

Cameroon Youths and Students
Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)
Head Quarters: Yaounde-Cameroon
B.P.: 3873, Messa-Yaounde
Tel. (237) 732 93 61 / 223 77 26
Fax: (237) 223 39 58
E-mail: camyosfop@hotmail.com / camyosfop_p@yahoo.com
Website: www.abchood.com/camyofop
Motto: *Peace-Justice-Progress*



Forum des Jeunes et Elèves (Etudiants)
Camerounais pour la Paix (FOJECP)
Chef Lieu: Yaoundé-Cameroun
B.P.: 3873, Yaoundé - Messa
Tel. (237) 732 93 61 / 223 77 26
Fax: (237) 223 39 58
E-mail: camyosfop@hotmail.com / camyosfop_p@yahoo.com
Site web: www.abchood.com/camyofop
Devise: *Paix – Justice - Progrès*

*Registration N°. 00674/RDA/J06/BAPP.
Bank Account No 37350163501-58 Amity Bank Yaounde- Cameroon*



**Italian Council
for Refugees**



**European
Commission**

CAMYOSFOP SURVEY REPORT ON THE COUNTRY OF RETURN INFORMATION (CRI), PROJECT IN THE MFOUNDI DIVISION, YAOUNDE - CAMEROON

REPORT PREPARED BY:

**FRANK GARRIBA
CHARLES LINJAP
EUGINE NGALIM**

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**General CRI Report for the Mfoundi Division,
Yaounde - Cameroon**

Context of Research

The CRI research was carried out in the Mfoundi Division, Yaounde for the Italian Council for Refugees by the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace, CAMYOSFOP, targeting 30 institutions. Originally planned to take place from 2 – 31 May 2007, the exercise at last ran from 12 August to 14 September 2007.

During this period, not only were the rains washing down on the Division in particular and Cameroon at large, but also the whole nation was politically active. Twin parliamentary and council elections had just been organized on 22 July 2007, preceded by several weeks of sustained political campaigns that paralyzed most of the public offices.

Meanwhile, the months of August and September were marked by the holding of a general session of the National Assembly, examination of election petitions by the courts, installation of council chairpersons, and preparations for reruns of legislative polls in some constituencies (Divisions). All of these had very serious impacts on the research exercise.

In an endeavour to make the exercise a success, therefore, we addressed official letters, which we attached to the questionnaires deposited with some of the institutions identified for the information collection exercise, especially government institutions. Yet, we have concluded the exercise with some of the earmarked structures neither filling nor turning in questionnaires made available to them.

Analysis Treatment of CRI Data

1. Sample Description

1.1. Number of Samples: 30 Respondents.

1.2. Type: Mixed Respondents (male/female).

1.3. Age Group: Not considered important.

2. Thematic Response Analysis

a) Political situation

Most respondents indicated that several political parties are represented in the Mfoundi Division, with the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) as the party in power. However PARETFOP, an institution that provides development and humanitarian assistance through the improvement of the qualification and competitiveness of workers, was more precise by stating that there are about 200 political parties in the Mfoundi Division, resulting in political confusion.

It is worth noting that a majority of the political parties were ignorant of the political agenda of the CPDM except the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF) and the Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP), which stated that the CPDM political agenda is focused on the concept of "Greater Achievements", especially in the socio-economic, and political domains.

Several respondents were of the opinion that there exist malpractices such as egoism and the quest for immediate political gains as well as a high level of intolerance amongst CPDM adherents, a few others held that party members are relatively tolerant. According to Alhadji Sani, President of the Volunteers for Progress and Well-being (*Les Volontaires Pour le Progrès et le Bien-etre*) (AN-NOUR) CPDM members use state resources for party missions to the detriment of other political parties and the general masses. It should be noted that AN-NOUR works for the improvement of the lives of the population, especially orphans and old persons. It also fights against violence of women, as well as for the defence of the rights of the child.

Mr. Ndoumou Jerry, an official of the Union Bank of Cameroon talks of a leadership tussle between CPDM party militants while Mr. Kuenzob Dupleix Fernand, an official of SeP described CPDM members as arrogant and less ready to accept or take responsibility for the defeat of their party in any elections. Also, Mr. Nguebou Jules Dumas, Director of Actions Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et d'Appui aux Libertés (ASSOAL), an institution that contributes to the social well-being of disadvantaged communities such as local councils and community development projects, talked of the CPDM party having policing tendencies towards other political parties.

Mr. Mabouth Justin of the National Secretariat for justice and peace (SNJP), an organization for the promotion of human rights with regards to the respect of human dignity, referred to the recent reorganization of the basic organs of the CPDM party on the eve of the last 22 July twin legislative and municipal elections during which bitterness was the order of the day among the top brass of the party.

However, Mr. Ntui Patrick Bessem, an official of NCHRF held that CPDM party members respect the political beliefs of each other and take active part in joint development meetings, especially during election campaigns. Alhadji Sani held that there was no political vision and electoral timetable for the 22 July elections.

b) Socio-Economic Situation

A majority of the respondents, including the project manager of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the government of Cameroon through the ministry of secondary education joint technical education programme with the French acronym PARETFOP and SeP identified agriculture, civil servants' salaries, agro industries and the informal sector as the principal source of livelihood for the Mfoundi Division.

On how the government has been contributing to the socio-economic development of the Mfoundi Division, an authority of Plan-Cameroon, a child-centered development organization said it does so through support to some Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). Corroborating Plan-Cameroon, the AN-NOUR boss talked of certain socio-economic facilities facilitated by CPDM militants. But he expressed regret that such tendencies encourage embezzlement of public funds. Meanwhile, SP thought that sporadically the government makes a donation of farm tools to some farmers of the Division sometimes without clear-cut criteria for such gifts. The Union Bank of Cameroon is of the position that government's contribution is geared towards the facilitation of micro-projects through the National Employment Fund.

c) Demographic Overview

According to the Union Bank of Cameroon and AN-NOUR, the Mfoundi Division has a population of over 1.5 million while ASSOAL talked of about 3 million inhabitants, with an age structure ranging between 0 and 65. The three organizations are also unanimous there is ethnic diversity, with over 200 major ethnic and religious represented. Meanwhile, SeP held that youth constitute about 60% and women over 58% of the Mfoundi population.

As to whether there has been any movement in and out of the Mfoundi Division, necessitated by ethnic, religious or social factors, Ndoumou Jerry of the Union Bank of Cameroon said most of those who migrated out of the Division were mainly youths, who left for greener pastures elsewhere. This opinion was shared by Plan-Cameroon, who picked on the very active group of between 25 and 40 years old as the greatest hit.

Concerning the question whether there has been any mass movement within or outside Mfoundi Division, the Union Bank of Cameroon maintained that mostly youths experienced a displacement in the Division due to the search for jobs. But AN-NOUR indicated that a displacement which occurred in 1992 was due to a political problem because it followed the election of the President of the Republic.

d) Access to Territory

With regards to the question whether there are requirements for entry into the Division, AN-NOUR's opinion was that although illegal, corruption serves as a requirement for entering the Mfoundi Division. All the institutions are unanimous on the fact that access to the Division is by road, air and railway. They said by road, several travel agencies such as Guarantee, Amour Mezam, Vatican and LeBus exist to transport travelers in and out of the Division. Meanwhile, airways like the Cameroon Airlines (CAMAIR), SwissAir, Kenya Airways, Air France and the South African Airlines are cited by the respondents as air travel agencies available to transport travelers in and out of the Mfoundi Division through the Yaounde Nsimalen

International Airport, while the Cameroon Railway Company (CAMRAIL) transports passengers by train.

However, the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms held that it is not easy to have access to the Division especially by vehicle from other neighbouring Divisions due to bad roads.

Whereas AN-NOUR thought that citizens who return to the Division are victims of corruption while citizens formerly involved in illegal exit from Cameroon are victims of physical violence and financial anarchy, the Union Bank of Cameroon and SNJP were not aware of any impacts.

According to CAPED International, such crimes like scheming against the government and feymania committed outside the country have negative impacts on the Division. AN-NOUR added that crimes committed outside the country would have great impacts if the concerned persons are identified as opposition to the regime in place.

SeP, whose opinion is partly shared by the Union Bank of Cameroon, identifies police harassment, high level of road accidents caused mainly by reckless drivers on major highways, and irregularity of trains as the main obstacles on internal travels in the Mfoundi Division. On its part, the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms identified the lack of access roads between the main city of Yaounde and the various villages as well as insecurity resulting from harassment by bandits. AN-NOUR focused on the issue of residence permits, which constitute a head ache to foreigners in the Division in particular and the nation at large.

However, SNJP was of the opinion that, hosting the nation's capital, Mfoundi for the most part has very good roads that facilitate internal travels easy, although also creating numerous hold ups in the main city. Also, there are pools of mud during the rainy season dust on untarred roads during the dry season. Such climatic or seasonal conditions render most roads in the Division near impassable most often.

Every respondent identified the mobile and fixed telephone systems, offered mainly by Orange Cameroon, MTN Cameroon, and CAMTEL, as well as the radio, including the walky-talky, the post office, the Internet and the television as the main communication systems available in the Mfoundi Division.

e) Physical Security

As to whether there is occasional violence in the Mfoundi Division, AN-NOUR and CAPED International, responded in the affirmative, citing workers' and students' riots as well as muscle flexing by politicians.

Whereas the Union Bank of Cameroon identified the use of "clandos" or unauthorized cars as the major means of internal travel in Mfoundi, SNJP, the NCHRF and SeP talked of township taxis, motorcycles, personal cars and mini buses.

A number of organizations confirmed the fact that Mfoundi Division is dangerous to approach due to banditry, road blocks and security control. Kuenzob Dupeix Fernand of SeP, Alhdji Sani of AN-NOUR and Mabouth Isaac Justin of SNJP held that, there are frequent burglaries,

too many police road checks, galloping insecurity, mob justice and harassment and attacks by men of the underworld in taxis or in obscure neighbourhoods, especially at night.

The Union Bank, SeP, AN-NOUR and SNJP also held that there are confrontations in the Division mainly in the fight for political leadership, especially during the electoral period. SeP added that the situation sometimes even leads to ethnic conflicts.

The major crimes identified by most organizations like AN-NOUR, SeP, GTZ, SNJP, and CAPED International to be common in the Division include mob justice, burglaries, rape, armed aggression, assassination and human trafficking. Some respondents shared the opinion that there are crimes that threaten physical security in the Mfoundi Division. Whereas SeP referred to rape, which it described as having reached an alarming proportion of physical, moral as well as psychological integrity of persons, SNJP, AN-NOUR and CAPED International talked of infanticides, homicides and other forms of assassinations resulting from aggression and armed attacks. AN-NOUR made mention of the assassination of Mgr. Mveng, a popular Archbishop in Yaounde Archdiocese.

These organizations were also unanimous that there are risks of children becoming victims of human trafficking in the Mfoundi Division. SeP explained that children and young girls are particularly victims of human trafficking, most of the young girls trafficked for sex trade. For its part ANNOUR and SNJP attribute the phenomenon to child exploitation and illicit enrichment by certain individuals. Many institutions equally agree that there are risks of women becoming victims of forced prostitution. CAPED International explained that most women wooed and taken out of the Division and eventually out of the country on promises of sumptuous employments in Europe or America are eventually actually forced into prostitution. For their part, SeP and ANNOUR stated that forced prostitution is very likely and common among women especially young girls who fall victim to rape as a result of unemployment.

Regarding protective mechanisms put in place forestall the recurrence of crime, especially in the Mfoundi Division, the Union Bank of Cameroon, SeP and PARETFOP talked of the creation in most neighborhoods of informal groups called auto defence groups as well as the institution of telephone lines through which the population can approach security posts in times of danger. ASSOAL also refers to community policing. Other security measures identified by these organizations include the creation of police posts at various dangerous spots, a rapid intervention unit of the police as well as the institution of constant security checks in the various neighborhoods of the division.

On the transparency of the judiciary in the Mfoundi Division, CAPED International and SNJP rated it below average. They think the judiciary in this division like in most part of the country is corrupt and void of transparency.

f) Social Security and Reintegration

As to whether there have been any recent natural disasters, famine or the like, three institutions responded in the affirmative. SeP recalled that there are constant floods especially during the rainy season when the River Mfoundi that flows through Yaounde city and other environs overflows its banks. The official of that institution indicated that as a remedy the Yaounde City Council authorities have engaged in some drainage management project on the river course.

But SNJP held that such floods which occurred a few years ago were poorly managed. He explained that as soon as they happened, the government and some international bodies provided some assistance in the form of food and lodging to the victims. But this was shortlived as the victims were abandoned to themselves shortly after the incident.

ANNOUR for its part likened the treatment of the flood victims in the Mfoundi Division to those of the Lake Nyos disaster that occurred in 1986 in the North West of Cameroon whose international gifts were mismanaged.

Several respondents were unanimous that it is not easy to secure accommodation in the Mfoundi Division. This opinion is shared particularly by the Union Bank of Cameroon, CAPED International and SeP who agreed an accommodation is particularly difficult for the less privileged class due to very high demand for lodging and consequently high rents in both private and government lodging facilities. Union Bank blamed the situation of costly lodging on the fact that government does not invest enough in the provision of residential quarters to civil servants for instance.

ANNOUR and CAPED International acknowledged the fact that there were property restitutions or compensations after the displacement of people in the Mfoundi Division for reasons such as intertribal conflicts, natural disasters and government policies. Both institutions also agreed that there exist low cost housing scheme in the Division, with reference to the National Housing Corporation, SIC. This originally was a social lodging facility for low income civil servants. But according to SeP, such facilities have become private property of some top government officials and their relatives and friends due to corruption and nepotism.

g) Opportunities of Building a House

PARETFOP, SNJP and Plan-Cameroon identified the acquisition of a land title as the major condition for obtaining land property in the Mfoundi Division. In fact, PARETFOP described the acquisition of land title as very expensive, yet government not providing alternative facilities. As to the costs of land property, SeP and AN-NOUR held that they vary depending on the location of the land. That is whether they are situated in accessible or non-accessible areas.

Plan-Cameroon and SeP placed the cost of already developed land between Fcfa 7.500 per m² and Fcfa 10 million per hectare, especially in commercial centres. SeP further noted the danger of multiple sales of the same land by dishonest landlords, particularly in undeveloped plots, a situation which often results in litigation.

Most respondents held that the government or council does not provide any assistance to the Cameroonian citizens. Such was the view of Plan-Cameroon and CAPED International. But AN-NOUR and SNJP identified the National Housing Fund as a source of assistance by government to citizens, even though AN-NOUR further noted that obtaining the required funds from that structure remains a Herculean task due to corruption and administrative bottlenecks.

h) Opportunities of Buying Real Estate

A majority of the respondents were ignorant of any opportunities to buy real estate. Only AN-NOUR stated that such an estate could be bought through the use of a notary. He warned that in spite of the high cost of services by the notary, it is a very high risk to acquire such an estate clandestinely.

As to the costs of real estate, SNJP and PARETFOP held that they vary according to location. They said prices were more expensive and usually out of the reach of most inhabitants in residential areas than in the peripheries. Plan-Cameroon and SNJP placed the price of a house apartment at between Fcfa 40.000 and Fcfa 50.000

Most of the organizations referred to the existence of banks, micro-finance institutions, and tontines as the most common credit facilities available for potential dwellers in the Mfoundi Division. However, Alhadji Sani of AN-NOUR explained that in most of the credit facilities, there is bad management at nearly all levels, while customers' savings are often misappropriated.

Several bodies, including PARETFOP and SNJP acknowledged that there exist great obstacles for women as regards land acquisition. Both held that in the Mfoundi Division like elsewhere in Cameroon, women do not have easy access to land. SNJP further explained that guarantees are usually requested from women and other disadvantaged groups by micro-finance institutions and banks, which are not easy to fulfill.

i) Opportunities of Renting a House or Apartment

CAPED International and SNJP referred to liquidity difficulties, general poverty, stiff protocol and ethnic influence, which often result in rising costs of rents as major obstacles for the lower class in renting a house or an apartment. Unanimous that the costs of lodging depend on the location of the facility, the two institutions put the prices of a modest room at at least Fcfa 15.000; a modern two-room house at Fcfa 30.000, and an average apartment at over Fcfa 50.000.

j) Foreign Investors

A majority of the respondents like CAPED International, SNJP and AN-NOUR agreed that there exist European firms in the Mfoundi Division, which offer such services as transportation, road construction, banking and trade. AN-NOUR, however, expressed regret that most of such European and even Asian firms like Chinese companies, mainly for political reasons, were either folding up or leaving the management of their services to nationals most of whom are not good managers. To Rene Evelyn of the German Development Cooperation, GTZ, most of the European firms bring employment opportunities to most Cameroonian youths who hitherto were roaming the streets.

k) Starting a New Business

Like most other respondents, Mr. Ndoumou Jerry of the Union Bank of Cameroon and Mr. Kuenzob Duplex of SeP, there exist legal conditions for persons wanting to start a business enterprise in the Division to fulfill. They said such persons must register their businesses and

be in conformity with all such taxes patent and business licences. According to Alhadji Sani, there are too many documents to acquire in order to set up a business enterprise as well as lots of harassments by taxation officials. Unfortunately, most of the institutions stated that there exist no credit facilities for potential businesspersons except in banks, cooperative unions and tontines where very often the conditions to obtain them are very stiff, especially for the petty trader.

l) Social Security

The question of unemployment benefits in the Mfoundi Division remained out of place for most organizations, although they did not know exactly what unemployment benefits are.

m) Charity Organisations

Whereas AN-NOUR identified Plan-Cameroon and GTZ as among the charity organizations in the Mfoundi Division, SNJP, and SeP cited local and international religious and secular bodies like Caritas, Orphelinat and Centre d'Accueil de l'Espoir, as well as the Rotary and Lions Clubs as belonging to this category of organizations.

n) Useful Data to Calculate

As to the price tags of petrol, kerosene and rice, the Union Bank of Cameroon, Plan-Cameroon and AN-NOUR said they vary depending on which part of the Division they are sold. They put the cost of 1 litre of petrol at Fcfa 500; 1 litre of kerosene at Fcfa 370, and 25kg bag of rice at Fcfa 7.000. These organizations maintained that although fixed by government, most dealers in the stated products do not even respect the above prices. AN-NOUR added that even as a producer nation, there is no transparency in the management of petroleum products in Cameroon in general, reason why there is a constant hike in the cost of these products.

o) Health

PARETFOP, SNJP and SeP identified malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, cholera and STIs as the major and most rampant diseases affecting most people in the Mfoundi Division. Meanwhile, Alhadji Sani focused on the inadequate existence of health centres, the lack of proper care and treatment of infected persons, galloping corruption in the health sector, insufficient infrastructures and a general poor health system, which he said further compound the disease situation.

The various organizations are unanimous that even in the urban centres of Mfoundi, not all the inhabitants enjoy safe drinking water because the lower class cannot afford water connection to their homes. The situation is worsened by constant water cuts by the now privatized National Water Corporation, SNEC.

PARETFOP and Plan-Cameroon held that in the rural setting of Mfoundi, the situation is aggravated by the lack of clean-up services and the absence of pipe-borne water.

p) Health Care Systems

Most respondents agreed that there are health structures like hospitals and health centres in the Mfoundi Division although they could not specify the number. Naming the Biyem-Assi District Hospital, the General Hospital, Hopital des Soeurs Mvolye, the Nsam District Hospital, the Central Hospital and the Cite Verte Health Centre, the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms said most of them were well-equipped. But Alhadji Sani of AN-NOUR argued that not only were most rural areas without regular supply of health facilities such as drugs, syringes, and drips but also corruption was the order of the day in most hospitals even in the city of Yaounde.

Corroborated by Ndoumou Jerry of the Union Bank of Cameroon and Rene Evelyn of GTZ who both hold that patients are constrained to pay for drugs and treatment before they are attended to by health officials like nurses and doctors, Alhadji Sani thought that corruption is rife in the sector. He also maintained that the peasant population can no longer afford the cost of drugs because there is a drop in agricultural yields as well as the sales of agricultural products. Sometimes nepotism and ethnic discrimination in patients accessing health care delivery service.

Identifying TB, HIV and malaria as diseases on record which cannot be effectively treated, the Union Bank of Cameroon, PARETFOP and GTZ cited CAMNAFAW, SOS Sante, FESADE, GTZ itself, Ad Lucem Nsam and several common initiative groups (CIGs) operating in the health domain as NGOs that intervene in the area of health.

3. Difficulties/Setbacks

* It was difficult to convince most of the institutions, especially government institutions, to accept to grant interviews or answer the questions and turn the questionnaires in on time. Some refused to collaborate, arguing they needed clearance from hierarchy. Others gave us appointments, which were never kept.

* Most respondents made up mainly of government institutions, did not respond to the questions nor did they fill the questionnaires after several approaches and appointments between the researchers and the respondents.

* We sacrificed time to explain explicitly to the hesitant institutions the rationale behind the project and the necessity for them to fill the questionnaires. For those institutions that outrightly refused to collaborate, we tried to replace them immediately with other more willing institutions operating in similar domains.

* Very little could have been done to avoid these problems except by grouping the questions according to related domains and printing them separately. This is because some organizations, which refused to collaborate, considered the questionnaire too voluminous.

* From our experience and feedback on the field, we are of the opinion that some of the questions should have been multiple questions, that is designed to carry “Yes” or “No” answers. Also, most questions should have been framed to be answered mostly by youths who constitute a majority of Cameroonians leaving Cameroon for greener pastures in the Diaspora.

* There is no need for a completely different approach but a slightly different approach.

4. Notes & Comments/Recommendations

- * Adapt questionnaire to area of research.
- * Push government to respect engagements, step up fight against criminality & corruption, organise transparent polls, and respect rights.
- * Get to specific services for appropriate answers to our questions.
- * Prepare separate questionnaires for services concerned in each section of our questionnaires.
- * Questionnaires overloaded; poorly formulated; strenuous & de-motivating to fill; require great time & research.
- * It should be known that generally the process for information release within the context of the Cameroon administration is complex and takes time.
- * Questionnaires are too long and full of many claims hence boring for the respondent
- * Questionnaires should target politicians and long-term residents in the division and not institutions.

5. Conclusion

We intend to redesign and adapt the questionnaires in view of administering them elsewhere in Cameroon for any subsequent phase of the research exercise.

Report compiled and presented by:

**Frank Garriba
Charles Linjap &
Eugine Ngalim**

Yaounde, 25 September, 2007

Appendix

a) List of Respondents That Granted Us Interviews or Filled and Returned Questionnaires

- **PARETFOP (African Development Bank (ADB) and the government of Cameroon through the Ministry of Secondary Education joint technical education programme):** an institution that provides development and humanitarian assistance through the improvement of the qualification and competitiveness of workers.
- **Alhadji Sani, President of Volunteers for Progress and Well-being) (Les Volontaires Pour le Progrès et le Bien-être) (AN-NOUR):** works for the improvement of the lives of the population, especially orphans and old persons. It also fights against violence of women, as well as for the defence of the rights of the child.
- **Mr. Ntui Patrick Bessem, National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF):** Government institution that works for the promotion and protection of human rights values in Cameroon and beyond.
- **Mr. Kuenzob Dupleix Fernand, Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP):** Works for non-violent social transformation and for the participation of all and sundry in the management of society based on justice, reconciliation and peace.
- **Plan-Cameroon:** Child-centred development organization.
- **Mr. Nguebou Jules Dumas, Director of Actions Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et d'Appui aux Libertés (ASSOAL),** an institution that contributes to the social well-being of disadvantaged communities such as local councils and community development projects.
- **Ms. Rene Evelyn, German Development Cooperation (GTZ):** Programme for the sustainable management of rural resources.
- **Mr. Ngaba Zogo, Cameroon Education for all Network:** Contributes to the improvement of the Cameroonian society through the help of education.
- **The Ministry of External Relations (MINREX):** Ministerial department that handles international and diplomatic issues of the state.
- **Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO):** UN agency that deals in issues of food security and seeks to encourage and assist in agricultural matters in Cameroon like elsewhere around the world.

- **CAPED International:** Promotes the culture of peace and dialogue, especially on university campuses.
- **Mr. Ndoumou Jerry, Union Bank of Cameroon:** A financial institution at the service and satisfaction of national and international customers of all walks of life.
- **Mr Mabouth Isaac Justin, Justice and Peace National Secretariat (SNJP):** Its objective is the promotion of human rights and the respect of human dignity.
- **Cooperation Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS):** Ministerial Department dealing in social issues of the state.

b) List of Organisations That Ended Up Neither Granting Us Any Interviews Nor Filling and Returning Questionnaires

- **Care International**
- **The World Bank**
- **The US Embassy**
- **The General Delegation for National Security**
- **The Ministry of Public Health**
- **Yaounde II Council**
- **National Elections Observatory (NEO)**
- **European Union**
- **Yaounde City Council**
- **Cameroon Red Cross**
- **The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**
- **UN Centre for Human Rights and Democracy for Central Africa**

c) Abbreviations

- **CPDM:** Cameroon People's Democratic Movement
- **CRI:** Italian Council for Refugees

- **CAMYOSFOP:** Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
- **NCHRF:** National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms
- **SeP:** Ecumenical Service for Peace
- **AN-NOUR:** Volunteers for Progress and Well-being (Les Volontaires Pour le Progrès et le Bien-etre).
- **ASSOAL:** Actions Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et d'Appui aux Libertés.
- **SNJP:** Justice and Peace National Secretariat.
- **ADB:** African Development Bank.
- **NGOs:** Non Governmental Organisations.
- **CSOs:** Civil Society Organisations.
- **CAMAIR:** Cameroon Airlines
- **PARETFOP:**
- **CAPED:**
- **MTN:** Mobile Telecommunications Network.
- **CAMTEL:** Cameroon Telecommunications Agency.
- **GTZ:** German Development Cooperation.
- **SwissAir:** Swiss Airlines.
- **SIC:** National Housing Company.
- **SNEC:** National Water Corporation.
- **TB:** Tuberculosis.
- **CIGs:** Common Initiative Groups