



CAMEROON YOUTHS AND STUDENTS FORUM FOR PEACE CAMYOSFOP

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON: USING AGRICULTURE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS ENTRY POINTS TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

**RAPPORT DE L'ATELIER SUR:
UTILISATION DE L'AGRICULTURE ET LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE COMME
MOYEN D'ACCES A L'EMPLOI POUR LES JEUNES AU CAMEROUN.**



Organised by:

The Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)

Funded by:

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

Holiday Inn Resort Hotel, Limbe, Cameroon, July 07 – 09, 2011.

Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)

Forum des Jeunes et Elèves (Etudiants) Camerounais pour la Paix (FOJIECP)

Office Location: Carrefour Warda, Immeuble HAJAL, Yaounde, 6th Floor, Apartment 601.

P.O. Box 3873 Yaoundé-Cameroon. Tel: (237) 77 32 93 61 / 22 67 09 11.

Website: www.camyosfop.org. Email: camyosfop_p@yahoo.com / camyosfop@hotmail.com.

Registration N°. 00674/RDA/J06/BAPP

TABLE OF CONTENT

Part I: OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE WORKSHOP.....pp. 3 - 10

1. Declaration of the workshop

1.2. *Declaration finale*

Part II: RESUME OF THE WORKSHOP.....pp. 11 - 14

1. Executive Summary

1.1. *Résumé Analytique*

Part III: PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP.....pp. 15 - 21

1. Introduction

2. Opening Ceremony

3. Presentations of the workshop

4. Group Work

5. Field Trips

6. Conclusion

Part IV: ANNEXES.....pp. 22 - 29

1. Pictures

2. Programme of the workshop

3. List of Participants

PART I: OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Declaration of the Workshop.

Representatives of youth organizations, youths in agriculture and the National Youth Council from the 10 Regions of Cameroon met at the conference room of the Holiday Inn Resort hotel in Limbe from July 07 – 09, 2011 to brainstorm on how agriculture and vocational training could effectively contribute to guaranteeing jobs for Cameroonian youth and making Cameroon an emerging nation by 2035.

The strategic objectives of this workshop were:

- Assess the progress of the policy paper on youth unemployment and migration in Cameroon produced by CAMYOSFOP and x-ray the relevance of government policies on agriculture and vocational training, vis-à-vis job creation.
- Strengthen the capacity of at least two youth delegates per region regarding mobilisation of other youths around their immediate region to be involved in the agricultural sector in order to respond to the challenges of unemployment.
- Stimulate sustainable youth employment and economic growth through vocational training in the agro-industry sector and acquisition of instant knowledge on vocational training and agriculture through field trips.

The topics presented and discussed during this workshop include:

- Keynote address: Agriculture and Vocational Training as entry points to curbing youth unemployment in Cameroon.
- Critical analysis on the agricultural policy of Cameroon in relation to vocational training.
- International experience on agricultural modernization and the contribution of vocational training.
- Innovative mechanisms for financing youth development through agriculture.

Mindful of the key problems confronted by youth involvement in agriculture through vocational training including:

- Limited access to information;
- Limited resources and subventions to youth in agriculture;
- Complicated funding procedures on agricultural projects;
- Poor farm to market roads;
- Rudimentary methods of farming;
- Limited companies involved in the transformation of agricultural products;
- Farmers - graziers and inter-tribal conflicts;
- Weak vocational education policy;
- Poorly equipped technical and vocational schools;

- Poor image about vocational schools by parents and young primary school leavers;
- Wrong social perception under grading agriculture;
- Land grabbing by few wealthy people (Elites);

After thorough deliberations through plenary sessions, workshops and field trips to a vocational institution and a pilot farm, we the participants have put together the following recommendations that we strongly feel ought to be implemented in order to empower youths to take interest in agriculture and vocational training to effectively redress the daunting phenomenon of youth unemployment in Cameroon:

Recommendations to the government:

- Government should heavily invest on vocational agricultural training centres to modernize agriculture by providing up to date mechanical assistance.
- The government should encourage a more industrialised market in Cameroon that will lead to food self-sufficiency instead of always depending on imported products.
- Ease access to land by land tenure system reforms in order to resolve rampant problems of farmers - graziers conflicts, tribal conflicts and other related conflicts regularly witnessed in the Northern and North West Regions.
- Bring incentives to rural agriculture by mechanising in a bid to ensuring remuneration for rural youth in order to deter rural exodus.
- Local councils should prioritize agriculture and vocational training in their development plans and create budgetary heads for agriculture.
- Provide a greater share of national budgets to agriculture and strengthen the grant in the strategic agricultural sectors.
- Adapt administrative procedures of funding to the actual conditions experienced by farmers and farmer organizations.
- Prizes given to farmers during the agric-pastoral show should vary between the national and regional levels. For instance:
 - a. If wheel barrows are given at the regional level, tractors should be given at the national level.
 - b. Seeds given to farmers should be equally accompanied by assistance from trainers and experts to teach them how to properly use these seeds.
- Government should come up with an efficient quality control strategy that will ensure the continuous renovation of vocational schools and the machines used in these.

- Vocational training should be valorised in secondary and higher education by making agriculture a major subject in the curriculum.
- Ameliorate the governance system by involving stakeholders in the decision making process (Common Initiative Groups and the civil society) to protect their interest.
- Curb corruption in the grants and subventions procedures perpetuated by some government officials in the sector.
- Government should create special centres in all the 10 regions and fund the “allo engineer” projects, to enable the flow of technical information.

Recommendations to stakeholders in agriculture and vocational training:

- Aggressive information, education and communication on vocational agricultural training to the rural masses should be carried out by the various stakeholders in the domain. Also, Strategic communication systems should be adopted targeting beneficiaries directly.
- Put in place good network for sensitization in order to inform people on how to market their products.
- Micro finance schemes should be provided, with a revolving fund to vocational agricultural trainees after their training.
- Vocational schools and agriculturalists should create partnerships, wherein the schools produce and provide machines which are highly needed by the latter to promote their businesses.
- Value chain incentives should be put in place in order to provide added value to the agro-industry.
- Promote participatory agricultural development including producers in developing strategies for agricultural development.
- Simplify funding procedures for obtaining grants to meet the real needs on the field.
- Funding sources should be decentralised to all councils taking into account the demographic structures of these councils.
- Websites should be set up for information and sales of crop products to boost sales
- Intensify the fight against embezzlement and corruption in order to ease transparent access to funding to agricultural projects.

Resolutions:

- Participants resolved to translate the outcome of the workshop to a policy document to be submitted to the government for action.
- Participants committed themselves to disseminate the outcome document of the workshop.
- Strengthen the networking mechanism for the benefit of youths involved in the practice of agriculture.
- Denounce all irregularities on funding procedures for agricultural projects.

Conclusion:

The participants of this workshop realized and recognised the major impact of agriculture and vocational training upon the lives of youths, thus the need to create awareness and inspire Cameroonian youths to take interest in agriculture and vocational training.

Finally participants expressed their appreciation to the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) for hosting the workshop and for their efforts that ensures a positive outcome.

Done in Limbe, Saturday, July 09, 2011

1.2. Déclaration final de l'atelier

Les représentants des associations de jeunes, les jeunes œuvrant dans le domaine de l'agriculture et le Conseil National de la Jeunesse des 10 régions du Cameroun se sont réunis dans la salle de conférences de Holiday Inn Resort Hotel à Limbe du 07 au 09 Juillet 2011 pour réfléchir sur comment l'agriculture et la formation professionnelle peuvent efficacement contribuer à garantir des emplois pour la jeunesse camerounaise et faire du Cameroun un pays émergent d'ici 2035.

Les objectifs stratégiques de cet atelier étaient :

- *Évaluer les progrès du document de politique sur le chômage des jeunes et les migrations au Cameroun, élaboré par CAMYOSFOP et examiner la pertinence des politiques gouvernementales dans le domaine agricole et de la formation professionnelle, en rapport avec la création d'emplois.*
- *Renforcer la capacité d'au moins deux délégués par région en vue de mobiliser d'autres jeunes de leur région et des environs afin qu'ils s'engagent dans le secteur agricole, en réaction au défi du chômage.*
- *Stimuler l'emploi jeune et la croissance économique durables par la formation professionnelle dans le secteur de l'agro-industrie et acquérir des connaissances ponctuelles sur la formation professionnelle et l'agriculture grâce à des descentes sur le terrain.*

Les thèmes présentés et discutés lors de cet atelier sont :

- *Note d'introduction : Agriculture et Formation professionnelle : clé de voute de la lutte contre le chômage des jeunes au Cameroun.*
- *Analyse critique de la politique agricole du Cameroun en matière de formation professionnelle.*
- *Expérience internationale de la modernisation de l'agriculture et contribution de la formation professionnelle.*
- *Mécanismes novateurs de financement du développement des jeunes à travers l'agriculture.*

Conscient des principaux problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les jeunes engagés dans l'agriculture et en rapport avec la formation professionnelle, notamment :

- *L'accès limité à l'information ;*
- *Les ressources et les subventions limitées pour les jeunes œuvrant dans l'agriculture ;*
- *Les procédures de financement compliquées en matière de projets agricoles ;*
- *Le mauvais état ou l'absence de routes reliant les plantations aux marchés ;*
- *L'archaïsme des méthodes agricoles ;*
- *Le nombre restreint de sociétés intervenant dans la transformation des produits agricoles ;*
- *Les conflits intertribaux, les différends entre agriculteurs et éleveurs ;*
- *L'inefficacité des politiques de formation professionnelle ;*

- *L'insuffisance des équipements disponibles dans les écoles de formation technique et professionnelle ;*
- *La mauvaise image des écoles de formation professionnelle par les parents et les jeunes qui franchissent le cap de l'école primaire ;*
- *La perception sociale négative de l'activité agricole ;*
- *L'accaparement des terres par quelques personnes fortunées (les élites) ;*

Après des travaux intenses en sessions plénières, en ateliers et par la visite d'un établissement professionnel et d'une ferme pilote, nous, les participants avons formulé les recommandations ci-après. Nous croyons fermement qu'elles devraient être mises en œuvre pour permettre aux jeunes de s'intéresser à l'agriculture et à la formation professionnelle afin de venir à bout du redoutable phénomène du chômage des jeunes au Cameroun :

Recommandations à l'attention du gouvernement :

- *Le gouvernement devrait investir massivement dans les centres de formation professionnelle agricole pour moderniser l'agriculture notamment en mettant à leur disposition des équipements de pointe.*
- *Le gouvernement devrait promouvoir un marché plus industrialisé au Cameroun, ce qui garantirait l'autosuffisance alimentaire au détriment des produits importés.*
- *Faciliter l'accès à la terre par des réformes du système foncier en vue de résoudre les problèmes majeurs auxquels sont confrontés les agriculteurs, notamment les différends avec les éleveurs, les conflits tribaux et autres conflits courants dans les régions du Nord et du Nord-Ouest.*
- *Subventionner l'agriculture en milieu rural en la mécanisant afin de garantir la rémunération des jeunes ruraux et décourager de ce fait l'exode rural.*
- *Les municipalités locales doivent accorder la priorité à l'agriculture et à la formation professionnelle dans leurs plans de développement et créer des lignes budgétaires à cet effet.*
- *Allouer une part importante des budgets nationaux à l'agriculture et augmenter les subventions aux secteurs agricoles stratégiques.*
- *Adapter les procédures administratives de financement aux conditions réelles vécues par les agriculteurs et les organisations paysannes.*
- *Décerner des prix aux agriculteurs pendant le comice agro-pastoral en fonction des régions et à l'échelle nationale. Par exemple :*
 - c. *Si des brouettes sont offertes au niveau régional, les tracteurs doivent être offerts au niveau national.*

- d. *Les semences données aux agriculteurs doivent être également accompagnées d'une assistance de formateurs et d'experts afin qu'ils apprennent à ces agriculteurs comment utiliser convenablement ces semences.*
- *Le gouvernement devrait proposer une stratégie efficiente de contrôle de la qualité qui assurerait la rénovation permanente des écoles professionnelles et des machines utilisées dans celles-ci.*
 - *La formation professionnelle devrait être valorisée dans l'enseignement secondaire et supérieur en accordant un coefficient élevé à l'agriculture dans les programmes scolaires.*
 - *Améliorer le système de gouvernance en impliquant d'autres acteurs dans le processus de prise de décision (Groupes d'initiative commune et la société civile) pour protéger leurs intérêts.*
 - *Lutter contre la corruption dont sont responsables certains fonctionnaires dans le secteur de l'octroi des subventions et des procédures y relatives.*
 - *Le gouvernement devrait créer des centres spéciaux dans toutes les dix régions et financer les projets « allo ingénieur » pour faciliter la dissémination des informations techniques.*

Recommandations aux parties impliquées dans l'agriculture et la formation professionnelle :

- *L'information agressive, l'éducation et la communication sur la formation professionnelle agricole des populations rurales devraient être effectuées par les différents intervenants dans le domaine. En outre, les systèmes de communication stratégique devraient être adoptés en ciblant directement les bénéficiaires.*
- *Mettre sur pied un réseau adéquat de sensibilisation afin d'informer la population sur les méthode de commercialisation des produits.*
- *Fournir des micro-mécanismes de financement, avec un fonds de roulement pour la formation professionnelle agricole des stagiaires après leur formation.*
- *Les écoles professionnelles et les agriculteurs devraient créer des partenariats, afin que des machines soient fabriquées et mises à la disposition des écoles pour que ces dernières promeuvent leurs activités.*
- *Une chaîne de valeur des primes d'encouragement doit être mise en place afin de fournir une valeur ajoutée à l'agro-industrie.*
- *Promouvoir des approches participatives de développement agricole, en faisant intervenir les producteurs dans l'élaboration des stratégies de développement agricole.*

- *Simplifier les procédures de financement permettant d'obtenir des primes d'encouragement pour satisfaire les besoins réels sur le terrain.*
- *Décentraliser les sources de financement à toutes les municipalités en tenant compte des structures démographiques de celles-ci.*
- *Créer des sites Web d'information et de vente de produits végétaux pour booster les ventes*
- *Intensifier la lutte contre les détournements de fonds et la corruption afin de faciliter l'accès transparent aux fonds destinés au financement des projets agricoles.*

Résolutions

- *Les participants ont résolu de transformer les résultats de l'atelier en un document de politique qui sera soumis au gouvernement pour action.*
- *Les participants se sont engagés à diffuser le document final de l'atelier.*
- *Renforcer le mécanisme de mise en réseau au profit de jeunes impliqués dans l'agriculture.*
- *Dénoncer toutes les irrégularités liées aux procédures de financement des projets agricoles.*

Conclusion

Les participants à cet atelier ont reconnu que l'agriculture et la formation professionnelle ont un impact réel sur la vie des jeunes, d'où la nécessité de sensibiliser et d'inspirer les jeunes Camerounais à s'intéresser à l'agriculture et à la formation professionnelle.

Les participants ont également exprimé à la fin, leur gratitude à la Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) et à Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) pour avoir organisé cet atelier et pour leurs efforts, gage de résultats positifs.

Fait à Limbe, le samedi 09 juillet 2011

PART II: RESUME OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Executive Summary

Today's youth are tomorrow's workers, entrepreneurs, parents, active citizens and indeed leaders. The time has never been better to invest as well as to look carefully into the multiple challenges that young people in Cameroon continue to face than now. Fresh thinking is therefore needed in seeking actions and measures that would not only boost growth for young people by addressing one of the pressing challenges facing them today; -"an obvious crises of Youth unemployment".

Besides, the governance and leadership challenges facing the state, the problem of idle, unused and ineffective youth capacity and constituency continue to threaten the health of Cameroon. As a result of the economic crisis that affected the country as far back as 1986, the entire economic and development process of Cameroon was slowed down. This led to the rising levels of unemployment with young graduates from higher learning institutes and professional schools being the most affected.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, unemployment in the youth milieu stands at 13%. Out of this percentage of unemployed population, 22% is found in Douala and 30% in Yaoundé. Underemployment (lack of decent work) rates stand at 75% for the cities and 68.3% in the rural areas for the youth. According to the same source, 92% of Cameroonian youth work in the informal sector. Finally, according to the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, about 3 million youths in 2007 were inadequately employed, 1million unemployed and 2 million underemployed. This high level of unemployment could be attributed to the lack of vocational training and misplaced educational policies by the government.

Cameroon's educational system has been exposed on several occasions when it comes to competing with youths from other countries in employment opportunities. A glaring example has been the on-going recruitment process of 25000 youths into the Public Service. Though there are thousands of unemployed university graduates, most of their degrees are valueless as they could not fit in most of the jobs offered for this recruitment. This therefore means that there is an urgent need for the education policy of our country to be reformed. A good education policy will permit young graduates to either be self-employed or easily fit into job vacancies.

Despite government efforts to overcome unemployment by creating programmes such as the National Employment Fund (NEF), the Rural and Urban Youth Support Programme (PAJER-U), the Youth Socio-Economic Integrated Project for the Manufacturing of Sporting Materials (PIFMAS), the Integrated Support Project for Actors of the Informal Sector (PIASSI), amongst others, the challenge of youth unemployment is still very high. On these grounds CAMYOSFOP with the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in August 2009 organised a national workshop with youth organizations from the 10 Regions of Cameroon to brainstorm on 'Youth and the phenomenon of migration and unemployment.' At the end of this workshop, the declaration called for more concrete actions by the government in addressing youth unemployment. CAMYOSFOP also published a

policy document titled, 'Towards policy reforms in Cameroon: Unemployment and Migration,' x-rayed government policy and projects on youth employment and with concrete proposals on how reforms on the policy could contribute to reducing unemployment and illegal migrations.

Upon the examination of the above efforts, CAMYOSFOP alternative is that Cameroon needs to make good use of agriculture which is its main stay and employs more than 60 percent of the work force and contributing to more than 50 % of its revenue. Though agriculture is the greatest resource that can create jobs and help reduce unemployment and poverty, efforts by the government in capitalising on this asset is still weak as farming in most cases is still done with rudimentary tools and as such has remain a hand to mouth venture that does not encourage youths to consider it as a vocation. If Cameroon intends to achieve its Vision 2035 on growth and employment, the country needs to make its agriculture attractive to youths by modernising it and also facilitating access to necessary capital resources. There is also the need to improve on vocational training on agriculture. If the government improve on its policy of vocational training, agriculture can therefore be a stepping stone to curbing youth unemployment and poverty eventually.

It is therefore on this basis that CAMYOSFOP organised the national youth workshop on: "Using Agriculture and Vocational Training as Entry Points to Youth Employment in Cameroon." The workshop that took place in Holiday Inn Hotel, Limbe, the South West Region of Cameroon from July 07 – 09, 2011 brought together members of youth organisations, youths in agriculture and the National Youth Council to brainstorm on how agriculture and vocational training could effectively contribute to guaranteeing jobs for Cameroonian youth and making Cameroon an emerging nation by 2035.

The workshop also brought together experts in the agricultural sector to drill these youths on the agricultural policy of Cameroon and on the opportunities that agriculture could provide to the youth. These participants also had the opportunity of visiting a vocational training college, Government Technical High School (GTHS), Ombe and a pilot farm owned and managed by a youth in Bokwai, Buea. This part of the program was aimed at inspiring the youths in engaging in agriculture as a profession. But the participants were more inspired when they listen to their peers especially, Bandio Alexis, Bissa Marie Claude, Djuidjeu Elizabeth, Makolo Elivert Kenneth amongst others that have benefited from funding from the PAJER-U and other sources to implement their agricultural projects. Today, these youths are passionate about their projects and earning a living from the projects. They all say that they have no regrets for choosing agriculture as a profession. By the end of this workshop, most of the youths committed themselves to take up agriculture as a profession.

1.2. Résumé Analytique

Les jeunes d'aujourd'hui sont les travailleurs, les entrepreneurs, les parents, les citoyens actifs et les véritables leaders de demain. Le moment n'a jamais été aussi opportun pour investir et accorder une attention particulière aux multiples défis qui continuent d'interpeller les jeunes du Cameroun. Une nouvelle réflexion est donc nécessaire dans la recherche d'actions et de mesures qui pourront stimuler la croissance en faveur des jeunes en s'attaquant à l'un des défis pressants auxquels ils sont confrontés aujourd'hui ; - « une crise évidente du chômage des jeunes ».

En outre, les défis de la gouvernance et du leadership auquel fait face l'Etat, le problème des capacités des jeunes qui sont inactives et non utilisées ne cesse de représenter une menace pour le bien-être du Cameroun. En raison de la crise économique qui a touché le pays en 1986, l'ensemble du processus économique et de développement au Cameroun a été ralenti. Cette situation a augmenté le chômage ; les jeunes diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur étant les plus touchés.

Selon l'Institut National de la Statistique, le niveau de chômage en milieu jeune est de 13 %. Douala et Yaoundé représentent respectivement 22 % et 30 % de ce taux. Le taux de sous-emploi des jeunes (manque de travail décent) est de 75 % dans les villes et 68,3 % dans les zones rurales. Selon la même source, 92 % de jeunes Camerounais travaillent dans le secteur informel. Enfin, selon le ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle, en 2007, environ 3 millions de jeunes étaient mal employés, 1 million non employés et 2 millions sous-employés. Ce niveau élevé de chômage pourrait être attribué à l'absence de formation professionnelle et l'inadéquation des politiques éducatives mises en œuvre par le gouvernement.

Plusieurs fois, quand il a été question de rivaliser avec les jeunes d'autres pays en termes d'opportunités d'emploi, le système éducatif du Cameroun a été exposé. Un exemple flagrant est celui du processus de recrutement en cours de 25 000 jeunes dans la fonction publique. Bien qu'il existe des milliers de chômeurs titulaires de diplômes universitaires, la plupart de leurs diplômes sont sans valeur car ils ne correspondent pas aux emplois offerts dans le cadre de ce recrutement. Ceci signifie donc qu'il ya un besoin urgent de réformer la politique éducative de notre pays. Une bonne politique éducative permettra aux jeunes diplômés d'être indépendants ou de correspondre facilement au profil requis en cas d'opportunités d'emploi.

Malgré les efforts du gouvernement pour venir à bout du chômage, notamment par la mise sur pied de programmes tels que le Fonds National de l'Emploi (FNE), le Programme d'Appui à la Jeunesse Urbaine et Rurale (PAJER-U), le Projet d'insertion Socio-Economique des Jeunes par la création des micro-entreprises de Fabrication du Matériel Sportif (PIFMAS), le Projet Intégré d'Appui aux Acteurs du Secteur Informel (PIASSI), entre autres, le défi du chômage des jeunes reste réel. C'est sur cette base que CAMYOSFOP, avec le soutien de la Fondation Friedrich Ebert (FES) en août 2009, a organisé un atelier national avec les associations de jeunes des 10 régions du Cameroun pour réfléchir sur « La jeunesse et le phénomène des migrations et du chômage ». A la fin de cet atelier, la déclaration invitait le gouvernement à mettre en œuvre des actions plus concrètes pour lutter contre le chômage des jeunes. CAMYOSFOP a également publié un document de politique intitulé « Vers des réformes de politiques au Cameroun : le chômage et les migrations, « examiner la

politique du gouvernement et les projets en faveur de l'emploi des jeunes et des propositions concrètes sur la façon dont les réformes de politiques pourraient contribuer à réduire le chômage et les migrations illégales.

Après avoir analysé ces efforts, CAMYOSFOP propose que le Cameroun fasse bon usage de l'agriculture, qui emploie plus de 60 % de la population active et contribue à plus de 50 % à son revenu. Bien que l'agriculture soit la ressource la plus précieuse qui puisse créer des emplois et aider à réduire considérablement le chômage et la pauvreté, les efforts déployés par le gouvernement en capitalisant sur cet atout sont encore faibles d'autant plus que l'agriculture dans la plupart des cas, est encore rudimentaire et demeure de ce fait une activité de subsistance, ce qui n'encourage pas les jeunes à la considérer comme une profession. Si le Cameroun entend réaliser sa Vision 2035 sur la croissance et l'emploi, le pays devrait s'atteler à rendre son agriculture plus attrayante pour les jeunes en la modernisant et en facilitant l'accès aux ressources nécessaires en termes de capital. Il y a aussi la nécessité d'améliorer la formation professionnelle en agriculture. Si le gouvernement améliore sa politique de formation professionnelle, l'agriculture peut donc être un tremplin pour éradiquer le chômage des jeunes, et par conséquent la pauvreté.

C'est donc dans ce sens que CAMYOSFOP a organisé l'atelier national de la jeunesse sur : « L'Agriculture et la formation professionnelle comme Clé d'Accès à l'emploi jeune au Cameroun ». L'atelier qui a eu lieu au Holiday Inn Hôtel, à Limbe, dans la Région du Sud-Ouest du Cameroun du 7 au 9 juillet 2011 avait réuni des membres d'organisations de jeunes, les jeunes œuvrant dans le domaine agricole et le Conseil National de la Jeunesse, pour réfléchir sur la façon dont l'agriculture et la formation professionnelle pourraient contribuer efficacement à garantir des emplois pour les jeunes Camerounais et faire du Cameroun un pays émergent d'ici 2035.

L'atelier avait également réuni des experts du secteur agricole afin qu'ils présentent à ces jeunes, la politique agricole du Cameroun et les opportunités que l'agriculture pourrait offrir à la jeunesse. Les participants ont également eu l'occasion de visiter un collège de formation professionnelle, le Lycée Technique (GTHS) à Ombe et une ferme pilote détenue et gérée par un jeune à Bokwai, Buea. Cette partie du programme visait à inspirer les jeunes à s'engager dans l'agriculture en tant que profession. Mais les participants ont été beaucoup plus inspirés quand ils écoutaient leurs pairs en particulier Bandio Alexis, Bissa Marie-Claude, Djuidjeu Elizabeth, Makolo Elivert Kenneth, entre autres, qui ont bénéficié du financement du PAJER-U et de d'autres sources pour mettre en œuvre leurs projets agricoles. Aujourd'hui, ces jeunes sont passionnés par leurs projets et y trouvent leur compte. Tous affirment n'avoir aucun regret d'avoir choisi l'agriculture comme une profession. À la fin de cet atelier, la plupart des jeunes se sont engagés à choisir l'agriculture comme profession.

PART III: PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Introduction

On July 07, 2011 delegates from the 10 Regions of Cameroon gathered at the Holiday Inn Resort hotel conference room to begin a three day workshop on: ***“Using Agriculture and Vocational Training as Entry points to Youth Employment”***. This workshop organized by the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) in partnership with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) aimed at brainstorming on solutions to youth unemployment through the use of agriculture and vocational training in Cameroon. In the course of these three days, the participants participated in plenary sessions, group work and in a field trip where they visited a vocational training college (Government Technical High School Ombe) and a pilot farm in Bokwai – Buea. At the end of the workshop, the participants drafted a declaration to be distributed to their peers and also submitted to the government and other stakeholders on agriculture and vocational training for action. The declaration is also expected to contribute to the publication of a policy paper on agriculture and vocational training as a gateway to youth employment in Cameroon.

2. Opening Ceremony

The ceremony began with a word of welcome by **Mr. JABA Wose**, the South West Regional President of the National Youth Council. He expressed his joy on the initiative and sincerely thanked CAMYOSFOP for considering the South West Region for hosting the workshop. He wished the participants a wonderful stay in Limbe.

Mr. NGALIM Eugene Nyuydine, the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP then took the floor wherein he explained the *raison d’être* of the workshop. He said amongst others that, the workshop was a follow up of the 2009 workshop on “Cameroonian youth and the phenomenon of unemployment and migration in the 21st century”, from which a policy paper had been published. The policy paper had so far been a success, given its impact at the national level and on government policy on youth employment. He went further to say that it is on the bases of the theses on agriculture and vocational training amongst the ten theses formulated in the policy paper that the workshop has been organised. Ngalim hoped all the participants take the workshop serious and come out with concrete recommendations that will be able to influence the current policies on agriculture and vocational training.

Mrs. Susan Bamu APARA, Programs Officer of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and representing the Resident Representative of FES, extended greetings from her superior. She appreciated the partnership between FES and CAMYOSFOP, and explained that Cameroon's agriculture was indeed a field in which the youth could deploy their talents and fight unemployment. She went further to appreciate CAMYOSFOP successes both at the national and international levels. She noted that during the past five years CAMYOSFOP's activities have been consistent with high impact on the youth. A clear example is the policy paper published on youth unemployment and migration that has been recognised by the government. She hoped the workshop was going to be fruitful with resounding recommendations that will permit CAMYOSFOP to publish the policy paper on agriculture and vocational training as a gateway to youth employment in Cameroon.

Mr. ENANG James, the South West Regional Delegate for Agriculture and Rural Development closed this session by officially opening the workshop. He acknowledged the organisers' initiative to talk on the plight of the youth. He equally mentioned that, youth unemployment was the government's greatest concern and that agriculture and vocational training, could be the gateway to employment. However, he emphasised that agriculture needs to be competitive, juvenile and modernised. He finally urged the youth delegates to take advantage of this workshop and be Ambassadors of the youth nationwide. With that said, Mr. ENANG declared the workshop opened.

3. Presentations of the Workshop

The first day of the workshop was mainly on Presentations. Five main themes were presented including a keynote address that kick start the workshop.

3.1. Keynote address: Agriculture and Vocational training as Entry points to Curbing Youth Unemployment in Cameroon

Mr. Martin Tsounkeu who did this keynote address considered agriculture as the engine of Cameroon's economy. He justified this by saying that agriculture has been a great source of revenue for the government and especially with cash crops like coffee, cocoa, cotton, tea and banana. In the same time some of these agricultural products have been able to guarantee food security not only for Cameroonians but for the sub region as a whole. Unfortunately, the economic crisis in the 1980s that resulted from the falling rates of a few crops like cocoa, coffee and cotton made Cameroon a HIPC. He considered that, for agriculture to positively turn around it needed to be modernised. Modernising agriculture does not limit itself to bringing new technologies and machines, but also involves

providing funds for agriculture to be better implemented and also improving on vocational training in the domain of agriculture.

3.2. Evaluation of the 2009 Workshop and Policy Paper on “Youth Unemployment and Migration in Cameroon”

This presentation was done by Mr. Ngalim Eugene, the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP. He said that the 2009 workshop ended with the publication of the policy paper. Through this policy paper, more awareness has been raised and the government has become more conscious about the phenomenon of youth migration and unemployment. Most government ministries have viewed this policy paper as a challenge to the policies they are pursuing. Good enough the Ministry of Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) has shown interest in the document and has requested for copies. Finally, Ngalim stated that after the public presentation of the document in Bamenda on February 3, 2011, a few days after the President of the Republic in his address to the youth on the occasion of the 2011 national youth day, announced a special recruitment of 25000 youths into the public service. Ngalim also takes credit for this initiative by the President of the Republic since copies of the document were deposited at the Presidency and also because of the high media coverage of its launching in Bamenda.

a. African Youth Volunteer Corps (AYVC).

Mr. Ngalim’s presentation was followed by an evaluation of CAMYOSFOP participation in the June 2011 African Union Youth Volunteer Corps training that took place from June 14 to July 1 during the AU Heads of State Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. This presentation was done by **Ms. Bari Fanso**, the Programs Officer of CAMYOSFOP who represented CAMYOSFOP in this program. Ms. Bari in her presentation stressed on the fact that the AU developmental programme for young Africans recognises agriculture and vocational training as a means for youth employment in Africa. She said there is a call by Africa’s developmental partners that, rural youths should be trained and provided with the necessary equipment to carry out effective agriculture. She also stated that during her training in Malabo the youths also recommended the need for vocational training to be more inclined on how to access the market and understanding micro-economy. She ended the evaluation of AUYVC by presenting CAMYOSFOP projects in relation to the AUYVC and the African Youth Charter and also the application procedure for the AUYVC.

3.3. Critical Analysis on the Agricultural policy of Cameroon in Relation to Vocational Training

In the absence of **Mr. Martin ZEUGANG**, an Expert in Agricultural Policies, Mr. Martin TSOUNKEU took over this module. In his introductory note, he highlighted the marginalisation that farmers face, using as example of the January 2011 Agro pastoral Show in Ebolowa, which does not encourage the youth to get into this domain. He said that at independence the government policy was driven towards training civil servants rather than farmers and producers. By the 1980s and the 1990s, the government completely disengaged itself from the agricultural domain. A new advent on agricultural policies came around by the year 2000 over 40 projects aimed at the formation of farmers were created. Most of these programs targeted the youths. However, these efforts have not been able to make Cameroon a food self-sufficient country in terms of food supply. The shortcomings in Cameroon's Agricultural policies include limited research, theoretical training, corruption and the lack of follow up of programs for youths. Mr Martin went further to inform participants that because of the failures recorded in the above agricultural policy, the government has resulted a new agricultural policy which is on the '**Value Chain Process.**' This current policy is expected to lead to food security and limit foreign assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to Cameroon.

3.4. International Experience on Agricultural Modernization and the Contribution of Vocational Training

This presentation was done by **Mr. Benjamin Ngoma Moutome**, an expert from the World Bank '*Projet D' Amelioration de la Competitivite Agricole (PACA)*' project. The PACA project which began in 2008 focuses for the moment on agriculture in Africa. Its main objective is to encourage competition between farmers and producers. The project assists specific agriculturalists in the production of rice, cassava, banana, palms maize and pig raring. The project is executed in 7 regions of Cameroon. These regions are: Centre, East, Extreme North, Littoral, North West, West and South West regions of Cameroon. Mr. Moutome also stated that funds for this project are not refundable by farmers. Never-the-less, in order to obtain funds from PACA the project the beneficiary needs to be a group that has existed for at least two years must show proves of non-financial resources. The group can apply for funds of a maximum of FCFA 40 million but must be ready to deposit FCFA 5 million to PACA before the funds are paid into their account by PACA.

3.5. Innovative Mechanisms for Financing Youth Development through Agriculture

This presentation was done by Mr. Martin Tsounkeu. He started by presenting the context and background of the economic situation of Cameroon from independence right to the moment. Through this background information he showed how as a result of the economic crisis that affected Cameroon in the 1980s the government saw the need of involving the youth in agriculture. He as such presented the various financial sources were place at the benefit of farmers. These funding sources were: the Support Centre for Small and Medium Size enterprises (CAPME), Support and Guarantee Fund for Small and Medium size Enterprise (FOGAPE), The Rural Development Fund (FONADER) and the Credit Agricole bank dedicated to agriculture. These funding sources were not directly dedicated to the youth but they also provided funding for youths development in agriculture.

Unfortunately most of these micro finances collapsed along the way as a result of unpaid loans, embezzlement, corruption, lack of operations profitability for micro finance, lack of collaterals, Inadequacy of funding packages in quality and quantity and mixed results from government solution. By 2001, the government reformed it funding policy by bringing the youth to the limelight through the setting up of funding schemes for them. Some of these schemes include, the National Employment Fund (NEF), the integrated Support Project for Actors of the Informal Sector (PIAASI), and the Rural and Urban Youth Support Project (PAJER-U). The above projects are particularly directed to bringing the youth into agriculture.

Mr. Tsounkeu ended this presentation by presenting the ADIN Pro-Young Cameroon Project which is aimed at enhancing the capacity of the rural population to produce more and sell better. It targeted Community Market Committees and Regional Farming Training Networks. As such, ADIN is currently working with farmers of the North West Region in building their capacities on maize production. Also, a pilot farm to serve purpose of a training school and seed multiplication has been established in Bali a nearby district to Bamenda, the chief town of the North West Region. Mr. Tsounkeu stated that the establishment of the pilot farm is thanks to the mobilisation of non-financial resources by the farmers involve in the project. As such his advice to the youth is that they must be ready to start from somewhere before requesting for funding, since must funders will always want to see the non-financial resources that have been mobilised by the farmer in question.

4. Group Work

The working sessions were done with three groups under one main topic. This topic entailed three themes which each group worked on separately. The topic to work on went thus:

TOPIC: Draft a policy document on how to improve the vocational training system to modernize agriculture. *(Rédigez un document de politique par rapport à comment améliorer la formation professionnelle en vue de susciter la modernisation de l'agriculture)*

- i. **GROUP I:** How can vocational training boost agriculture in Cameroon? *(Comment peut-on améliorer l'agriculture au Cameroun à travers la formation professionnelle?)*
- ii. **GROUP II:** Identify key projects in the agro-industry sector per region capable of generating jobs. *(Identifier par région, les projets clé dans le secteur agro-industrie qui peuvent générer des emplois)*
- iii. **GROUP III:** Identify key funding sources within the agro-industry sector in Cameroon and abroad. *(Identifier les sources de financement clé dans le secteur agro-industrie au Cameroun et à l'étranger)*

At the end of the working session each group presented their deliberations. It was from their forethoughts that the outcome document or the declaration was reached.

5. Field Trips

The field trips took place on Friday, July 8, the second day of the workshop. The visits were aimed at providing practical knowledge to the participants of the workshop. The structures visited were: Government Technical High School (GTHS), Ombe and a pilot yam fam in Bokwai – Buea.

5.1. Visit to Government Technical High School (GTHS), Ombe

The study trip to GTHS Ombe was very exciting considering the fact that GTHS Ombe is the first vocational training school in Anglophone Cameroon. During the visit, the Principal of the school **Mr. MUKETE Epie** briefed the participants on the history of the school, the various disciplines offered by the school, the importance of the school to a developing country like Cameroon and the difficulties faced by the school. The principal noted that the raison d'être of the school is not just to offer certificates to young Cameroonians but to train them as technicians that could become self-employed. Mr. Mukete also stated that contrary to the initial enrolment of 700 students into form one, the school is now unable to meet up with the requested 450 students defined by the authorities. The trip to GTHS Ombe enabled participants to establish possible working partnerships with the school

authorities and it triggered research in some eventual agricultural disciplines. Participants wanted to know if with a purchase order the school could produce certain machines. Mr. Mukete responded that it was possible, but such a fabrication may need the assembling of students from various fields. Another case in point was the request from the Bamenda-based SDF youth leader Mr. Derrick Ndonwie Suh for dryers and other equipment for his ginger products. The visit ended with a visit of the carpentry and metal workshops. Though most of the equipment in these workshops is out-dated, the school still receive orders from the public for the fabrication of furniture and metal works.

5.2. Trip to a Pilot Yam Farm in Bokwai - Buea

The visit to the Yam farm in Bokwai was also interesting and exciting considering the narrow and slippery path that lead to the farm. The farm which is owned by a youth in the name of **Mr. WATOH Martin** is made up of four hectares with over 3500 yams. Mr Watoh was accompanied in his presentation by another young dynamic yam farmer, **Mr MUKAKE Martin**. Mr Watoh briefed the participants on how his farm became what it is today and why he decided to become a farmer. He said that his decision to become a farmer was because of hardship that led to his dropping from college. He also shared knowledge on how to plant and grow healthy yam. **Mr. MUKAKE** on his part told participants that he was initially a footballer but dropped football for farming because he realised that farming was much better in terms of revenue and earning a living. He advised interested participants in farming never to be discouraged as he testified that when he began, all his harvest was poor, but through his personal research on yam farming, his harvest became rich. Thanks to his hard work, today he holds 6 Awards as the best yam farmer at the Regional and National Agro pastoral shows.

5. Conclusion

The three day workshop proved to have been a better option to drill Cameroonian youths on the importance of agriculture and how they could make a living out of agriculture. Recommendations from the workshop are expected to be transform into a policy document on agriculture and vocational training as gateway to youth employment in Cameroon and submitted to the government and other policy makers for reforms that will lead to the modernisation of agriculture that could attract youths to take up agriculture as a profession. At the end of the workshop participants expressed their appreciation to CAMYOSFOP and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung for organising the workshop and hoped many such workshops will be organised in the future.

SELECTED PICTURES FOR THE WORKSHOP



Panel for opening ceremony of the workshop.



View of Participants during the workshop.



*Madam Susan Bamu
Aparu, Programmes
Officer of FES
presenting FES
statement during
opening ceremony.*



Mr. Enang James, Reg. Del of Agriculture, SWR.



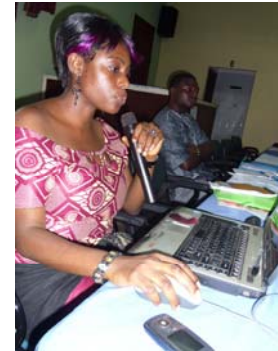
*Mr. Martin
Tsounkeu, Gen.
Rep, ADIN and
Facilitator for the
workshop.*

*Mr. Benjamin
Moutome Ngoma,
Representative of
World Bank, PACA
project during his
presentation.*



*Ms. Bari Fanzo,
Co-Rapporteur for
the workshop.*

*Mr. Thierry Kame,
President of UN
Youths during Q & A
session.*





A view of participants during a group work session.



A view of participants during a group work session.



Participants on arrival at the pilot farm site, Bokwai – Buea.



Participants visiting the carpentry workshop of GTHS Ombe.



Mr. Martin Watch proprietor of pilot farm doing a presentation on yam farming.



Mr. Ngali Eugene, Director of CAMYOSFOP hands CAMYOSFOP Policy Paper on youth Unemployment to a participant, Marie Claude.



Mr. Ngali Eugene, Director of CAMYOSFOP hands CAMYOSFOP Policy Paper on youth Unemployment to a participant, Elivert Kenneth.

Programme for workshop on: Using Agriculture and Vocational Training as Entry Points to Youth Employment in Cameroon

July 07 – 09, 2011, Holiday Inn Resort Hotel, Limbe

Time	Activity	Official in charge
	Day I: Wednesday, July 06, 2011	
17h00	Arrival of out of town participants in Limbe	
	Day II: Thursday, July 07, 2011	
08h30-09h0	Registration of participants	CAMYOSFOP
09h0-09h30	<u>General Introduction</u> Word of welcome from the SW Regional President of the Cameroon National Youth Council (CNYC). CAMYOSFOP Message by the Executive Director FES Message and Youth Vision by the Programmes Officer, FES Cameroon/Central Africa Official opening speech by the South West Regional Delegate of Agriculture. Moderation by: Programs Officer of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Jaba Wose Mr. Ngalim Eugene N Mm Susan Bamu Apra Mr. Enang James Ms. Fanso Bari
09h30 – 10h30	<u>Keynote address on: “Agriculture and Vocational Training as entry points to curbing youth unemployment in Cameroon,”</u> by the General Representative of Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN) and Expert on Financing for Development. Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu M. Charles Linjap
10h30-11h0	Coffee Break	
11h00-11h30	<u>Introduction to Seminar workshop</u> Presentation of the workshop objectives Presentation of the methodology Picking of fears/worries and expectation Framework for workshops Moderation by: Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Linjap Charles
11h30-12h0	<u>Module 01: Evaluation of the 2009 workshop and policy paper on “Youth unemployment and Migration in Cameroon,”</u> by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP. Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Mr. Linjap Charles
12h00-13h30	<u>Module 02: “Critical analysis on the agricultural policy of Cameroon in relation to vocational training.”</u>	Mr. Zeugang Martin

	<i>By: An Expert on Agricultural Policies.</i> Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: General Representative of ADIN	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
13h30-14h30	Lunch Break	
14h30-15h30	Module 03: “International experience on agricultural modernization and the contribution of vocational training.” By: Expert from World Bank PACA Project on agriculture Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: General Representative of ADIN	Mr. Ngoma Moutume Benjamin Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
15h30-16h00	Coffee Break	
16h00-17h00	Module 04: “Experience sharing and reflections on how vocational training can contribute to modernising agriculture and provide employment for young people” Moderation by: Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Linjap Charles
17h00-17h30	Preparation for field trip to GTHS Ombe and Pilot farm in Bokwai - Buea	
	Day III: Friday, July 08, 2011	
08h30-09h00	Presentation of the previous day’s report by Rapporteurs	Ms. Bari Fanzo Mr. Eric Ngang
09h00-12h30	Module 05: “Field trip to GTHS Ombe.” Oldest Technical College in Anglophone Cameroon Discussion/Exchanges with the Official in charge.	Mr. Kengne Leon, Vice Principal, GTHS Ombe
13h00-14h00	Lunch in the hotel	
14h00-17h00	Module 06: “Field trip to a Pilot Yam Farm in Bokwai - Buea.” Discussion/Exchanges with the proprietor of the farm.	Mr. Martin Watoh Mr. Matin Mokake
17h00 – 17h30	End of field trip and return to hotel	
	Day IV: Saturday, July 09, 2011	
08h30-09h00	Presentation of the previous day’s report by rapporteurs	Ms. Bari Fanzo Mr. Eric Ngang
09h00-10h00	Experience sharing on the field trips to GTHS Ombe and Pilot farm in Bokwai - Buea. Moderation by: General Representative of ADIN	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
10h00 – 11h00	Module 07: “Innovative mechanisms for financing youth development through agriculture.” <i>By: By General Representative of ADIN and Expert on Financing for Development.</i> Discussion/Exchanges	Mr. TSOUNKEU Martin

	Moderation by: Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Linjap Charles
11h00-11h30	Coffee Break	
11h30-12h30	Module 08: Work in Committees to draft a policy outcome document on how to improve the use of vocational training system to modernize agriculture in Cameroon <i>Constituted working groups:</i> • Resolutions • Recommendation • Final Declaration Moderation by: The Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Ngalim Eugene
12h30-13h30	Lunch break	
	Presentation of Committees work in plenary	
13h30-14h30	Moderation by: Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Ngalim Eugene
14h30-15h00	Workshop Evaluation by: The Executive Director CAMYOSFOP / Projects Officer of Bridge Africa	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Mr. Charles Linjap
15h00-15h30	Closing ceremony The SW Regional President of the CNYC The facilitator The Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP The Resident Representative of FES Cameroon/Central African Moderated by: Programs Officer of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Jaba Wose Mr. Martin Tsounkeu Mr. Ngalim Eugene Mr. Mirko Heberg Ms. Fanso Bari
15h30	Coffee and end of workshop	

<u>Coordination:</u>	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Nyuydine (CAMYOSFOP)
<u>Facilitation:</u>	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu (Africa Development Interchange Network – ADIN)
<u>Moderation:</u>	Mr. Linjap Charles (Bridge Africa)
<u>Rapporteurs:</u>	Ms. Bari Fanso (CAMYOSFOP) Mr. Eric Ngang (North West Association of Development Organizations)
<u>Secretariat / Logistics:</u>	Mr. Alex Bikok (CAMYOSFOP) Mr. Maxmiland Ayunifor (CAMYOSFOP)
<u>Liaison Officer:</u>	Mr Jaba Wose (S W Regional President of the National Youth Council)
<u>FES Supervision:</u>	Madam Susan Bamu Aparu (Programmes Officer, FES)

List of Participants for workshop

No	Name	Organization	Status	Town	Tel/Email
01.	NGALIM Eugene N	CAMYOSFOP	Coordinator	Yaoundé	77 32 93 61 ngalimeug@yahoo.com
02.	Fanso Bari	CAMYOSFOP	Co-Rapporteur	Yaoundé	74 54 14 35 barifb@yahoo.co.uk
03.	BIKOK Alex	CAMYOSFOP	Secretariat	Yaoundé	99 32 87 70 bilex@yahoo.fr
04.	Bongmuyong Kenneth	CAMYOSFOP	Logistics	Yaoundé	77 81 29 11 klanyuy@yahoo.com
05.	Ndi Mercy Awantu	FES	Intern	Yaoundé	77 10 75 82 Ndi_mercy@yahoo.fr
06.	Marie	FES	Intern	Yaoundé	98080542 m.naass@hotmail.de
07.	Martin Tsounkeu	Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Facilitator of the workshop	Yaoundé	77 74 78 28 martsou@yahoo.com
08.	NCHIDA Linda	Youth Empowerment Forum (YEF)	Working on youth entrepreneurship	Yaoundé	75 61 33 31 nchindap@yahoo.com
09.	JessieBikoko	Jeunesse Rural Active (JEURAC)	Working with rural youths &Implementing agricultural projects	Yaoundé	96 15 53 99 jesbik@yahoo.fr jeurac@yahoo.fr
10.	Thierry Kamme	UN Youth Association (UNYA)	Mobilising youths on MDGs	Yaoundé	99 90 60 75 unyacameroon@yahoo.fr
11.	Christian Rim	Solutions aux Migrations Clandestine (SMIC)	Participated in 2009 and implementing projects on migration	Yaoundé	77 53 28 65 Smic_2006@hotmail.com christianrim@yahoo.com
12.	BITAMA ADA Yves	AGRIMA	Funded by PAJER –U & successful agriculturalist	Ntui (Rural area)	77 78 03 06 bitamada@yahoo.com
13.	Eric Ngang	North West Association of Development Organizations (NWADO)	Coordinating network of diverse NGOs	Bamenda	99 06 07 59 ngangeric@yahoo.com
14.	Prince Michaelson Ngweih	NW Regional President National Youth Council	Working on youth policy & development.	Bamenda	77 04 04 17 Princemic2002@yahoo.com

15.	Gerald NJANG	Youth Agriculture and Development	Working on agriculture projects	Bamenda	77 12 55 34 Geraldinoj2000@yahoo.co.uk
16.	Made Mirable	Volunteer Development Cameroon (VODECAM)	Promoting agriculture through volunteerism	Bamenda	74 77 86 23 mademira@hotmail.fr
17.	Blaise Nyang	Community Network for Hope	Working on youth empowerment.	Kumbo (Rural area)	77 81 84 92 blaisemone@yahoo.com
18.	Charles Linjap	Bridge Africa	Participated in 2009as moderator.	Garoua	77 39 78 70 Charleslinjap2002@yahoo.co.uk
19.	DialloMohammadou	African Youth Parliament	Participated in 2009 workshop.	Ngoundere	79 82 82 19 dialocam@gmail.com
20.	Issa Lucien	Rayons de Soleil	Participated in 2009 & working on girls empowerment	Maroua	77 87 63 16 Lucienissa2002@yahoo.fr
21.	BANDIO Alexis	Les agriculteurs de Kouba	Funded by PAJER – U in agriculture	Kouba - Bertoua (Rural area)	99 76 59 02 Terrenstra_nang@yahoo.fr
22.	BISSA Marie Claude	Les Canes à Sucres du Sud	Funded by PAJER –U in agriculture	Ebolowa	96 75 50 66 canne@yahoo.fr erik_akono@yahoo.fr
23.	Djuidjeu Elizabeth		Funded by PAJER – U in agriculture	Baham (Rural area)	99 84 62 99 Tchoungang1@yahoo.fr
24.	Ignatius Mbah	Centre of Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA). Co-Rapporteur	Work on Human rights & advocacy	Douala	77 71 21 37 mbafoka@yahoo.com
25.	Elvis Nassako	Bakassi Youth Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development Asssocation (BAYAPDA)	Practicing snail farming with support of DED	Mundemba (Rural area)	77 98 90 81 elvisnass@yahoo.com
26.	Sone Henry	Rural Development Foundation / National Vice President, National Youth Council	Vice President, NYC & working on Rural development.	Kumba	70 45 40 27 kwenesone@yahoo.com
27.	Ndonwie Derrick Suh	SDF Socialist Youth	Coordinator for North West Region	Bamenda	77 96 50 13 Dericknd2001@yahoo.com

28.	Molium Ahmadou	UDC Youth	Youth Coordinator, Noun Division	Foumban	97 63 61 65
29.	Nso Besong	Reachout	Work on vocational development issues	Buea	77 29 85 27 Missbright20@yahoo.com
30.	Jaba Wose	Farming Animal Husbandry / SW Regional President, National Youth Council	NYC & implementing projects in agriculture.	Buea	77 44 61 03 jabawose@yahoo.com fahpc@yahoo.com
31.	MAKOLO Elivert Kenneth		Funded by PAJER – U in agriculture	Buea	74 80 29 77 eliveken@yahoo.com
32.	Prince Ajong Chris Fotabong	Global Network for Good Governance (GNGG)	Working on governance and youth development.	Tiko	79 55 08 03 princefotabong@yahoo.com
33.	Mbi Bate Ako	Mawoh Young Star (MAYOSA)	Involve in agriculture & own a pilot farm in cassava	Limbe	996810 57 / 77738813 batedamc@yahoo.co.uk
34.	Maximilian Fotabe	Pro Life Aids / Divisional President NYC, Fako	NYC Limbe	Limbe	77233560 fomaximilian@yahoo.co.uk cnyclimbe@yahoo.com
35.	Mokenge Monjowa	LIKOVE Common Initiative Group	Managing a project on agriculture	Limbe	74 87 97 77
36.	Mm Susan Bamu A	FES	Programmes Officer	Yaounde	