

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland



MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL
TRAINING OBSERVATORY



ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team for Central
Africa and Country Office for Cameroon, Equatorial
Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe (DWT/CO-Yaoundé)



International
Labour
Organization

ASSESSMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE 2024 PUBLIC INVESTMENT BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON



**FOCUS ON EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IN
REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES
(RLAs)**

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**Focus on Employment Potential in Regional
and Local Authorities (RLAs)**

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training is pleased to present here the Assessment Report of the Employment Potential of the 2024 Public Investment Budget (PIB) of the Government of Cameroon. This document reflects a concerted effort to highlight the crucial importance of employment for the socio-economic development of our Nation. In view of these socio-economic issues, it is essential to highlight the challenges, opportunities and prospects for generating and maintaining jobs in our country. Job creation in national development strategies are indicators of political efficiency, whatever the nature of the project envisaged. Thus, the evaluation of the number of jobs likely to be created by a project or a programme becomes a primary concern and must be carried out annually.

As part of cooperation with the International Labour Office, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP) since 2019, launched the ex-ante assessing of the Public Investment Budget (PIB) employment potential through: capacity building of MINEFOP's team on using the assessment tool, the training in 2020 and 2021 of several public administration officials in charge of budgeting and planning on the handling of the tool for ex-ante assessment of the employment potential and the presentation of results of the employment potentials expected from the 2019 to 2023 PIB.

As such, MINEFOP took ownership and improved the guide for evaluating the employment potential of public investment projects and programmes which was drawn up by the High-Labour Intensive Unit of MINEPAT with the support of the International Labour Office (ILO). This guide offers a flexible approach and concise marks for administrations to understand and value in the planning and programming phases of the public investment budget, the employment potential of projects they plan to submit for budgeting or to implement as part of their work plans.

In view of this important activity, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training is pleased to present the results of the assessment of the employment potential expected from programmes and projects earmarked in the Public Investment Budget of the Government of Cameroon for the 2024 financial year. Through in-depth analysis, this document aims to enlighten decision-makers, economic stakeholders, researchers, the ILO's social partners and civil society on the primary issues

relating to employment in Cameroon, thereby helping to inform strategies, inspire enlightened policies and encourage concerted action to strengthen the creation of jobs in our country. It also serves to highlight the State's commitment to the development of Regional and Local Authorities (RLAs), through the funding of activities managed locally by them.

In this respect, I would like to express my gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of this exercise, and also salute the commitment of the institutions involved in promoting employment in Cameroon. Their dedication, knowledge and expertise had been of great help in the preparation of this report.

I equally seize this opportunity to renew my gratitude to all actors as well as to technical and financial partners, especially the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team for Central Africa, for the multifaceted support provided for the implementation this activity.

I wish everyone a good use of this information booklet on results of the ex-ante assessment of the employment potential expected from programmes and projects earmarked in the Public Investment Budget (PIB) of the Government of Cameroon for the 2024 financial year. I hope that this report serves as a solid basis for practical actions, targeted policies and strategic measures, in order to foster the creation of an economic environment conducive to employment growth in Cameroon.

The Minister of Employment and Vocational Training

ISSA TCHIROMA BAKARY

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LIST OF INITIALS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Commitment Authorizations
PIB	Public Investment Budget
ILO	International Labour Office
CEPS	Studies, Planning and Statistics Unit
PA	Payment Appropriations
RLA	Regional and Local Authorities
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
NIS	<i>National Institute of Statistics</i>
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
NRH5	Non Assumption of Assumption
ILO	International Labour Organization
ONEFOP	National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory
SDB	Sub-Department of Budget
SER	Studies and Research Section
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
WO	Work Opportunities

SUMMARY

Within the framework of the implementation of the Head of State's Vision for an Emergent Cameroon by 2035, the National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS-30), in compliance with the orientations of the said vision, places employment as a major priority, mainly in **pillar 3 (promotion of employment and integration of young people into the economic circuit)**. This pillar contains a good number of indicators such as:

- The number of jobs generated by Public Investment Budget (PIB) projects;
- The ratio of engineers involved in the implementation of infrastructure projects financed by the PIB;
- The ratio of technicians involved in the implementation of projects and infrastructures financed by the PIB;
- The ratio of labourers integrated into the implementation of projects and infrastructures financed by PIB.

This is also reflected in the National Employment Policy's **first strategic priority: 'Promoting decent employment within the macroeconomic framework and public policies'**.

The PIB is therefore an essential tool for evaluating the ex-ante macro-economic impact of an investment, in order to anticipate job creation, which remains a constant concern for many stakeholders, hence the need to set up an efficient tool for estimating the number of jobs expected from the PIB. The Assessment of the Employment Potential (AEP) exercise meets this requirement, and the relation it establishes with the Government's strategic vision lies in the following two (2) indicators:

- The creation of decent jobs in Public Investment Projects and Programmes;
- The creation of decent jobs in growth centres.

Therefore, the Assessment of the Employment Potential aims at estimating the number of jobs likely to be created by investment programmes and projects.

However, the 2024 Cameroon's PIB comprises **605 projects and 8 380 tasks**, for a total Payment Appropriations (PA) of **CFA F 1 652 069 999 999**. The 2024 estimation therefore reveals that **235 714 Work Opportunities (WO) and 86 699 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)** jobs are likely to be generated in 2024. Regarding this situation and based on the categories that could possibly generate jobs, Small and Medium-Sized infrastructure (category 3) alone accounts for 91.21% of the jobs that could be created in terms of work opportunities (WO) and 66.60% of the jobs expected to be created in terms of full-time equivalents (FTE). Concerning RLAs, their Payment Appropriations amounts CFA F 830 500 970 090. This is, more than 50% of the total PIB, which reflect the Government's desire to emphasis and accelerate the decentralization process. As a result, the Regional and Local Authorities (RLAs) could generate **149 687 Work Opportunities (WO) and 60 295 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)** thanks to this budget.

Nevertheless, we note a decrease in the total number of employment opportunities between 2021 and 2024. The total number of job opportunities fell from 451 995 to 235 714 over this timespan. This downward trend reflects the poor application of the Instructions of the President of the Republic relating to the preparation of the State budget for the 2024 financial year, stated in Circular No. 001 of 30 August 2023, which, socially calls for strengthening the inclusive nature of economic growth, especially through greater consideration of the High-Labour Intensive Unit (HIMO) and local development approaches in the design of investment projects. In fact, if more emphasis are placed on the High-Labour Intensive Unit (HIMO) approaches for projects to be financed under the 2024 PIB, there could be an increase in the total number of employment opportunities in **2024**.

I. DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

On the first hand, this section aims at establishing a solid conceptual foundation for a thorough understanding of the results that will be presented later, and on the other hand, presenting the rigorous methodology underlying the employment potential expected to be generated by public investment programmes and projects.

A good number of important concepts need to be grasped in order to ensure conceptual consistency to interpret the results of the assessment of the employment potential.

- **Direct employment:** Jobs created or consolidated thanks to the project. These workers are directly involved in the project. The scope of action here is the project and one of the criteria is the nature of the contract relationship with the main contractor and the works company.
- **Indirect jobs:** Jobs link to the manufacture of inputs used during the realization of the investment. For a medium size construction site, they are particularly jobs related to the manufacture of construction site supplies (quarry materials, cement, energy, transport services to enterprises, steel, wood...).
- **Induced jobs:** Jobs arising from the demand generated by the use of income distributed after the completion of the investment. Each additional income mechanically creates a new consumption based on the marginal propensity to consume and import, and induces the creation or consolidation of jobs in commercial activities in the area of food supply, housing, leisure, transport, etc.
- **Employment potential:** Estimate forecast of the number of jobs that a given project would directly, indirectly or incidentally generate during its various phases.
- **Gross employment potential:** Jobs likely to be created or consolidated directly due to the realization of the investment. It does not include jobs that the project will generate during its operational phase, nor godsend, movements and substitution effects that could lead to the estimate of precise potential employment.
- **Full-time Equivalent (FTE):** Measure unit of a job that takes into account the annual theoretical duration in full-time jobs in a calendar year. A full-time employee over 12 months corresponds to 1 FTE while an employee during 9 months equals 3/4 FTE.

- **Work Opportunity:** In English Work Opportunity (WO) refers to the textual number of people who will be involved in the realization of a project regardless of the duration of their intervention or the type of contract that binds them to the successful tenderer.
- **Workers:** Generic term used to refer to jobs within the I to VI professional categories (Maneuvers - workers - employees) of the National Collective Agreement for construction and related works.
- **Technician:** Generic term used to refer to jobs within the VII to IX professional categories (Supervisors - technicians and equivalent) of the National Collective Agreement for construction and related works.

REMINDER

- ✓ **Two Employment Categories : Work Opportunities (WO) and Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)**

It is vital to make a clear distinction between these two terms: 'Work Opportunities / Full Time Equivalent', which are both used as units for assessing jobs. In fact, these two terms are distinct measures used to assess the labour market and the availability of jobs in different sectors. These two categories differ in the total number of job opportunities regarding full-time positions, part-time positions, temporary contracts, seasonal jobs and so on. Hence, it is necessary to use them separately to obtain a complete picture of the employment situation, without treating them as cumulative data.

- ✓ **Employment at Central and National Level**
 - At central level, these are projects carried out by the heads of central services.
 - At the national level, these are projects carried out in several regions at the same time.

II. METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Find proposed a flexible approach and brief guidelines to help potential readers understand the objectives and the various phases involved in assessing the employment potential generated by public investment programmes and projects.

II.1. OBJECTIVES

The annual activity for the Assessment of the Employment Potential of the Public Investment Budget (PIB) targets to:

- Produce reliable estimates of employment impact on public investment per Ministry;
- Evaluate the effects of employment involvement actions of Public Administrations and other structures;
- Conceive employment potential in Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) of Administrations;
- Raise awareness among Public Administrations of the need to conceive job-generating activities in the Public Investment Budget;
- Strengthen the technical capacities of MINEFOP/ONEFOP support staff on how to make use of assessment tool of employment potential of the PIB;
- Raise awareness among Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) of the need to fund projects likely to create jobs in the PIB;
- Help implement a Global Coalition for social justice to intensify the creation of decent jobs in the Public Investment Budget (PIB).

II.3. ESTIMATING STAGES OF THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The methodology to assess the employment potential of the public investment programmes and projects involves two essential stages: identifying and defining the project's category and reference ratios assessment.

■ Stage 1 : Identifying and Defining the Category of the Project

The first step to assess any employment potential of a project is to succinctly define the project. This involves clarifying the ambiguities of the project (parts, activities), its objectives, its size, how it will be carried out (location, duration, etc.), the physical components that make it up, etc. This step consists of breaking down each project into parts that can be assigned to a category.

For the assessment of the employment potential, five (5) categories have been defined, ought to be exhaustive in order to cover all the specific features of public investment programmes and projects.

❖ Category 1 : Studies :

These projects are related to the realization of technical and general studies, research and development studies, investigative studies, training activities and capacity building.

❖ Category 2: Equipment

This is about the acquisition of furniture and intangible assets for the equipment and functioning of public service.

❖ Category 3 : Small and Medium Size Infrastructures

This category includes projects related to construction/development/infrastructure renovation. They are considered likely to be executed using the techniques of High Intensity Manpower (HIM).

❖ Category 4 : Large Infrastructures

Grouped here are major infrastructure projects whose execution can only be envisaged by making use of High Intensity Equipment technic (HIEQ).

❖ Category 5 : Transfers

This category includes projects that consist of both direct transfers from the State to its own branches or other entities. Each of these categories has sub-components called sub-categories (Appendix 1).

■ Stage 2 : Estimating from Reference Ratios

A multi-disciplinary team composed of the High-Labour Intensive Unit (HIMO) of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) with its various departments; actors in charge of drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the PIB, representatives of the ministry of employment and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, with the assistance of the International Labour Office, developed a simple methodology for the assessment of the Gross Employment Potential of Public Investment Projects and Programmes in Cameroon and applied to the projects selected in the 2017 PIB. This exercise resulted in national average reference ratios applicable to any project once it is classified under one of the categories and sub-categories. These benchmark ratios are available for the assessment of the FTE and WO (Appendix 2).

The previous estimates were obtained after an estimation which lied on a certain number of hypotheses. It can happen that for certain projects, the main contractor or the team in charge of preparing the budget finds it these hypotheses maladjusted.

There are six (6) hypotheses: :

- **H1 : The hypothesis of a homogeneous execution**

The hypothesis assumes that projects of similar nature are performed using similar or close technologies.

- **H2 : The circularity hypothesis**

It involves reasoning within the strict framework of the financial year and therefore the work used for the intermediate and final production of an investment is implemented the same year.

- **H3 : The capacity hypothesis**

Elt assumes that work and capital factors are available in sufficient quantities. In other words, the BIP will run at 100%.

- **H4 : The price stability hypothesis**

It involves the assumption that prices are stable over a year. In other words, the time of project execution in the year does not influence estimation parameters such as cost structures, wages, etc.

- **H5 : The residence hypothesis**

Only the jobs created in the national territory are considered. In other words, the job content of an import shall be considered void or residual.

- **H6 : The hypothesis of the regularity of execution deadlines**

This hypothesis assumes that projects (tasks) are executed in the 'regular' period corresponding to the average execution duration of projects of similar type and magnitude.

III. SYNOPSIS OF CAMEROON'S 2024 PUBLIC INVESTMENT BUDGET

The 2024 PIB of the Government of Cameroon focuses on construction and infrastructural rehabilitations (65.6% of total investment).

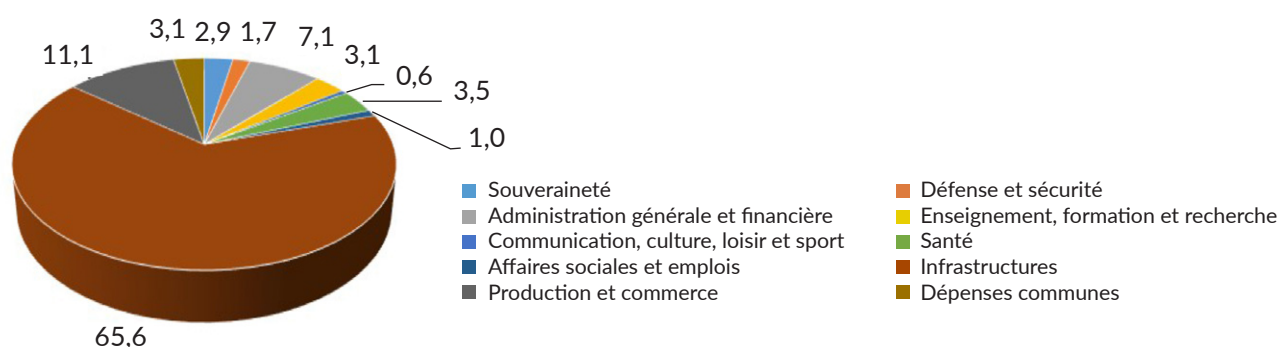
Table 1 : Sector Breakdown of tasks of the Public Investment Budget

Sectors	Cost in 2024 (in billions of CFA F)	Weight 2024 (in %)	Gap between the 2024 and 2023 PIB
Sovereignty	48.04	2.09	8.60
Defence and Security	29.01	1.70	88.30
General and Financial Administration	122.80	7.30	33.80
Education, Training and Research	52.50	3.10	37.20
Communication, culture, leisure and sport	9.60	0.60	2.70
Health	59.30	3.50	34.70
Social Affairs and Employment	17.30	1.00	70.70
Infrastructures	1 100.90	65.60	75.30
Production and Trade	185.60	11.10	708.50
Common Expenditure	51.60	3.10	-5.70
TOTAL	1 677.10	100.00	23.40

Source: 2024 Finance Law

Another positive remark of Cameroon's 2024 PIB is the significant increase (108.6%) in the budget allocated to production and trade compared to the 2023 budget year. This reflects the Government's desire to boost the Import-Substitution Policy.

Figure 1 : PIB Breakdown of tasks per sector (in %)



Source: 2024 Finance Law

■ Government Investment

❖ Infrastructure Sector

- ✓ Completion of the rehabilitation works on the Babadjou - Bamenda Road (27.6 billion); and the construction of the Yaoundé-Nsimalen Highway, rural section (8.38 billion);
- ✓ Connection work on the Yaoundé-Douala Highway, phase 1 (22 billion);
- ✓ Continuation of phase 3 on the Ring Road construction project (CFA F 22 billion), the rehabilitation on the Mora-Dabanga-Kousséri Road (CFA F 21 billion), phase 2 of the works to widen the EASTERN entrance to the city of Douala (CFA F 15 billion) and the Kumba-Ekondo Titi Road construction project (CFA F 8 billion);
- ✓ Yaoundé-Olama-Kribi Road (22,85 billion);

- ✓ Construction works on the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko-Lena-Tibati-Ngatt Road (**37 billion**);
- ✓ Rehabilitation on the Edéa-Kribi Road (**4 billion**);
- ✓ Asphalting **869.25 km** Roads;
- ✓ Asphalting **64.14 km** of Rural Roads with Surface Dressing;
- ✓ Maintenance of **504 km** of Paved Roads;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of **22.98 km** of Main Roads;
- ✓ Maintenance of **2,561.32 km** of priority rural Roads;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of **146 km** of Roads in Major Cities;
- ✓ Construction of **335 Social Housing Centres**;
- ✓ Construction of **9.3 km** of drains;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of **869.23** linear engineering structures;
- ✓ Construction of **720** linear engineering structures;
- ✓ Construction of **127** culverts.

❖ Water and Energy Sector

- ✓ Completion of the construction of the Lom-Pangar reservoir (**19 billion**), Potable Water Supply Projects in the city of Yaoundé (**20 billion**) and the Memve'ele Hydroelectric Scheme (**2 billion**);
- ✓ Setting up of electricity interconnection grids (**CFA F 25.2 billion**);
- ✓ Continuation of the project to upgrade electricity transmission networks and sector innovation (**20.05 billion**) and the 75 MW hydroelectric development project on the BINI (**20 billion**);
- ✓ Electrification of 160 localities using solar voltaic systems (**20.5 billion**);
- ✓ Mekin Hydroelectric Scheme (**23 billion**);
- ✓ Cameroon - Chad Electricity Interconnection (**25.185 billion**);
- ✓ Construction of the **400 KV** Nachtigal-Bafoussam Transmission Line and Evacuation Works (**38.2 billion**);
- ✓ Equipping **615** Boreholes;
- ✓ Construction of **20 Agro-pastoral Boreholes**;
- ✓ Construction/rehabilitation of **32 Potable Water Supply Units**;
- ✓ Electrification of **424 localities**;
- ✓ Electrification of **804 localities** with Solar Photovoltaic Systems;
- ✓ Construction of **20 Latrines**;

- ✓ Construction of **121 Mini Potable Water Supply Units**.

❖ Education Sector

- ✓ Construction of **10 lecture Amphitheatres**;
- ✓ Construction of **25 Teaching Blocks**;
- ✓ Construction, refurbishment or equipping of **19 workshops**;
- ✓ Construction of **729 Classroom**;
- ✓ Construction of **95 Nursery Blocks**;
- ✓ Purchase of **30 475 Benches**.

❖ Health Sector

- ✓ **158 CMA/CSI** Construction/Rehabilitation ;
- ✓ Construction of **9 Hospitals** ;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of **17 Hospitals**.

❖ Social Sector

- ✓ Construction of **11 Multifunctional Youth Empowerment Centres**;
- ✓ Construction/rehabilitation of **24 Social Centres**.

❖ Other Sectors

- ✓ Completion of PLANUT Projects (**62.4 billion**);
- ✓ Construction of the Douala-Limbe-Idenau Railway (**15 billion**);
- ✓ Rehabilitation of the Belabo-Ngaoundere Railway (**2.5 billion**);
- ✓ Urban Displacement in Douala (**4.6 billion**);
- ✓ Continuation of the 2nd phase of construction of the Seaport of Kribi and construction of the Potable Water Supply Unit for the Port and its outbuildings (**81 billion**).

The 2024 Cameroon's Public Investment Budget amounts to **CFA F 1 737.3 billion in Commitment Authorizations (CA)** and **CFA F 1 652 billion in Payment Appropriations (PA)**. This PIB is divided into fifty-four (54) Chapters, one hundred and forty-four (144) Programmes, two hundred and seventy-four (274) Actions, six hundred and five (605) Projects and eight thousand three hundred and fifty-nine (8 359) Tasks/Operations, provided by the Investment Budgets Structure.

The gap between operations allocated to the various Administrations between 2023 and 2024 PIB has a reduction of 68 operations. This is justified by a reduction of 13 projects over the same period.

Table 2 : 2024 PIB Composition

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GAP between 2024 and 2023 PIB
PROGRAMMES	138	142	140	146	146	144	2
CHAPTERS	53	54	54	54	54	54	0
ACTIONS	325	320	298	277	272	274	2
PROJECTS	850	683	626	611	618	605	- 13
TASKS	8 886	8 806	8 564	8 218	8 527	8 459	-68

Source : Our statistics

Table 3 : 2024 PIB Main Figures

In billions of CFA F	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	GAB between 2024 and 2023 PIB
Commitment Autorisations (CA)	1 475.3	1 306.1	1 406.5	1 550.3	1 423.0	1 737.3	314,3
Payment Appropriations (PA)	1 327.6	1 254.3	1 352.0	1 479.0	1 387.0	1 652.1	265,1

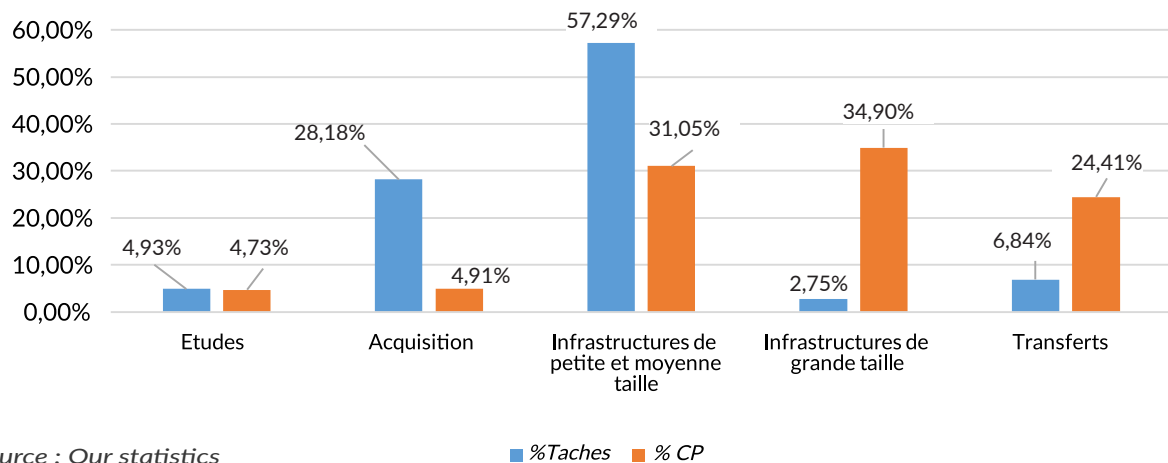
Source : Our calculations

The total number of tasks in the Public Investment Budget rose between 2022 and 2023 from **8 218 to 8 527**, almost the number of tasks in 2021. A decrease is observed in 2024 with **8 459** tasks. This decline is driven by Category 2, Equipment (**from 34.33% in 2023 to 28.18% in 2024**).

Table 4 : Breakdown of tasks per category between 2021 and 2024

Category		2021 Tasks		2022 Tasks		2023 Tasks		2024 Tasks	
Code	Wording	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Studies	284	3,30%	596	7,30%	289	3,39%	417	4,93%
2	Equipment	3 185	37,20%	2 709	33,00%	2 927	34,33%	2 384	28,18%
3	Small and Medium Size Infrastructures	4 745	55,40%	4 116	50,10%	4 815	56,47%	4 846	57,29%
4	Large infrastructures	28	0,30%	709	8,60%	137	1,61%	233	2,75%
5	Transfers	300	3,50%	88	1,10%	359	4,21%	579	6,84%
6	NRH5	22	0,30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total général		8 564	100,00%	8 218	100,00%	8 527	100,00%	8 459	100,00%

Source : Our statistics

Figure 2 : **Breakdown of tasks and Payment Appropriations per category**

Small and Medium-Sized Infrastructures Category account for more than half of all the tasks in 2024; 60%. Though, accounting for only 30% when payment appropriations are sorted. Meanwhile, tasks in the Large Infrastructure Category which fall beneath 3% of all tasks, represent over 30% of all expenditure in payment appropriations.

IV. RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE 2024 PUBLIC INVESTMENT BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON

This section presents, both at National and Regional and Local Authorities Level, the detailed results of Estimating Employment Potential generated by Cameroon's 2024 Public Investment Budget (PIB).

V.1. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The physical outcomes in terms of job creation generated by Cameroon's 2024 Public Investment Budget (PIB) set that; **235 714 Work Opportunities and 86 699 Full-Time Equivalent** are expected. This represents a slight decrease in Work Opportunities compared to 2023 (-15%) and a slight increase in Full-Time Equivalent compared to 2023 (+4%).

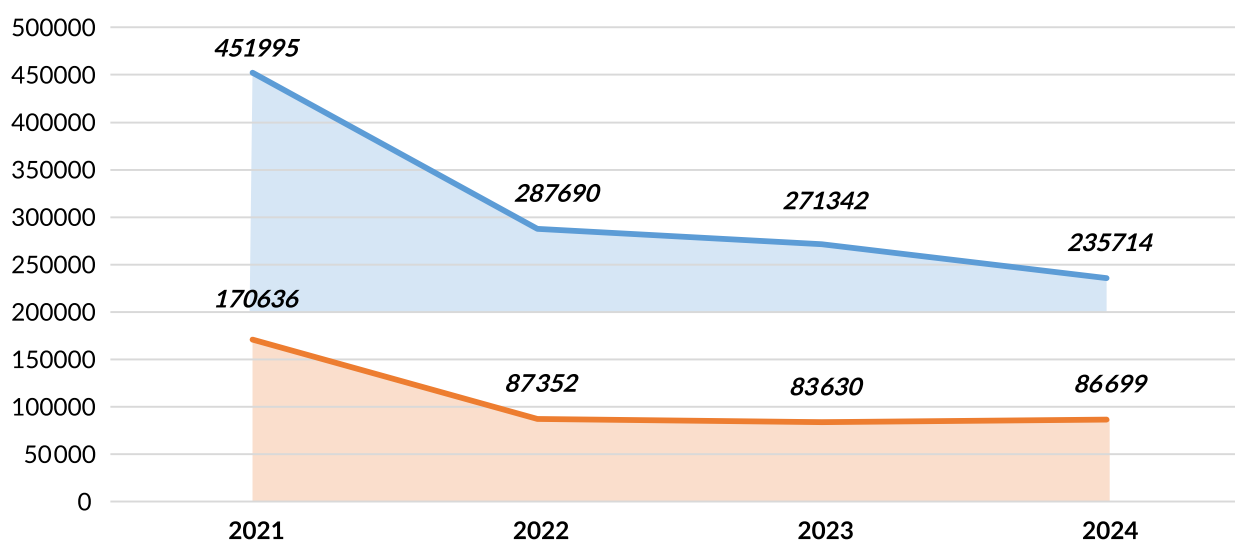
Table 5 : Comparative table of the employment potential from 2021 to 2024

Years	2021	2022	2023	2024
Projets	626	611	618	605
Tasks	8 564	8 218	8 527	8 380
Payment appropriations in cfa f appropriations in cfa f	1 167 459 228 494	1 479 000 000 001	1 424 556 541 158	1 652 069 999 999
Employment potential in WO	451 995	287 690	271 342	235 714
Employment potential in FTE	170 636	87 352	83 630	86 699

Source : Our statistics

In addition, Indirect and Induced effects of Employment Potential generated by Cameroon's 2024 Public Investment Budget (PIB) in Full-Time Equivalent are estimated at **277 437** and **95 369** respectively.

Figure 3 : Evolution of the employment potential between 2021 and 2024



Source : Our statistics

— Potential emploi WO — Potential emploi EPT

Regarding the diagram, from 2021 to 2024, there is a decrease in the total number of Work Opportunities. The latter reduced from **451 995 to 235 714** over the period. The same decrease is observed in terms of FTE jobs, although there is a slight increase between 2023 and 2024. This downward trend reflects the fact that the Instructions of the President of the Republic relating to the preparation of the State budget for the 2024 financial year, stated in Circular No. 001 of 30 August 2023, is still lagging behind. It should be noted that, in the aforementioned Circular and on the social plan, the President of the Republic once again asked the Government to strengthen the inclusive nature of economic growth, especially considering the

High-Labour Intensive (HIMO) and local development approaches in the design of investment projects. In fact, if greater attention is given to HIMO's approaches to projects to be financed under the 2024 PIB, an increase in the total number of work opportunities could be expected in 2024.

Furthermore, activities of the 'Small and Medium-Sized Infrastructures' Category which mostly use the HIMO Approach, are indeed dominant in the 2024 PIB in terms of jobs likely to be created; **91.21%** of work opportunities. Even though this equation would not create enough job opportunities.

Table 6 : *Evolution in Number of Work Opportunities per Category between 2021 and 2024*

Code	Category	Potential in Working Opportunities (WO)				Potential in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)			
	Wording	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
2	Equipment	7 876	9 548	3 718	3 155	62 956	197 606	681	578
3	Small and Medium-Size Infrastructures	442 364	259 856	254 647	214 990	163 427	57 289	62 604	57 742
4	Large Infrastructures	1 756	18 286	12 977	17 569	5 766	28 314	20 345	28 380
Total		451 996	287 690	271 342	235 714	235 714	283 209	83 630	86 699

Source : Our statistics

The year 2024 depicts a decrease in the 'Equipment' Category of work opportunities rate. The 'Small and Medium-Sized Infrastructures' and 'Large Infrastructure' Categories recorded a drop in the number of employment potential until 2023, then an increase in 2024, from **267 625 to 232 559**. 'Small and Medium-Sized Infrastructures' projects alone generated almost **92%** of Work Opportunities and **67%** of FTE jobs. Regional development infrastructures and the construction a bridge of the Logone River can be cited. Their implementation could generate **35 584** and **18 981** work opportunities respectively.

Table 7 : *Top 5 employment-generating potential of Category 3 in 2024*

No	Projet	Senior staff	Technicians	Workers	Total
1	Regional development infrastructures	1 175	3 348	31 061	35 584
2	Construction of a Bridge on the Logone River	627	1 786	16 568	18 981
3	Support for financing RLAs for local development	780	3 059	8 311	12 150
4	Support to RLAs for the creation, equipment and maintenance of primary schools in Councils, in compliance with the School Mapping	569	2 608	5 341	8 518
5	Asphalting Bamenda- Enugu Road : construction of a bridge on the Cross River (N6)	281	799	7 412	8 492

Source : Our statistics

Projects implementation resulting from 'Large Infrastructures' can be seen through projects linked to works rehabilitation of Ngaoundere-Kousseri Road (N1) and Inclusive/Resilient Cities Development Project, which could generate **1 519** and **1 290** jobs respectively.

Table 8 : *Top 5 employment-generating potential of Category 4 in 2024*

No	Projet	Work Opportunities			
		Senior staff	Technicians	Workers	Total
1	Rehabilitation of Ngaoundere-Kousseri Road (N1)	49	147	1 323	1 519
2	Inclusive and Resilient Cities Development Project	90	240	960	1 290
3	Asphalting the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko- Lena –Tibati- Febadi Road (N15)	35	105	945	1 085
4	C2D Programme for the development of Regional Capitals	66	177	731	974
5	Rehabilitation of the Babadjou- Bamenda (N6) (Transport Sector Development Programme)	26	77	691	794

Source : Our statistics

Activities relating to 'construction/ renovation/ R+4 (four floors and more) development buildings' and 'Civil engineering structures' are dominant in the 2024 PIB in terms of work opportunities likely to be created. In fact, the results of the estimate show that 'construction/renovation/ R+4 development buildings account for 37% of the work opportunities likely to be created, and work relating to 'Civil engineering structures' accounts for 35% of the work opportunities. These activities account for more than three-fifths of all the employment potential created (71%).

Table 9 : 2024 PIB employment potential per Sub-category

Code	Category	Potential in Working Opportunities (WO)				Potential in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)			
		Working	Technician	Workers	Total	Senior staff	Technician	Workers	Total
23	Equipment in local goods	630	630	1 895	3 155	104	114	360	578
31	Land development	61	292	1 055	1 409	47	221	909	1 178
32	Buildings	5 758	26 488	53 800	86 046	1 481	8 062	22 046	31 589
33	Sanitation and irrigation	605	1 211	2 430	4 246	88	637	1 012	1 737
34	Roads and rural tracks	854	2 581	7 762	11 197	213	834	3 765	4 812
35	Paved roads	29	61	755	846	18	54	356	429
36	Civil engineering structures	2 733	7 786	72 223	82 742	497	1 408	7 620	9 525
37	Boreholes / small-scale water distribution systems	573	1 781	7 277	9 630	46	62	635	743
38	Rural electrification	969	2 906	7 748	11 622	51	204	1 376	1 631
39	Electrical / telephone networks	165	330	6 757	7 251	165	330	5 603	6 098
41	Roads, Highways, Major Bridges, etc.	456	1 369	12 319	14 144	913	1 825	19 163	21 901
42	Buildings of 5 floors and above	195	519	2 078	2 792	195	779	2 402	3 376
43	Ports, dams, stadia, etc.	6	12	615	633	55	55	2 992	3 102
Grand Total		13 034	45 965	176 714	235 714	3 873	14 586	68 240	86 699

Source : Our statistics

The Centre and Far-North Regions have a dominant stand in potential job creation as far as Work Opportunities and Full-Time Equivalent are concerned. Indeed, they account for more than 29% of the total WO and almost 27% of the total FTE, without considering jobs created at national level (a project running in several Regions at the same time). The West Region with only 6 961 potential jobs in WO and the East Region with 2 568 potential jobs in FTE are at the bottom of the list.

Table 10 : 2024 Employment potential per Region of execution

Region	Potential in Working Opportunities (WO)				Potential in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)				Payment appropriations (in thousands of CFA F)
	Senior staff	Technician	Workers	Total	Senior staff	Technician	Workers	Total	
Central Administration	1 259	5 660	11 880	18 799	330	1 751	4 933	7 014	1 154
National	3 092	9 402	53 630	66 124	834	2 668	15 483	18 985	7 032
Adamawa	469	1 713	6 343	8 524	173	576	3 689	4 437	6 144
Centre	1 919	6 641	17 751	26 310	554	2 398	9 434	12 386	1 511
East	524	1 962	5 116	7 603	165	651	2 738	3 554	5 082
Far-North	2 029	6 768	33 618	42 414	535	1 931	8 975	11 442	1 548
Littoral	701	2 668	9 140	12 509	258	936	5 021	6 215	9 649
North-West	546	2 032	6 618	9 196	213	732	3 787	4 733	7 191
North	533	1 966	5 119	7 618	128	566	1 874	2 568	2 723
West	453	1 758	4 749	6 961	142	572	2 375	3 089	4 010
South-West	716	2 433	12 457	15 607	206	699	3 897	4 801	6 407
South	719	2 623	9 604	12 946	315	1 004	5 751	7 070	1 123
Grand Total	12 961	45 626	176 024	234 611	3 854	14 483	67 957	86 294	16 492

Source : Our calculations

The implementation of the 2024 PIB projects of the **Supreme State Audit** and the **Ministry of Basic Education** will generate a significant number of employment potential. That is, for one billion of investment, **494 jobs** will be created; **178** Work Opportunities and **171** Full-Time Equivalent respectively. With the same investment amount, the **Ministry of Secondary Education and the National Human Rights Commission and Freedoms** follow this move with **464**; **294** Work Opportunities and 170 Full-Time Equivalent respectively. The execution of projects included in the 2024 PIB of the **Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training** will lead to the creation of **254** Work Opportunities and **92** Full-Time Equivalent for one billion of investment. Whereas, the **Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development** is at the bottom of the list, with no employment potential generated from its 2024 PIB or, better still, a residual number in terms of both WO and FTE (Appendix 3).

V.2. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IN REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The table below shows the breakdown in number of the employment potential generated by the PIB per Region, considering all the actors (senior staff, technicians, workers) together with the payment appropriations for each region. In 2024, these appropriations amount to **CFA F 830 500 970 090**, that is, more than **50%** of all payment appropriations.

Table 11 : Employment potential in RLAs per Region of implementation

Region	Potential in Working Opportunities (WO)				Potential in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)				Payment Appropriations
	Senior staff	Technicians	Workers	Total WO	Senior staff	Technicians	Workers	Total FTE	
Adamawa	469	1 713	6 343	8 524	173	576	3 689	4 437	61 448 020 791
Centre	1 919	6 641	17 751	26 310	554	2 398	9 434	12 386	151 189 174 464
East	524	1 962	5 116	7 603	165	651	2 738	3 554	50 825 298 843
Far-north	2 029	6 768	33 618	42 414	535	1 931	8 975	11 442	154 870 700 274
Littoral	701	2 668	9 140	12 509	258	936	5 021	6 215	96 490 371 759
North-west	546	2 032	6 618	9 196	213	732	3 787	4 733	71 910 018 988
Nord	533	1 966	5 119	7 618	128	566	1 874	2 568	27 234 340 633
West	453	1 758	4 749	6 961	142	572	2 375	3 089	40 106 946 806
South-west	716	2 433	12 457	15 607	206	699	3 897	4 801	64 079 459 645
South	719	2 623	9 604	12 946	315	1 004	5 751	7 070	112 346 637 887
TOTAL	8 610	30 564	110 514	149 687	2 690	10 064	47 541	60 295	830 500 970 090

Source : Our statistics

The total number of employment potential generated in the 10 regions for Work opportunities is around **149 688**, while Full-time equivalents it is around **60 295**.

As far as work opportunities is concerned, the region likely to generate the greatest number of jobs is the Far-North, while the region likely to generate the fewest is the West. The same observation can be made when we look at the employment potential generated by senior staff and workers.

Regarding Full-time equivalent, the region likely to generate the greatest number of jobs is the Centre, while the region likely to generate the fewest is the North. The same observation can be made for senior staff, technicians and workers.

The Far North, Centre and South-West regions alone account for just over half of the potential jobs in terms of both Work opportunities and Full-time equivalents. That is, **56.35%** of the grand total estimated for WO and **51.25%** for FTE.

It is important to note that the Far-North and Centre regions have the largest appropriations for WO (**18.65%** and **18.2%** of total appropriations respectively), while the North and West regions have the smallest appropriations (**3.28%** and **4.83%** of total appropriations respectively).

Table 12 : *Top 15 Councils that generate jobs in Work Opportunities (WO) for the year 2024*

No.	Project	Region	Division	RLAs	Workers
1	Construction of a Bridge of the Logone River	Extreme Nord / Far North	Mayo Danay	Yagoua	16 568
2	Asphalting the Bamenda-Enugu Road: construction of a Bridge on the Cross River (N6)	Sud Ouest / South West	Manyu	Eyumojock	7 412
3	Construction of a Bridge on the Ntem River	Extrême-Nord / Far North	Mayo Danay	Yagoua	4 360
4	Implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project of the Chari-Logone	Extreme Nord / Far North	Logone Et Chari	Kousseri	2 289
5	Adapting and Optimising Prevention Services, Early Detection of Disabilities and Functional Rehabilitation for Disabled Men and Women	Centre / Center	Mfoundi	Yaounde VI	1 962
6	Yaounde Sanitation Project	Centre / Center	Mfoundi	Yaounde I	1 525
7	Urban Mobility Project of the City of Douala	Littoral	Wouri	Douala I	1 472
8	Construction of two Bridges for the Entrance to the Mekin Hydroelectric Power Station Site	Sud / South	Dja Et Lobo	Oveng	1 744
9	Construction of a Bridge for the Nyong River at Malombo	Adamaoua / Adamawa	Vina	Nyambaka	1 744
10	Douala Electricity Network Reinforcement and Stabilisation Project	Littoral	Wouri	Douala I	1 476
TOTAL					40 552

Source : Our calculations

Table 13 : *Top 15 Councils that generate jobs in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) for the year 2024*

No.	Projet	Region	Division	RLAs	Number of Workers
1	Douala Electricity Network Reinforcement and Stabilisation Project	Littoral	Wouri	Douala I	1 224
2	Drinking Water Supply Project (AEP) of the city of Yaounde from the Sanaga (PAEPYS)	Centre / Center	Mfoundi	Yaounde I	1 134
3	Hydroelectric Project from Bini to Warak	Adamaoua / Adamawa	Vina	Martap	1 080
4	Rehabilitation of the Babadjou- Bamenda Road (N6) (Transport Sector Development Programme)	Nord Ouest / North West	Mezam	Bamenda I	1 075
Total					4 513

Source : Our statistics

Table 12 & 13 above present Top 15 employment-generating projects. We find 10 employment potential in WO and 5 employment potential in FTE. These 15 projects generate a total of **4 6115** employment potential for workers. We equally note that the Yagoua Council will generate the greatest number of employment potential in WO: 16 568 jobs for the **construction of a bridge on the Logone River**. The Douala I Council, on the other hand, shall likely generate the greatest number employment potential in FTE: **1 224** jobs.

In total, these Top 15 employment-generating projects will generate **46 115** jobs; that is **40 552** in WO and **5 563** in FTE. S.

Table 14 : *Breakdown of projects likely to generate at least 1 000 employment potentials for technicians at the regional, divisional and council level*

Projects	Number of jobs	Regions	Divisions	Councils	CTD
Implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project of the Chari-Logone	1 127	Far-North	Logone And Chari	Kousseri	Kousseri
Construction of a Bridge at Logone	1 786	Far-North	Mayo Danay	Yagoua	Yagoua
TOTAL	2 913				

Source : Our statistics

The table above shows the breakdown of projects likely to generate at least **1 000** employment potentials for technicians at the Regional, Divisional and Council Level. It shows that **2** projects can generate at least **1 000** jobs for technicians. For instance, the Chari-Logone Integrated Rural Development Project and the Logone River Bridge Construction Project. In addition, it is important to note that these two projects are employment potential in WO, situated in the Far-North Region. As a result, regarding employment potential in FTE, no project could generate at least **1 000** jobs for technicians.

Furthermore, as far as employment potential for senior staff is concerned, neither the WO nor FTE will generate **1 000** jobs. The RLAs project that generates plenty number of jobs for senior staff in WO is the Logone River bridge construction project, with **627** jobs. It is followed by the Yaounde-Sanitation project of Younde I Council with **380** jobs. Meanwhile in FTE we have the Logone River Bridge Construction Project with **114** jobs, followed by the Chari-Logone Integrated Rural Development Project with **63** jobs.

SUGGESTIONS

The Annual exercise for the assessment of the employment potential of the Cameroon's PIB targets to :

❖ **At Central level :**

- Produce reliable estimates of employment impact on public investment per Ministry;
- Evaluate the effects of employment involvement actions of Public Administrations and other structures;
- Conceive employment potential in MTEFs of Administrations;
- Raise awareness among Public Administrations of the need to conceive job-generating activities in the Public Investment Budget;
- Strengthen the technical capacities of MINEFOP/ONEFOP support staff on how to make use of assessment tool of employment potential of the PIB;
- Raise awareness among Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) of the need to finance projects likely to generate jobs in the BIP, establish a Global Coalition for Social Justice in order to intensify the creation of decent jobs in the Public Investment Budget (PIB).

❖ **At Devolved level :**

- Regarding RLAs and the fact that the employment potential generated at their level reside on Labourers, we suggest that the training of RLA populations be accentuated on the latters (to obtain skilled and highly skilled labourers) so that the local inhabitants of these RLAs benefit directly from the projects underway in their council.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 2 : RATIO REFERENCES OF EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL PER INVESTMENT IN CFA F BILLION T

Sub-Category	Ratio in Work Opportunities				Ratio in Full-Time Equivalent			
	Executives	Technicians	Labourers	Total	Executives	Technicians	Labourers	Total
23- Equipment from local goods	133	133	400	667	22	24	76	122
31- Land development	13	62	224	299	10	47	193	249
32- Buildings	35	161	327	523	9	49	134	192
33- Sanitation and irrigation	76	152	305	533	11	80	127	218
34- Rural roads and paths	44	133	400	578	11	43	194	248
35- Paved roads	13	27	333	373	8	24	157	189
36- Civil engineering works	33	94	872	999	6	17	92	115
37- Drilling and mini water supply pipelines	37	115	470	622	3	4	41	48
38- Rural electrification	119	57	152	228	1	4	27	32
39- Electricity/telephone networks	1	2	41	43	1	2	34	37
41- Raods, highways, large bridges,...	1	3	27	31	2	4	42	48
42- Five floors buildings and more...	3	8	32	43	3	12	37	52
43- Bridges, dams, stadia,...	0,1	0,22	11,1	11,4	1	1	54	56

APPENDIX 4: Ranking of Budget Chapters according to their employment potential in 2024

No.	Budget Chapter	In Work Opportunities (WO)					In Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)					Allocation in Payment Appropriations (CFA F)
		Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	
1	SUPREME STATE AUDIT	56	259	525	840	494	14	79	215	308	181	1 700 000 000
2	MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION	1 005	3 710	7 823	12 538	494	234	1 096	3 019	4 349	171	25 390 000 000
3	MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION	451	2 048	4 172	6 670	464	115	622	1 703	2 441	170	14 365 000 000
4	NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	40	185	376	601	462	10	56	154	221	170	1 300 000 000
5	MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	50	229	470	749	414	13	71	198	282	156	1 810 000 000
6	MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION	275	1 222	2 508	4 005	401	69	371	1 011	1 450	145	10 000 000 000
7	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	164	753	1 529	2 446	400	42	229	627	898	147	6 120 000 000
8	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS	264	1 184	2 404	3 852	397	67	365	986	1 418	146	9 710 000 000
9	SUPREME COURT	57	264	536	858	390	15	80	220	315	143	2 200 000 000
10	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	117	538	1 093	1 749	384	30	164	448	642	141	4 550 000 000
11	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	14	64	131	209	373	4	20	54	77	138	560 000 000
12	MINISTRY OF ARTS AND CULTURE	25	110	258	393	357	6	33	96	135	123	1 100 000 000
13	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS	99	454	925	1 478	352	25	138	381	544	130	4 200 000 000
14	INVESTMENT ACTIONS	1 175	3 348	31 061	35 584	340	214	606	3 277	4 096	39	104 624 084 792
15	MINISTRY OF TRADE	22	99	205	326	317	6	30	82	117	114	1 030 000 000
16	MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION	59	272	552	882	314	15	83	226	324	115	2 810 000 000
17	PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE	134	614	1 267	2 014	280	35	188	531	754	105	7 200 000 000
18	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION	11	51	103	165	275	3	15	42	61	102	600 000 000
19	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND LEISURE	81	332	717	1 129	269	20	106	296	422	100	4 200 000 000

No.	Budget Chapter	In Work Opportunities (WO)					In Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)					Allocation in Payment Appropriations (CFA F)
		Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	
20	MINISTRY OF DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	1 391	4 944	13 003	19 338	265	308	1 345	4 435	6 088	83	72 978 335 555
21	MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY	21	97	201	319	256	5	29	80	115	92	1 244 520 000
22	MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	99	448	918	1 465	254	25	135	371	531	92	5 774 700 000
23	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	116	535	1 121	1 772	247	32	173	495	700	97	7 180 000 000
24	NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	175	805	1 635	2 615	235	45	245	670	960	86	11 140 000 000
25	MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	38	175	356	569	209	10	53	147	210	77	2 725 000 000
26	MINISTRY OF STATE PROPERTY, SURVEYS AND LAND TENURE	10	48	104	162	208	3	16	49	68	87	780 000 000
27	NATIONAL DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION COMMITTEE	31	53	159	243	187	5	10	36	52	40	1 300 000 000
28	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	263	1 197	2 447	3 907	186	67	362	994	1 423	68	21 000 000 000
29	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND CIVIC EDUCATION	121	424	901	1 446	182	28	126	351	505	64	7 930 000 000
30	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	20	76	216	312	167	8	39	134	181	97	1 870 000 000
31	MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS	54	131	298	483	145	11	36	102	149	45	3 322 000 000
32	GENERAL DELEGATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY	66	290	777	1 133	142	21	95	406	522	65	8 000 000 000
33	ELECTIONS CAMEROON	8	37	75	120	141	2	11	31	44	52	850 000 000
34	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS	2 690	8 155	58 075	68 920	135	1 294	3 267	24 819	29 380	58	508 720 000 000

[illegible]

No.	Budget Chapter	In Work Opportunities (WO)					In Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)					Allocation in Payment Appropriations (CFA F)
		Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	Executives	Technician	Labourers	TOTAL	Ratio	
52	SERVICES ATTACHED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 600 000 000
53	PARTICIPATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000 000 000
54	MINISTRY OF MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 300 000 000
	Grand Total	13 034	45 965	176 714	235 714	143	3 873	14 586	68 240	86 699	52	1 652,07

APPENDIX 5: 20 Top-ranking employment-generating projects in work opportunities (WO) for the year 2024

Projects	Executives	Technicians	Workers	TOTAL	Payment Appropriations (CFA F)
Regional development infrastructures	1 175	3 348	31 061	35 584	50 620 000 000
Construction of a bridge on the Logone River	627	1 786	16 568	18 981	20 500 000 000
Support for financing RLAs for locale development	840	3 122	8 523	12 485	36 000 000 000
Support to RLAs for the creation, equipment and maintenance of primary schools in Councils, in compliance with the School Mapping	803	2 841	6 044	9 688	18 069 000 000
Asphalting the Bamenda- Enugu Road : construction of a bridge on the Cross River (N6)	281	799	7 412	8 492	9 500 000 000
Creation and maintenance (rehabilitation) of unclassified rural roads and dustbins	504	1 545	5 707	7 757	12 600 000 000
Rural electrification projects (PERACE)	475	1 425	3 800	5 700	25 400 000 000
Support for financing RLAs for local development	425	1 480	3 581	5 486	20 000 000 000
Construction of the bridge of the Ntem River	172	489	4 534	5 195	5 600 000 000
Construction and equipment of Vocational High Schools	342	1 572	3 193	5 107	9 935 000 000
Electrification of 200 localities in Cameroon using the photovoltaic solar system	380	1 140	3 040	4 560	20 500 000 000
Implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project of Chari-Logone	245	1 127	2 289	3 661	7 595 000 000
Adaptation et optimisation de l'offre de prévention, de dépistage précoce des incapacités, et de réadaptation fonctionnelle des personnes handicapées hommes et femmes	239	1 069	2 171	3 479	7 420 963 000
Support to RLAs for potable water supply	184	572	2 338	3 095	5 020 000 000
Support to RLAs for the creation (construction), equipment management and maintenance (rehabilitation) of Council Health, in compliance with the Health Map	190	853	1 801	2 844	8 230 000 000
Sanitation works for the city of Yaounde	380	760	1 525	2 665	5 300 000 000
Construction of the National Assembly Building	175	805	1 635	2 615	5 000 000 000
Support to RLAs for the creation, maintenance (rehabilitation) and equipment of mini agricultural infrastructures for socio-economic and communal benefits of men and women	171	711	1 599	2 481	4 975 000 000
Support for the urban mobility works for the city of Douala	158	725	1 472	2 354	4 600 000 000
Compétences transférées aux CTD pour le désenclavement des bassins de production agricoles des filières genre sensibles au bénéfice des producteurs et productrices.	146	450	1 539	2 136	3 525 000 000
Grand total	7 912	26 620	109 833	144 365	280 389 963 000

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