. The overall rating performance of the project was rated “B” satisfactory (World Bank, 2010: 15). The table shows the project's objectives and achievement

Table 5: Key Performance and Output Indicators

Project Development Objectives	Main Project Output Indicators	Rating performance
1. Improve the efficiency of Douala's transport system connecting the port and the industrial areas and their hinterlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate 23 km of roads and 27 km of primary roads; -Reduce travel time on main roads by 42% after rehabilitation -Reduce vehicle operation cost by 42.3% after roads rehabilitation 	“B” Satisfactory

2. Strengthen urban road management and maintenance	Recruit competent staff: Finance, procurement and technical specialists	“C” Moderately Satisfactory
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Source: World Bank. (2010) Implementation Completion and Results Report: Republic of Cameroon. Douala Infrastructure Project.

Accordingly, under the roads construction projects “roads rehabilitation project in Yaoundé between 2004-2008” was initiated. Its objectives were to improve the quality of the roads and reduced the daily traffic from the Prefecture junction to Tongolo, Essos, Kondengui, Nkolndongo, Mfoundi Market and the Olezoa junction in Yaoundé. The project’s objectives were achieved. The roads in the six different area of Yaoundé were rehabilitated. The execution rate was “B” satisfactory (Yufeh Brenda: 2008).

Furthermore, with regards to agriculture, in 2013, C2D financed 1,817 projects in the maize, pig and poultry sectors, and a program of stakeholders to improve the competitiveness of family agro-pastoral production (ACEFA). It extended its tentacles to all the ten regions of the Cameroon. It also recruited and trained 834 new counselors and supported 3,156 farmer groups. The project was remarked as “A” highly satisfactory.

However, despite this laudable successful story concerning the execution of France’s ODA projects/programs in Cameroon, France’s ODA and AFD are still facing some setbacks. There is lack of media converge in most of its projects. This makes AFD ex-post evaluation programs to be less accountable for its performance as an operator of Official Development Assistance.

With regards Germany’s ODA contribution to Cameroon, Entwicklungsbank (KFW), Deutsche Gesellschaft (GTZ) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are agencies in charge of German development projects/programs in Cameroon. KFW/GTZ/BMZ’s evaluation system is geared towards systematic assessment of result. The main aim is to measure the results of the overarching development objectives. Based on the findings, an overall rating is given according to a flowchart on a six-point scale:

Developmentally successful: Ratings 1 to 3

Rating 1 Very high or high degree of developmental effectiveness

Rating 2 Satisfactory degree of developmental effectiveness

Rating 3 Moderately Satisfactory degree of developmental effectiveness

Developmental failures: Ratings 4 to 6

Rating 4 Overall unsatisfactory degree of developmental effectiveness

Rating 5 Clearly insufficient degree of developmental effectiveness

Rating 6 The project is a total failure

Looking at the social sector, under the health area, in order to achieve the overall objective of halting the increase in the HIV infection rate (goal 6 of the MDGs), Cameroon people needed education programs for the use of condoms to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS through the project “Preventing HIV/AIDS 2001 to 2005.” During the period of the project, a total of 78 million high-quality condoms were sold. The marketing campaign included the “100% Jeune” youth initiative which advises youths on unprotected sex and how to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. “100% Jeune” is one of the most-read magazines in the country. The marketing company equally made use of “youth groups, radio broadcasts, posters, T-shirts and television commercials to de-liver its message” (KFW, 2009: 25). The overarching development objectives of the program was achieved hence the program was rated “1” highly successful.

Still in the social sector, under water and sanitation, technical assistance has been given from 1997 to date, to Cameroon in order to help the citizens to have good and better health care system. In 1997 under laboratory consultancies and analytical quality assurance (AQA), participant from Cameroon attended a seminar in Germany in the Field of chemical analyses of water and soil in the project “Contaminated soils and water.” Also in 1998 under Water quality, drinking water and waste water treatment, participants from Cameroon took training course in the field chemical analyses of water pollution in the project “Contaminated soils and water.” The program was rated “2” satisfactory.¹³

In the economic sector under road construction and rehabilitation of buildings, the project “Road Construction in the North-West Province 1992-2002” had as objectives, to expand the Bambui-Fundong road (found in Bamenda) and the rehabilitation of the Bamenda-Bambui road for more efficient supply of the Cameroon population with goods and services (KFW, 2002: 1). With the reform of the transport system, the road maintenance system and its financing was put on a fundamentally new and more efficient basis. The

¹³ <http://www.ubs-bonn.de/projects2.php>- Reference Projects - 2 - Umweltberatung – UBS. Pp 5 and 13

experience gained up to now with the new system is satisfactory. Thus, there is only little risk with regard to safeguarding the financing of the maintenance of the project road and to the sustainability of the project. The objectives of both projects (Bambui-Fundong road Bamenda-Bambui road) and have been met. The overall objectives of the project were achieved and the rating was classified as “3” moderately satisfactory (KFW, 2002: 2).

Still in the sector of roads construction, the project “Bridge Rehabilitation Program I 1998-2012” had as objectives, to contribute to economic development in the regions located in the catchment area of the roads and to a steady, efficient supply with goods and services to the affected population. The project was designed for the rehabilitation of bridges on priority roadways, primarily in the Centre, Ouest and Littoral regions. The bridges include: bridges over the Sanaga at Ebebda (motorway) and over the Noun at Foubot and two viaducts in the Ouest region (KFW, 2012: 1). At the time of evaluation, the rails on the viaducts and Sanaga Bridge were, badly damaged due to road accidents, which particularly put pedestrians in danger. The average traffic volume at the relevant stretches of road - was to remain at least steady. The selected priority bridges were effectively repaired. The overall objectives of the program were achieved, though with long delays in implementation and additional costs. Altogether the overall rating performance of the project was “2” satisfactory (KFW, 2012: 3).

In addition, still under road construction and rehabilitation, the project “Sector Program National Railways 1992-2005” had as objectives, to maintain and increase transport performance, to change Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun (RNCF)/Cameroonian Railway Corporation (CAMRAIL) passenger kilometers and tone kilometers travelled, to make an economically efficient and environmentally sound contribution to sustainable economic growth and further poverty reduction, and finally, to increase the number of passengers and volume of cargo transported by the railways (KFW, 2005: 1).¹⁴ “No damage to the rehabilitated tracks has occurred since resumption of operation. Passenger kilometers did decline but freight transport which is particularly important for the railroad has increased substantially” (KFW, 2005: 4). The overall objectives of the program were achieved. The line at kilometer 21.5 and kilometer 40 were secured, including the Trans-Cameroon (TRANSCAM) I 44-km line (Yaoundé-Batchenga) which was completely rehabilitated and extensive repairs. Therefore, the overall rating performance was

¹⁴ Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun (RNCF) was the name of the Cameroon Railway Line but in 1999, it was change to Cameroonian Railway Corporation (CAMRAIL)

“2” satisfactory (KFW, 2005: 3).

Furthermore, in continuation of roads rehabilitation; the project “Radio Equipment for the Railways 1987-2002” comprised the provision of radio equipment for the Trans-Cameroon railway between Douala and Ngaoundere (TRANSCAM I and II). The overall objective of the project was to maintain and increase RNCF/CAMRAIL transport services and most importantly to increase the efficiency of railway operation by reducing the wagon turnaround time and of average delays (KFW, 2002: 1). “Given the project’s contribution to the macroeconomic advantages and the microeconomic success of the railways, the allocation efficiency was considered to be very good” (KFW, 2002: 2). The project’s objectives were reached except the reduction of the average delays of trains which was not achieved. Therefore, the overall rating performance was classified as “2” satisfactory.

Moreover, still in the rehabilitation work under ports, the project “Douala Port Rehabilitation Works 2000-2012” had as objectives, to contribute to the cost-effective processing of Cameroonian exports so that the outcome would be sustainable, and efficient cargo handling at the port of Douala (KFW, 2012: 1). The project’s overarching developmental objectives were achieved. The indicator set for, growth in port handling and for cargo handling growth were met. At the time of evaluation, between 2002 and 2011, the average rate of growth in port handling stood at 4% per year and over the period 2007 to 2011, container handling grew by 7.5 percent per year. In all, the project overall rating performance was rated “3” moderately satisfactory (KFW, 2012: 3).

In continuation of the rehabilitation work in the Douala port, the project “Second Tugboat for Douala Port 1997-2004” had as objectives, to help maintain reliable and fast processing of ships arriving at Douala Port by ensuring that reliable tug-boat services are available within an appropriate period of time in order to ensure the smooth processing of the country's foreign trade (KFW, 2004: 1). Since Douala port plays an important role in Cameroon’s foreign trade and that of its neighbors, therefore there was the need for the rehabilitation of the tug-boat services for smooth port operation. At the time of the project appraisal, only 5 tugboats were available to provide the service, two of which were 38 and 39 years old, and could hardly function and generated high operating and replacement expenses. Therefore 4 tugboats were required for smooth tugboat service (KFW, 2004: 2). The Project objectives were achieved: 3 tugboats were made available for Douala port (rehabilitation of 2 tugboats and 1 new tugboat). Also “the average maneuvering time per ship movement is far

below 2 hours, and there has been no major accident or damages at or to the piers. The waiting time for incoming ships has been cut in half from 28.6 hours to around 14 hours” (KFW, 2004: 4). The overall objective of this measure which was to help maintain reliable and fast processing of ships arriving at Douala port has been achieved. The overall project development rating performance was “2” satisfactory.

Although there have been very successful stories on the German ODA evaluation project in Cameroon, there are also some setbacks in its development activities. In the health sector, under water and sanitation, the project “Water Supply Bafoussam 1991-2004” comprised of the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply system in Bafoussam and Bandjoun as well as the connection of the towns of Baham, Bamendjou and Baméka to the system. The overall objective of the project was to contribute to reducing the health risks resulting from water-borne and water-related diseases (KFW, 2004: 1). The level of water supply for the population remained far behind the expectations, which was expressed in part by the insufficient use of the project facilities. Furthermore, the project objective defined for the complementary measure was not achieved, either. Therefore the overall rating performance of the project was “4” unsatisfactory. This was due to the fact that, the project plan was not carried out as planned. And such delay of the project was caused by the sluggish administrative process of the state of Cameroon (KFW, 2004).

Still in the Health Sector, the project “Sector Program for Health Phase 1 2003-2011” objective was to rehabilitate health infrastructure and improve the range of services offered, through building, expansion and the supply of additional equipment in three provinces in Cameroon (Southwest, Littoral, and Northwest provinces). The amount of rehabilitation work needed was significantly higher than initially planned, only 3 (instead of up to 9) district hospitals and 9 (instead of up to 30) outlying health centers were either renovated or newly built and equipped. The project overall developmental effectiveness was rated as “4” unsatisfactory (BMZ, 2012).

Lastly, on the part of Japan, Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA) is in full control of its development activities in Cameroon. Below are JICA development evaluation projects (ex-post evaluation). The results of the ex-post evaluation serve as lessons learned for effective and efficient project implementation in formulating and implementing new projects and programs in the future. Based on the projects/program’s findings, an overall rating is given according to a flowchart on a four-point scale:

Rating “A” highly satisfactory

Rating “B” satisfactory

Rating “C” moderately satisfactory

Rating “D” unsatisfactory

Starting with the social sector, the project “The Third Project for Construction of Primary Schools 2004-2007” had as objectives, to increase access to basic education by providing a conducive educational environment for students at the targeted: 33 primary schools in Central, South, South West, Far North, and North regions). The Project objectives were achieved. School facility environment was improved by reconstructing deteriorated classrooms, overcrowded conditions were improved by increasing the number of classrooms, learning effects were enhanced by providing educational tools such as large scales, maps and flip charts with various illustrations, and hygienic environment was improved by installing toilet facilities (JICA, 2010: 31). The project did not only succeed in reducing the classroom size as its target value of 62 students but also that of the government’s target of 50 students. Most of the school facilities constructed by the project are still in good condition. The primary schools that have been constructed by JICA are popularly known as “Japan schools” and are known as clean and refined school (JICA, 2010: 34). Therefore, the overall evaluation project was “A” highly satisfactory. The table below shows the project output.

Table 6: Project Output

	Number of schools	Number of classrooms	Number of principal’s offices
Central region	8	140	30
South region	5	38	10
Southwest region	10	110	22
Far North region	7	74	14
North region	4	64	8
Total	33	426	84

Source: JICA. (2010). Ex-post Evaluation. The Third Project for Construction of Primary Schools

Still in the social sector, under health, in the water and sanitation area, the project “The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase IV) 2005-2011” had its objectives, the construction of 184 deep wells in 184 villages in provinces of Adamaoua, Littoral, Sud and Centre and the establishment of water users associations, awareness campaign and trainings for pump repair persons. This is because most of water sources were contaminated. “The contaminated water has been causing water-borne diseases, including diarrhea in such villages’ especially in the North. In addition, the dried-up water in the dry season induced problems such as heavy burden of fetching water as well as conflicts” (JICA,2013: 1). The project’s objectives were achieved. 168 wells were operational between 2009/2010, out of the 184 wells constructed. The water consumption volume in the villages in Adamaoua, Littoral, Sud and Centre provinces reached 15-20 litter per person per day. However from a survey carried out in 50 villages in 2011 by JICA, it was confirmed that the deep wells had been operating in 45 villages, 90 percent leading to the reduction of work burden on women and children for fetching water (2013: 2). The water qualities were improved. Water qualities of all the deep wells constructed by the project met the water quality standards of Cameroon, the population with access to safe and stable water supply in the target villages increased from 3,600 in 2005 to approximately 76,500 in 2011 (JICA, 2013: 2). Therefore, the overall rating performance was “A” highly satisfactory. The table on the next page shows the projects targets in the 3 targeted provinces and their achievement.

Table 7: Quantitative output

	Actual (2005)	Target (2008)	Actual (2008)	Actual 2009/2010 (Inspection)	Actual (2011)
Indicator 1: The number of deep wells available to use which were developed by the project	(Actual) 0	(Plan) 148 wells	(Actual) N.A	(Actual) 168 wells	(Actual) 45 wells out of 50 wells surveyed
Indicator 2: The intake volume of water from the deep wells developed by the project (person/day in average)	(Actual) (Drinking Water) Rainy Season: 20 Liters Dry Seasons : 11 liters	(Plan) 25 liters	(Actual) N.A.	(Actual) 15 ~ 20 liters	(Actual) 15 ~ 20 liters
Indicator 3: The population with access to safe and stable water in the target villages	(Actual) 3,600 people	(Plan) Approximately 82,800 people, Including 3,600 people using the existing deep wells	(Actual) N.A.	(Actual) Approximately 72,100 people	(Actual) Approximately 76,500 people

Source: JICA (2013). Internal Ex-Post Evaluation for Grant Aid Project. The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase IV)

Economically, under road construction and rehabilitation sector, the project “Road Development Project 1988-1992” had as objectives, to procure the equipment and materials, including construction machinery, vehicles required for the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, and to carry out related training, in order to elevate maintenance standards of the country's domestic road networks and improve road conditions. The training consisted of short training sessions covering operations, maintenance, assembly and disassembly, and spare parts control (2-3 weeks) and extensive training programs designed for mechanics (4-6

months, held in machinery supplier countries) (JICA, 2002: 2). The project's objectives were achieved. Some of the affected machinery was repaired in Yaoundé and Douala. Between 1992 and 2002 the equipment was running at 64 percent and 70 percent capacity respectively (JICA, 2002: 7). The training programs were completed much earlier than expected (seven months instead of 18 months allotted under the project plan). "The training was offered in Japan by Japanese suppliers for eight advanced-level technicians and locally for equipment operators and machinery maintenance personnel." Educational materials were also provided for engineer training centers in Douala (JICA, 2002: 8). The effectiveness of the project was classified as satisfactory. Altogether, the overall rating performance was "B" satisfactory.

More in the economic sector, under rehabilitation, the project "Douala Port Container Terminal Modernization Project 1985-2001" objectives were, to improve the handling capacity of containers at Douala port (the largest trading port in Cameroon), through the installation of cranes, and thereby contribute to the economic development in Cameroon and neighboring landlocked countries (JICA, 2005: 2). The project objective was achieved but the output was however changed.

Table 8: Comparison of Planned and Actual Output

Plan	Actual
(1) Procurement of equipment (1) 2 gantry cranes of quays (2) 4 transfer cranes for container yard (3) 8 tractors, 10 trailers (4) Computer system	(1) Procurement of equipment (Mostly as planned) (Item 1) as planned. Items 2), 3) and 4) cancelled. Additions: gantry crane for quays, 1 small fire engine. (1 mobile workshop, operation and maintenance training)
(2) Utilities, civil engineering and construction work	(2) Utilities, civil engineering and construction work. (Mostly as Planned) (There were some additional civil engineering and construction work)
(3) Engineering services	(3) Engineering services (Mostly planned)

Source: JICA (2005). Cameroon: Douala Port Container Terminal Modernization Project

This project “Douala Port Container Terminal Modernization Project” did not actually begin in 1985 as planned but in 1999. Due to the delayed of the construction, it was however decided that “the transfer cranes for the container yard, tractors, trailers, and computer equipment, would be procured separately or previous models would continue to be used.” The funds allocated for the above equipments were re-allocated to the procurement of a mobile workshop vehicle for maintenance, a small fire engine, operation and maintenance training, a civil engineering and construction work. The overall rating development performance was classified “A” highly satisfactory (JICA, 2005: 4).

Still in the economic sector, under agriculture (Fishery), the project “Improvement of Small-scale Center 2006-2008” had as objectives, to construct a small-scale fishing center in Mboa-Manga fishing port in Kribi City (Southern Province), to provide equipment for unpacking and repairing, in order to improve the freshness of marine products, to provide ice production capacity and to improve the utilization rate of boats (JICA, 2010: 1). The project’s objectives were achieved. However, the project has been highly relevant with the country’s development plan and development needs both at the time of planning and ex-post evaluation. Above all, the project’s overall rating performance was “B” satisfactory (JICA, 2010: 2).

Although there have been very successful stories on the Japan ODA evaluation project in Cameroon, there are also some setbacks in its development activities. Under rehabilitations, the project “Improvement of Radio Broadcasting Equipment 2007-2009” had as objectives: the procurement of equipment of FM broadcasting system for Yaoundé, Ebolowa, Ngaoundéré and Maroua stations (10kW FM transmitter system, FM transmitter antenna system, program preparation equipment, program supervision equipment, electric power distribution switch, measuring equipment, equipment for maintenance, spare parts) (JICA, 2013: 1). This project however, achieved some of its objectives. There was the provision of stable FM broadcasting service in Central, South, Adamaua and Far North Regions. The broadcasting service hours and the number of programs were increased by utilizing the provided equipment. But there was the shortage of spare parts as a result of insufficient budget which keeps broken-down amplifiers unrepaired. All in all, the overall rating development performance was “D” unsatisfactory (JICA, 2013: 2).

The table on the next page is a summary of the different ex-post projects carried out by the donors in Cameroon.

Table 9: summary of the different ex-post projects and the performance rating

Sectors		France	Germany	Japan
Social	Heath	_____	- Preventing HIV/AIDS “A” -Sector program for health “D”	_____
		_____	-Water supply for Bafoussam “D” -Technical assistance under water and sanitation “B”	-Rural water Supply “A”
	Education	-Construction of classrooms and staff houses “A” -Technical assistance in MINEDUB “B” -Recruitment of teachers “C”	_____	-Construction of primary school “A”
Economic	Roads	-Douala infrastructure project “B” -Road rehabilitation project in Yaoundé “B”	-Road construction in the North West province “C” -Bridge rehabilitation program “B”	-Road development project “B”
	Railways	_____	-Sector program: national railway “B” -Radio equipment for railways “B”	_____
	Sea ports	_____	-Douala port rehabilitation “C” -Second tugboat for Douala port “B”	-Douala container terminal modernization “A”
	Agriculture	-Maize, pig and poultry project “A”	_____	-Improvement of small scale center “B”
	FM rehabilitation	_____	_____	-Improvement of equipment of FM broadcasting system “D”

Each of the above donor's evaluation projects presents their achievement/contribution in the socio-economic domain of the country. Therefore, there is a big limit in the comparative analysis of the different development activities because each of the donor's (evaluation projects) are judging themselves. The various tables below will give a better and clear explanation of the best ODA contributor in the socio-economic domain of Cameroon according to themselves. The performance or overall rating will be given according to the four-point scale:

Table 10: Grading and Performance scale 1

Grade	(100-90) "A"	(89-80) "B"	(79-70) "C"	(69-60) "D"
Performance	Very Good	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory

The tables below are the score of the ex-post evaluation projects, and to get the final score between the donors in terms of the highest contributor according to their self-appraisals, the total score from the first to the last performance rating project will be divided by the total number of each donor's projects, in order to get a total on 100 (%). Therefore, let's assumed that;

Table 11: Grading and Performance scale 2

100	80	70	60
"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"

Table 12: Project rating and their score

France		Germany		Japan	
A	100	A	100	A	100
B	80	B	80	A	100
C	70	D	60	B	80
B	80	D	60	A	100
B	80	C	70	B	80
A	60	B	80	D	60
		B	80		
		B	80		
		C	70		
		B	80		
Total	6 projects	10 projects	760	6 projects	520

Formula = $\frac{TM}{NP} \times 100$

100

TM = Total Marks

NP = Number of Projects

Table 13: Overall best ODA donor contributor

France	Germany	Japan
$510 \div 6 = 85\%$	$760 \div 10 = 76\%$	$520 \div 6 = 86\%$
“B”	“C”	“B”

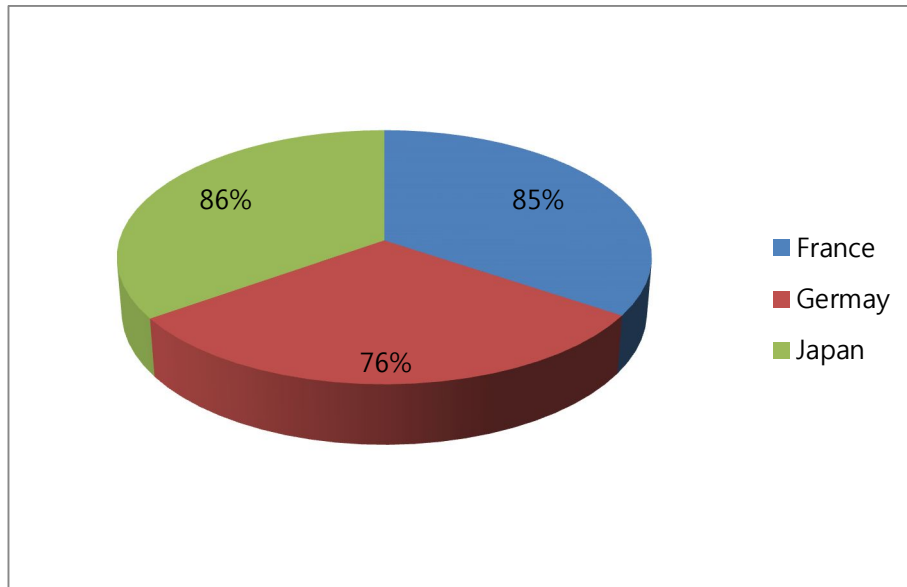


Figure 4: Percentage of the highest donor contributor from the self-appraisals ex-post evaluation

The table above simplifies the ODA evaluation projects/programs of the three donor countries and their performance. The total evaluation projects/programs above are 22 in number: France (6), Germany (10), and Japan (6). According to the grading scale use in the analysis, for the best performance in terms of ODA's contribution, according to themselves, to the socio-economic development of Cameroon, Japan and France comes first with a score of 87% and 86% respectively, while Germany comes with second with 76%.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON

This chapter presents the impacts of the ex-post evaluation projects (AFD, KFW/GTZ/BMZ, and JICA) to the socio-economic domain of Cameroon. Despite the slight shift in some projects start-up time, 90 percent of their development projects were achieved and the overall performance were positive. The chapter is measured in relation to MDGs.

Socially, in the health and education sector, the Cameroon government has been working enormously to improve the living standard of its population through increase access of quality health service, a better and quality means of education and a clean and safe environment (See chapter 5: Cameroon's effort to achieve the MDGs). Human Development index for Cameroon for 2013 is low (0.504), Cameroon was ranked 152 out of 187 countries. The objectives of health sector are in line with the context of the Cameroon's "Health Sector Strategy" (HSS), under the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) which is in charge of the design and implementation of health policy. The objectives of the education sector are being implemented by the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB). MINSANTE and MINEDUB have been in close collaboration with donor countries in achieving the MDGs. The following paragraphs will describe France, Germany and Japan's ODA social impact to the development of Cameroon following the evaluation projects in the previous chapter.

With regards health, the health projects/programs carried out by the donors in order to achieve the health targets of the MDGs and giving Cameroonian people a better health care, has a great impact to the people and the society. The education given on the use of condoms in order to halt or decrease the increase in the HIV/AIDS infection rate has widely spread the use of condoms especially among the youths due to an increased in its availability. KFW project made use of the magazine "100% Jeune" youth initiative which gives advice and talks on the use of Condoms and the different means of preventing HIV/AIDS, and it has increased the awareness of HIV/AIDS with the society. There is less resistance to the use of condoms particularly among the young people. The increased use of condoms has however slightly dropped the increased number of children per woman (KFW, 2009: 25).

In the water supply and sanitation area, access to water and sanitation is an important indicator of quality of life and is also crucial to achieving the MDGs. The important MDGs

includes, reducing poverty and infant mortality, improving maternal health, gender equality and educational opportunities for girls. These are key objectives in order to achieve a high level of social and economic development (Ako A. A. et al, 2010:1). In Cameroon, the poverty reduction strategic master plan targets, 75% of access to safe water in rural areas by 2015, in order to alleviate the water supply challenges faced by the rural communities. The government has been involved in several water supply projects including that of the donor aid countries to provide the people with access to safe water and achieve the target of the MDGs. In Cameroon the National Water Utility Company (CAMWATER) is in charge of water supply in urban areas meanwhile the Ministry of Water and Energy and the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are in control of the rural areas.

AFD, KFW/GTZ/BMZ and JICA's water and sanitation projects/programs have increased the living standard of the people especially to the rural population and those in the north and far north regions who suffered from water-borne diseases such as cholera. Cameroonians have been attending seminars (Germany) under AQA in the field of chemical analysis of water and soil. In addition, they also participated in training courses in the field of chemical analysis of water pollution; project "Water quality, drinking water and wastewater treatment." Within the country, technical training programs were held for maintenance and hygiene education how to utilize water safely.¹⁵ The donor aid intervention has increased their knowledge on the significance of clean water and environment and how to be safe from water borne diseases. Taps and deep wells have been constructed in different parts of the country. In a survey carried out by JICA in March 2011 in 3 targeted villages (Adamaoua, Littoral, and Centre) about 76,500 people between 2010-2011 had access to safe stable water as compared to 3,600 people in 2005. According to World Health Organization (WHO), the proportion of Cameroon's population with access to safe water was estimated at 51 percent in 1990, increased to 62 percent in 2000, 66 percent in 2005 and 74 percent in 2012. While the proportion of Cameroon's population with access to improved sanitation in 1990 was 39 percent, 42 percent in 2000, 43 percent in 2005 and 48 percent in 2012. The figures on the next page show the trend in the proportion of population using improved water and sanitation.

¹⁵ <http://www.ubs-bonn.de/projects2.php>- Reference Projects - 2 - Umweltberatung – UBS. Pp 5 and 13

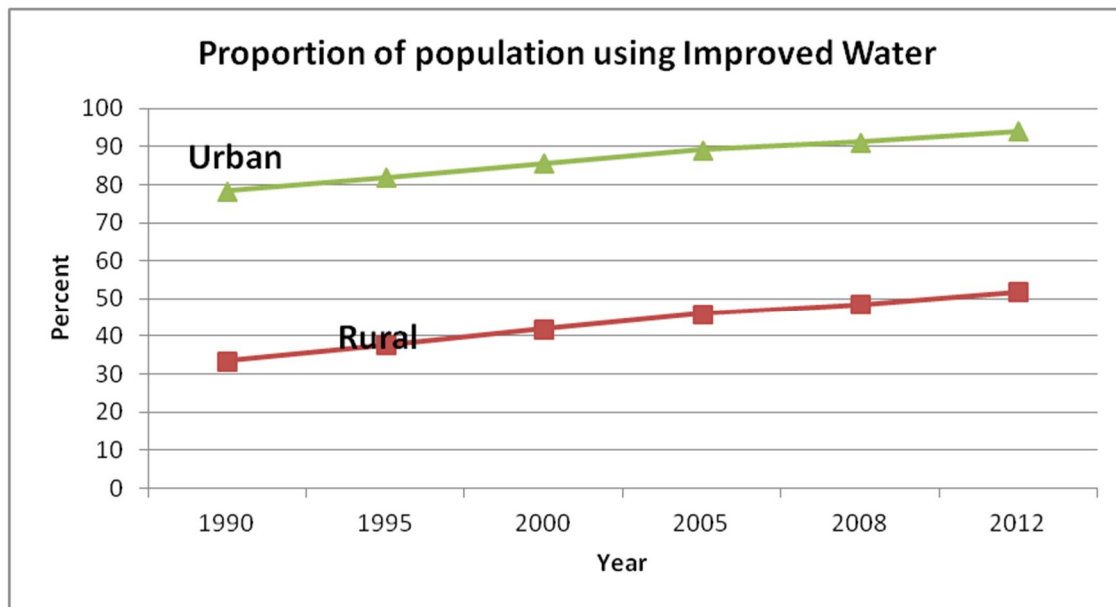


Figure 5: Proportion of population using improved water

Source: Author's initiative with data from Word Bank

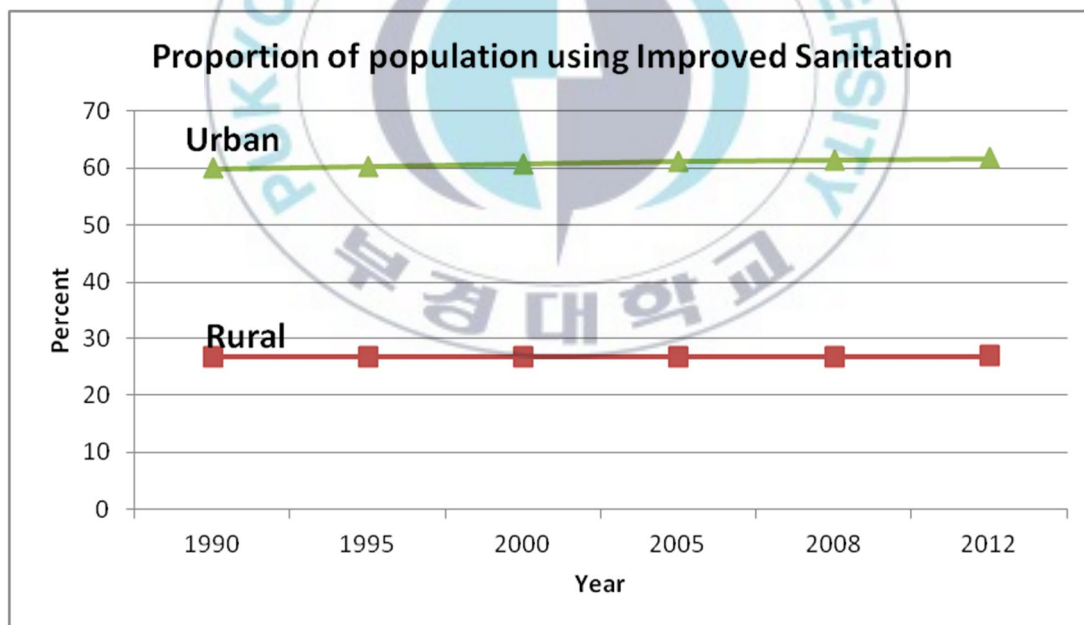


Figure 6: Proportion of population using improved sanitation

Source: Author's initiative with data from Word Bank

From the educational aspect, AFD and JICA education projects/programs carried out to ensure primary education to all, promoting gender equality and empowering women in Cameroon has a positive impact to the people and the society. In 2000, the government instituted free primary education by abolishing school fees payment as an effort to increase school attendance, and was aimed at constructing 2,500 classrooms every year including the recruitment of more teachers, but this has not been the case due to lack of finance. Therefore the donor's support in the educational sector is a success to the government in trying to achieve primary education to all. Between 2000-2010, about 33 schools have been constructed, 2,222 classrooms, 266 latrine blocks. The increased in schools, and classrooms all over the country, has improved overcrowded conditions in schools especially those in the north and far north regions. With the recruitment of 8,000 teachers, provision of educational facilities (charts, pictures, maps etc.), and hygienic facilities, has improve the children's motivation to study mostly in the rural areas (JICA 2013, AFD 2007, & WB 2012). "More than 90% of the students responded that they have become more willing to learn as a result of improved school facilities" (JICA, 2010: 11). The net percentage of primary school enrollment has increased from 72 percent in 1990, 80 percent in 2008 and 91 percent in 2012. The graph below shows the increase in the pass rate of students from 2009 -2010 in the 13 Japanese target schools due to an improved in school facilities.

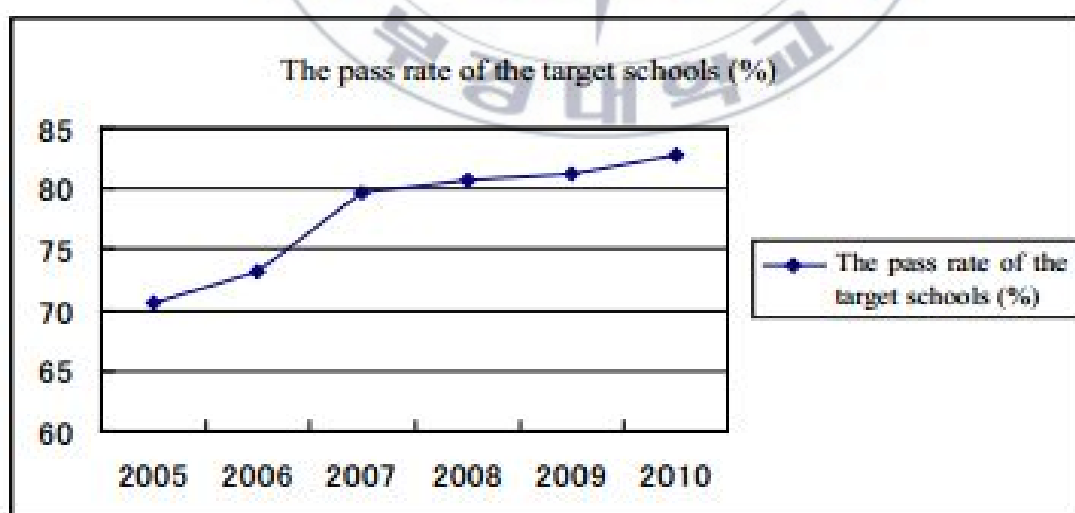


Figure 7: Change in the pass rate of graduation examination in primary education (the 13 Japanese target schools of the beneficiary survey)

Source: JICA (2010) Ex-post Evaluation. The Third Project for Construction of Primary Schools

Economically, MINADER, MINT and MINEPIA have equally been in collaboration with the donors, in the economic development of the country, most especially in the Transport sector (roads construction, railways and sea port rehabilitation). Transport Infrastructure's is very important to economic growth of Cameroon. It has a direct impact to the economy of the country, due to her natural transit position to neighboring landlocked countries in the Economic and Monetary Commission of Central African (CEMAC). Transport facilities enable goods to be moved to the markets and to other countries especially those that depend on Cameroon for food and other products. However, despite the ability of the government (Ministry of Transport) in trying to improve the Transport facilities, the transport network in Cameroon is still not well developed and suffers from poor maintenance.

AFD, KFW/GTZ, and JICA's transport projects and programs have a positive impact in the transport sector of the country. In the roads sector, the various road construction and rehabilitation projects like the Bambui – Fundong road, Bamenda – Bambui, Tongolo, Essos, Kondengui, Nkolndongo, Mfoundi and the Olezoa road in Yaoundé, the Ngaoundere-Meiganga road in Douala, and the bridge over the Noun and Sanaga connecting the North and North-West of the country with the capital (Yaoundé) which is part of the transit corridor for goods between landlocked Chad and the port of Douala, has a positive impact to the development of the country. The construction and rehabilitation of the above roads and bridges has resulted to an increased in the kilometers of the roads such as the target of the Douala road was 23 kilometer but at its completion it was 27 kilometers in 2009 (WB, 2009: 1). As a result of these projects, time required for traversing the roads in some areas were significantly reduced, for instance six hours to roughly 2.5 hours from Ngaoundere-Meiganga road in Douala (JICA, 2002: 9). The roads have generated better access to the administrative, social and health facilities in the central town of the different region and to Cameroon's entire road network. According to KFW 2002, results of the traffic development shows that the rehabilitation of Bambui-Fundong road has made a substantial contribution in connecting and opening up the entire North-West Province which has a positive impact on the Bamenda people. They now have a safer, faster and cheaper access to the central town of Bamenda and its services. The improved roads in general offer the population great advantages in regard to transport times and costs as well as the exchange of goods within and out of the region. There is efficient supply of goods and services to the population in the road catchment areas.

The improved road conditions have contributed to better road safety. The day to day life conditions in the targeted areas have been enhanced through the improvement of their roads network, provision of potable water, street lights and the construction of a sewage disposal canal. According to the WB 2009, at the end of the Douala transport rehabilitation; 500 meters of paved roads, 1,080 meters of walkways, Construction of more than 800m length of sewage drain, 1,350 meters of pipe borne water network supplying 4 public taps, has a positive impact in the lives of 10,000 inhabitants. This table below shows the various categories of roads in Cameroon and its nature.

Table 14: The various categories of Roads in Cameroon (KM)

Category	Paved (KM)	Earth(KM)	Total (KM)
National	3.344	3.853	7.197
Regional	835	5.109	8.401
Divisional	652	7.506	8158
Rural	-	28.300	28.300
Total	4.830	44.678	52.056

Source: (2014) Ndone, PhD thesis.

In the railway sector, much has not been done by the donor countries. As a result of the various projects, Cameroon Transport line (TRANSCAM) was secured at kilometers such as the TRANSCAM I 44-km line (Yaoundé-Batchenga) rehabilitated by the Germans (KFW, 2005). Passenger trains to travel at a maximum speed of 90 km/h (instead of 50 km/h as before) and freight trains at a speed of 50 km/h (previously 20 km/hour). The annual kilometric performance of the engines was 90,000 kilometers (KFW, 2005: 4). All these improved the operating system of the railway company and equally made accident less common.

In the port sector, this remains a high priority for the government of Cameroon, which intends to strengthen the country's ports as regional export hubs. The container terminal modernization project and rehabilitation work increased the productivity, performance and fast processing of ships arriving in the Douala port. According to KFW 2012, the Cameroon port authority data for 2011, showed an average ship waiting time was 15.7 hours and average turnaround time was 3.6 days, just slightly above the 2002 figures. "Between 2002

and 2011, the average cargo volume handled per ship arriving in Douala port rose by 57%, from 4,643t in 2002 to 7,299t in 2011. Over the same period, average productivity per ship's berth rose by 56%" (KFW, 2012: 2). Over the period from 2007 to 2011, container handling grew by 7.5% per year. Due to the increase in productivity, new jobs were created and about 4,600 workers were employed in connection with the Douala International Terminal (DIT), which operates and manages Douala Port (JICA, 2004: 8). The table below shows the changes in work efficiency at the port and the graph shows the shifts in the number of containers processed due to the modernization of the container terminal.

Table 15: Changes in Work Efficiency etc.

	1996	2004
Economic growth rate (annual)	1986-1996: -1.9%	1996-2004: 4.4%
Average time spent berthed	4.04 days (1995)	3.2 days
Berth occupancy rate	55.8% (1995)	62.0%
Container yard average retention time	24.1 days (1995)	22 days (2002)

Source: Japan : Douala Port Container Terminal Modernisation Project evaluation.

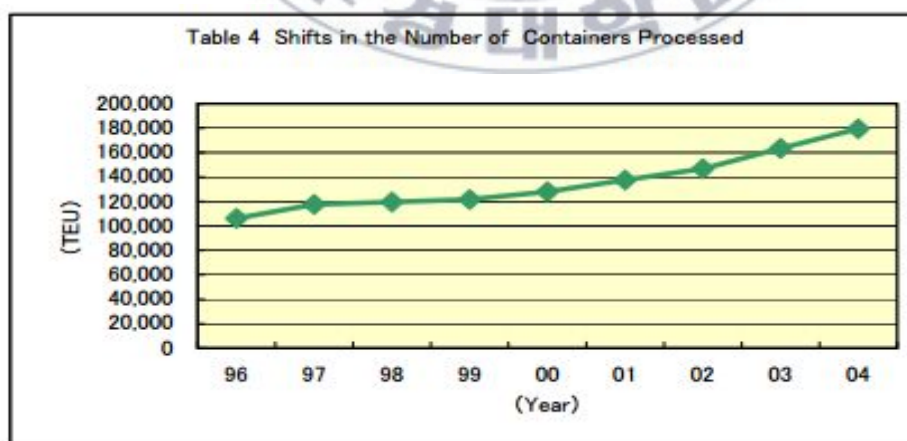


Figure 8: Shifts in the number of containers processed from 1996-2004

Source: Japan Douala Port Container Terminal Modernisation Project evaluation

Cameroon economic growth rate from the 1980s to the first half of the 1990s saw a negative growth but later became positive to 1995s. Official development aid in Cameroon contributes 2% to its economic GDP growth rate (5.0 percent in 2013) (AFO, 2014). Its receiving aid varied between 5% and 10% percent, while the average percentage among aid receiving countries is 12%. This is due to the fact the country's resources come mostly from natural resources export earnings (cocoa, cotton, coffee, rubber, banana, timber, petroleum). However, despite the fact that ODA contribution to the country's GDP has been minimal, yet ODA has contributed to the development of the socio-economic domain of Cameroon and in achieving its MDGs. Out the eight goals, Cameroon has already achieve the 1st Goal of-To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and before the MDGs evaluation in 2015, the country will have a record of achieving Goal 3 and 7. A conference was held in Yaoundé (capital of Cameroon) from the 2nd to the 10th October 2014, by the 60th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CAP). The conference was to deal with the problems face by countries in terms of development and the MDGs evaluation to take place in 2015. The theme of the conference was "Repositioning the Commonwealth for the post-2015 development agenda." Thus after the MDGs evaluation in 2015, the theme of the CAP Conference will serve as a starting point for a new set of development targets to be known as Millennium Sustainable Goals (MSGs) which will last another 15 years (Kimeng, 2014).

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

While concluding, one can certainly agree that ODA from France, Germany and Japan have contributed massively to the development of Cameroon. From the self-appraisals of their development projects and programs, much work has been done in the education and road sectors. Beginning with education, many primary schools have been constructed, including classrooms and staff houses. Thousands of teachers have been recruited due to the increased number of school's enrollment. And not leaving out the improved facilities in some schools. All of these have increased the quality of education in Cameroon, and as well has an impact in their learning motivation for the younger generations. Secondly in the road sector, the construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges in various parts of the country, such as the roads in the North West Region, Douala (commercial city) and Yaoundé (the capital city), including the bridges over Sanaga at Ebebeda, and the Noun at Foubot, have a positive impact in the socio-economic life of Cameroon. The rehabilitation of the roads/bridges, have led to the reduction of travel time due to the increase in the number of paved roads, which has equally led to the free movement of goods and roads. Improvement in the quality of road network has led to a reduction in the incidence of accidents and less daily traffic.

However, although very little has been done in the other sectors, it equally played an instrumental role in the country's development. In the health sector, the spread of condoms for the reduction of HIV/AIDS has so far been effective especially among the youths. The increase in the use of condoms might not have reduced the rate of HIV/AIDS in the country, but it has slightly dropped the increased number of children per woman. While in the water and sanitation area, programs like seminars on "water quality, drinking water and wastewater treatment" have increased the people's knowledge on the significance of clean water and environment, and how to be safe from water borne diseases. Also, projects like the construction of taps and wells, have helped increased the number of the population using improved water and sanitation. However, the Northern Regions still suffer from water borne diseases like cholera, especially the past few months as the UN has turned its attention to the Ebola crisis in the affected countries.

In the economic sector, the rehabilitation of railways, have increase the kilometer lines of the TRAMSCAM I and II (such as Yaoundé-Batchenga line I). There is also an increase in the speed of the passenger's trains including that of the freight trains in the TRAMSCAM I

(90 km/h instead of 50 km/h for the passenger's train and 50km/h instead of 20km/h for the freight train) between 2005 and 2007. And lastly in the port sector, due to the rehabilitation and modernization of the Douala port, there was an increase in the average productivity by 56% in 2011, while container handling grew by 7.5% per year. New jobs were created and about 4,600 workers were employed in connection with the Douala International Terminal (DIT), which helps in increasing the employment rate in the country.

This thesis equally found out that, from the comparative analysis of the three ODA contributors to the country's development, the result is not what most people would have expected. According to OCED 2013, France is the highest ODA donor to Cameroon, followed by Germany and Japan comes after some other countries. The percentages of the total ODA flow to Cameroon from 1990-2011 by the above donors are 59%, 36% and 5% respectively. But from a comparative analysis in the contributions of the donors to the development of the country, the study discovered that Japan and France have the highest scores (86% "B" and 85% "B" respectively), while Germany comes with 76% "C." This leads to further questions like; why despite the high inflow of ODA from Germany, yet its performance rating is moderately satisfactory? However, the rating performances of the donors to the country's development are in general good. Therefore, the efforts of the country and that of the donors in achieving the MDGs have been so far successful in the sense that, by the time of the MDGs evaluation in 2015, Cameroon would have achieve three goals (goal 1, 3 and 7) out of the 8 goals. Finally, this study establishes that, France, Germany and Japan have contributed greatly to the socio-economic development of Cameroon and have played a significant role in the implementation of development programs to combat poverty in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for International Donors

- The donors should prepare an ODA charter which clearly defines the people of rural areas and local communities as the primary beneficiaries of all ODA packages.
- The aid should be oriented toward the realization of the majority of Cameroon's priorities.
- Donors should increase the amounts of aid grants appreciably. This increase should hover around the ceiling of 0.7% of their respective GDPs to which they committed themselves to achieve in 2002, or to put in place innovative financing mechanisms.
- The agencies of the various international donors in charge of development projects in the recipient countries should always have media converge in their projects.

Recommendations to the government of Cameroon

- The government of Cameroon should improve transparency and public finance management; this would motivate donors to grant more aid to the country.
- The government should improve coordination with donors and between different ministries.
- They should increase the number of development projects in the health sector of the country.

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